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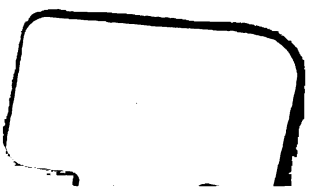

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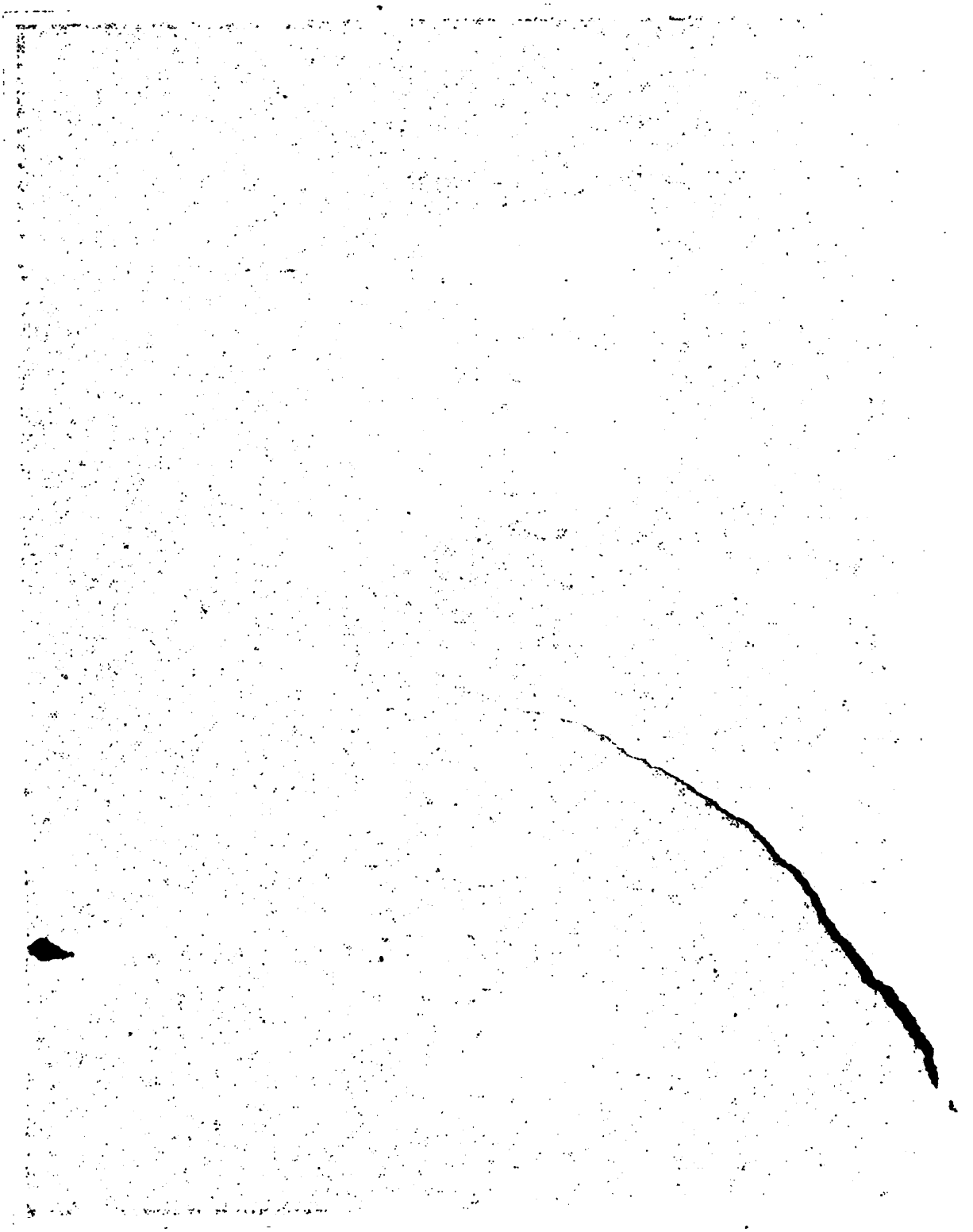

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GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with assistance of the following

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Foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well-chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

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TOURTELLOTTE, Jacob Francis,

Physician, Financier, Philanthropist.

To the oppression of the Huguenots in France our Nation is indebted for the presence in our country from pioneer days of the family of Tourtellotte, as well as other notable Huguenot families. The history of the world discloses no nation upon the face of the earth which has known within its national boundaries so remarkable a confluence of original settlers as these United States; pioneers who surrendered voluntarily, perhaps for life, every hope of comfort, and every worldly advantage of wealth, station and influence, daring wilderness and savage, for the preservation of their ideals, political and religious. The governments of the Old World, when, by oppression and intolerance, driving from their shores so many among those finest in character and principle among their inhabitants, conferred a great, though unconscious, benefit upon America; so great, that upon the splendid roots here planted the colonies were firmly laid and energetically built up, the wilderness reclaimed, civilization enthroned in a savage land, and a liberty-loving, firm, true race established, whose splendid heroism in defense of their liberties and ideals was later to astound and electrify the world. From England, from France, from almost all the great nations of Europe, came the pioneers of the thirteen states, who preferred to forego every hope of political preferment in their native land, their property, their relatives, their friends, and the land of their ancestors, rather than submit to a religious domination in which they no longer believed. And to these mighty pioneers of our country, that culmination of a long train of disastrous events, the Revolution, was indeed directly traceable; from them their heroic and patriotic descendants obtained that fiery spirit of determination which enabled them to dare and endure that last resort, the dread arbitrament of war, for those principles of liberty and right conduct dearer to them than life itself.

From France came the Huguenots, the very flower of the land and its great commercial force, whose violent exodus in great numbers, accompanied with loss, suffering and privation, has been declared by historians as depriving France by thousands of its most energetic and enterprising inhabitants and as turning backward the wheel of progress in that Nation for a lengthy span of years.

The persecution of the Huguenots in France had been long continued; rising on occasion to a frenzied violence, the bravery of the Huguenots and of their great leaders, and their unwavering steadfastness to their faith, won for them some cessation of political interference and a certain defined status under the protection of particular laws enacted for their benefit. In 1555, the term "Huguenots" was first applied to the adherents of the Protestant faith in France. The terrible massacres of 1572 were followed, as time passed, by more rigorous and severe measures against the unfortunate Huguenots, deprived of a political voice since the fall of Rochelle and the entrance of Richelieu into power; their persecution, revived strenuously under Louis XIV., at last culminated, following a gradual

deprivation of civil rights, in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to procure the original promulgation of which perhaps no body or nation ever fought harder or more stubbornly than did the Huguenots. With many of their places of worship demolished (according to Anquetil seven hundred between 1657 and 1685), thousands of French refugee Protestants, of lineages illustrious in the great and heroic deeds of world history, escaped to Switzerland, the Netherlands, England and Germany.

(I) Among them was the refugee, Abraham Tourtellotte, the founder ancestor of the Tourtellotte family in America here treated of; a resident of Bordeaux, France, a prosperous merchant, a man of education, an expert shipmaster, and one whose exemplary conduct, high moral character and distinguished worth and excellence would, but for short-sighted and ill-calculated religious persecution, have rendered him a citizen desired of, and desirable to, his native land; an honor to the city of his birth, and benefiting and assisting it in its onward march of progress to a degree fully commensurate with the advantages it opened to and afforded for him.

Monsieur Tourtellotte was allied through marriage to the notable French family of Bernon, his father-in-law being Gabriel Bernon, of LaRochelle, a Huguenot of most unbending austerity; a wealthy merchant, with ships plying the seas, warehouses filled with costly merchandise and his ramified affairs receiving at his hands most capable administration.

Thus the promulgation of that climax of injustice—the violation of the national individuality of the Huguenot and breach of trust and faith—on the part of Louis XIV. and his government, the memorable and world-shaking revocation of the Edict of Nantes, found the Messieurs Tourtellotte and Bernon in the midst of their active and prosperous undertakings; found them conserving with prudent foresight their present patrimony, and energetically and wisely pursuing their avocations to garner up and preserve for the future of themselves and of their families a well gained and sufficient heritage, the appropriate compensation and natural fruit of lives of sterling integrity, honorable dealing and of labor well directed and applied; to them came, as to the many thousand others of their co-religionists, on this memorable occasion, a most heart-rending choice; between, on the one hand, the known, the loved, and the accustomed days of their lives, surrounded with the lifelong interests and many material comforts of personal circumstance and family station, between a land dear as the home of their ancestors and, however ill its misguided rulers formed their policies to them, yet still "their own, their native land;" and, on the other hand, a surrender of all these advantages, a departure to nations speaking a foreign tongue, already overcrowded with population, and with customs and habits, strange and even perhaps inimicable to their attempts at successful effort; where they must be "aliens;" and where they would perhaps find but little of that spirit of liberality and tolerance in present times accorded the stranger within our midst; yet they knew no hesitation, for counter-balancing every temporal advantage was the preservation and maintenance of their spiritual freedom, the independent and unconcealed expression of the convictions of their conscience.

Monsieur Bernon left his affairs in charge of his brother-in-law, just prior to his departure drawing up with great precision a balance sheet, which showed a very considerable sum in his favor, and but a fraction of which he ultimately con-

MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENCE OF DR. AND MRS. TOURTELLOTTE

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veyed to his bankers in Amsterdam. Taking refuge in Quebec, Canada, religious difficulties caused his removal to New England about 1686. Abraham Tourtellotte was driven from France to Amsterdam about the beginning of the summer of 1686, and it is believed that he succeeded in conveying almost nothing of his fortune out of his native land. Some indication is afforded, perhaps, of the amount he may have been successful in preserving and taking with him by the facts relating to his brother Benjamin who accompanied him on his flight and who died on the subsequent voyage to America; Benjamin's estate amounted to something over six hundred pounds, and it is probable that Abraham himself succeeded in conveying as much, or perhaps more, of his own means out of France. It is believed that Abraham Tourtellotte was a widower prior to his marriage to Marie Bernon, the daughter of Gabriel Bernon, by his wife, Esther (Le Roy) Bernon, and that he had three children: Jacques Thomas; Jacques Moise, and Jean; this is corroborated in some measure by the Letters Patent of Denization of July, 1688, recorded in Boston, where, in Latin, appear the names of "Abraham," "Johanni," "Mosi," and "Jacobe" Tourtellotte. Marie Bernon, whom Abraham Tourtellotte married for his second wife, was the daughter, as hereinbefore stated, of Gabriel and Esther (Le Roy) Bernon, and a French lady who had enjoyed all the advantages given women of fortune at that period, and it is from the children of this marriage that the several notable branches of the line of Tourtellotte spring in this country.

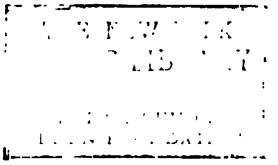
From Holland the refugees proceeded to England, where many of their fellow-sufferers and countrymen already were, and where the subject of settlement in the new country across the seas was being actively agitated. A determination to embark for the New World was finally made, and in 1687 the travelers, including Abraham Tourtellotte, arrived at Boston in the ship "Friendship," John Ware, master, from London, Benjamin Tourtellotte, as previously stated, having died on September 25th on the voyage over, and administration on his estate being granted to his brother Abraham, February 23, 1688.

On first arriving in America, Abraham Tourtellotte joined the Narragansett colony and was among those who were victimized by the unscrupulous Atherton Company; after untold sufferings, the French settlers were finally forced to relinquish their holdings at Narragansett, where they were innocently occupying lands of which they supposed themselves the owners, but which had been, years before, granted by duly constituted governmental authority to other persons. The Huguenot families who had there settled had expended considerable of the moneys brought with them from France for barns, fences and buildings, and on relinquishment of their holdings lost everything they had invested in addition to their right to occupy the soil. Some removed to New Rochelle; some to New York; others again have been completely lost sight of; Abraham Tourtellotte and his family were among seven of the colonists with families who removed to Boston. The stay of the Tourtellotte family at Boston was not long, and thence they removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where Monsieur Tourtellotte's first two children were born: Gabriel, September 24, 1694, and Esther, June 12, 1696. The latter married, on January 19, 1716, Israel Harding, son of John Harding.

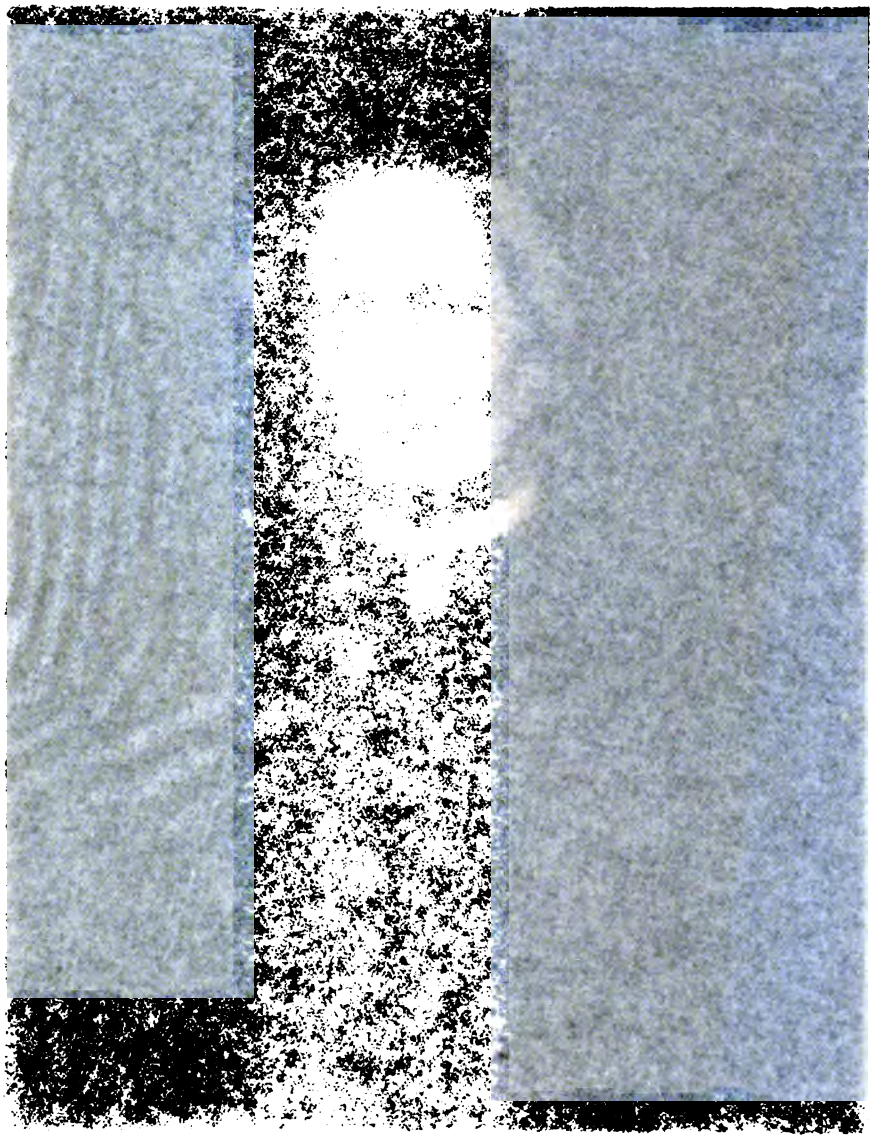
Before his arrival in America, Monsieur Bernon had become associated with Isaac Bertrand du Tuffeau in the project

for establishing a township or plantation at Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts Bay Colony, fifty miles outside of Boston, and on his arrival began actively to press the plantation of his township, an enterprise on whose progress only misfortune seemed to attend; large amounts of his moneys brought from France were here swallowed up, but though disappointed and discouraged, he was not disheartened, nor did he abandon his active life. Shortly after his arrival in America, he began the manufacture of rosin and various other naval stores and was most successful in their exportation to Great Britain; in that country the attention of government was attracted by his very successful efforts, for England had long sought a supply station where materials for her great navy could be put forth; no less a person than the Earl of Portland was interested in his labors, and through him, Monsieur Bernon was induced in 1693 to voyage to England to obtain a patent for the manufacture of stores for the navy and to afford to the government the benefit of his experience. A contract with the government for a specified term of years was granted to Bernon; Lord Carmarthen, president of the Royal Council, most powerfully aiding in the fruition of Bernon's plans, despite a strong political faction opposing, headed by Sir Henry Ashurst, which gazed with disapprobation upon any project to encourage economic independence, or a rivalry with English home manufacture, in the American colonies. Monsieur Bernon stood high in the estimation of Governor Bellomont, whose acquaintance he made on a second trip to England in 1696, when the Earl of Galway, and others influential in England, urged his appointment in superintendence of the manufacture of naval stores in the colonies of the New World. Again and again this matter was considered by the Lords of Trade, but the jealousy with which England always regarded Colonial effort, and the opposition of English manufacturers prevented decisive action; the policy of the mother country, indeed, even at that early date, being sufficiently defined to seek the discouragement of individual achievement among her over-seas subjects, and the shortsighted statecraft which fanned the flame of the Revolution being here already foreshadowed.

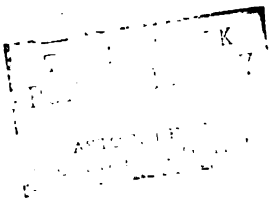
In 1697, Abraham Tourtellotte, with his family, and with his father-in-law, Gabriel Bernon, removed to Newport, where the third child of Monsieur Tourtellotte, Abraham, was born. Since 1692 Gabriel Bernon had been associated in various enterprises with the noted Faneuils of Boston, and on June 1, 1699, there is record that Abraham Tourtellotte and wife and Gabriel Bernon and wife, with Andrew Faneuil, of Boston, representing his brother Benjamin, conveyed their mansion and lands at Roxbury to Prudence Thompson. The activities of Abraham Tourtellotte were mainly confined to the commerce of the sea and of ships, a subject upon which he had gained expert knowledge in France; while Gabriel Bernon's activities led to his association from time to time with such historic figures as Louis Allaire and Charles de la Tour. In 1690, a quaint agreement was made by him with one Jean Barré, a Frenchman, to supply Jean, for military purposes, with "one firelock muskett of three pounds valeu, one pistoll of twenty shillings price, one carthuse Boxe—three shillings, one hatchet of two shillings" and other necessaries, besides three pounds in money "for his now intended voyage on Board the Good shipp called the Porkepine, Captain Ciprian Southack, Commander, now bound



JACOB TOURTELLOTTE



POLLY BALLORD TOURTELLOTTE



to sea in a warfareing voyage." He likewise engaged in the manufacture of nails and the making of salt, the latter of which enterprises is referred to by Governor Bellomont in a letter to the Lords of Trade in November, 1700. He was, indeed, a typical example of the indomitable perseverance and unquenchable spirit and determination which at all times animated the Huguenots and earned them their heroic place in history.

The fate of the founder, Abraham Tourtellotte, and his eldest son, Gabriel, is shrouded in mystery; both are believed to have sailed on a voyage out of Newport and to have lost their lives with their ship at sea. Gabriel, the son, left no descendants, never having married.

Marie (Bernon) Tourtellotte took up her residence with her son Abraham in Gloucester on the death of her husband. Abraham was married three times, and left many descendants. From them important branches of the family became established throughout New England and in the West. All have been distinguished in their various places of abode, performing with zeal and credit the duties of American citizenship, and filling the various offices to which the voice of their fellow citizens has called them with honor both to themselves and to their office.

(II) Abraham (2) Tourtellotte, youngest of the three children of Abraham (1) and Marie (Bernon) Tourtellotte, and the only son to leave descendants, was born about 1697, at Newport, Rhode Island. He became a resident of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he lived for many years and whither his mother removed upon the tragic death of her husband and eldest son, making her home with Abraham. At Gloucester, also, Esther (Tourtellotte) Harding, sister of Abraham, had her home. She was buried at Gloucester. He married (first) ——— Ballard. He married (second) ——— ———. He married (third) ——— ———. Issue: Abraham, of whom below; Jonathan, Benjamin, Mary, Lydia and Esther, twins, and Sarah Tourtellotte.

(III) Abraham (3) Tourtellotte, son of Abraham (2) and ——— (Ballard) Tourtellotte, was born February 27, 1725. He removed to Thompson, Connecticut, and died in May, 1779. He married Phoebe Harris. She was born in 1730, and died in 1808. Issue: Fourteen children.

(IV) Isaac Tourtellotte, son of Abraham (3) and Phoebe (Harris) Tourtellotte, was born November 20, 1752, and died June 6, 1837. He married ——— ———. Issue: Several children.

(V) Jacob Tourtellotte, son of Isaac Tourtellotte, was born July 8, 1793, died October 26, 1878. He married, September 20, 1819, Polly Ballord, born June 29, 1799, died August 9, 1875, daughter of Lynde and Polly Ballord, an account of which family follows: William Ballard, the founder of the family, came to America in 1635 on the ship "James," landing at Boston. He brought with him his wife Elizabeth, and children Hester and Jo. He removed to Saugus (later Lynn), Massachusetts, where, in 1636, he became freeman and also a member of the Quarterly Court. His son, Nathaniel Ballard, married Rebecca Miles. His son, William Ballard, married twice, his second wife being Deborah Ivory. His son, Zaccheus Ballard, who spelled his name Ballord, settled in Leicester, Massachusetts, then at Thompson, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Valentine. His son, Lynde Ballord, was private in the town militia. He marched twice to the defense of New London in the War of 1812. He married Polly Bates. His daughter,

Polly Ballord, married Jacob Tourtellotte, and their son was Jacob Francis Tourtellotte, who married Harriet A. Arnold. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte: 1. Augustus Valentine, born September 20, 1820, died October 7, 1872. 2. Monroe Lynde (Lynus), born at Thompson, Connecticut, July 11, 1823, died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 12, 1894; married, April 21, 1852, at Thompson, Connecticut, Louisa Cady Mills. She was born at Thompson, Connecticut, March 9, 1831, died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 15, 1892. Issue: i. Mills, born at Holyoke, Massachusetts, August 31, 1853, married at East Somerville, Massachusetts, August 8, 1878, Lillie Clinton Woodbury, daughter of William W. and Lydia R. L. S. Woodbury. Issue: Lillie Woodbury, born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 4, 1879, married, August 22, 1903, George L. Bennett. Issue: Mills Tourtellotte, born October 6, 1908. Augustus Monroe, born March 26, 1881, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Wallace Lincoln, born May 13, 1888, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Nathaniel Mills, born December 26, 1889, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. ii. M. L. C., born at West Salem, Wisconsin, December 11, 1855. iii. John Francis, born at West Salem, Wisconsin, February 3, 1858. iv. Lincoln Hamlin, born at West Salem, Wisconsin, April 11, 1860, died at Idaho Springs, Colorado, June 11, 1884. 2. John Eaton, of whom below. 3. Jacob Francis, of whom below.

(VI) John Eaton Tourtellotte, son of Jacob and Polly (Ballord) Tourtellotte, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, July 3, 1833, died July 22, 1891. After an excellent preparatory education he entered Brown University, and on graduating began the study of law at the Albany (New York) Law School. After two years of study he was graduated and removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where he very successfully prosecuted his profession. The call for volunteers for the Civil War caused him to abandon everything for the service of his country; he received a commission, first as captain, and then as lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment. He saw much service, and at the battle of Altoona Pass, second in command, was desperately wounded. On recovering, he was able to join Sherman in his famous march to the sea. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general for bravery. After the war, he resumed his profession at Mankato, but in 1869, through General Sherman, reëntered the United States army with the rank of captain, in the Seventh Cavalry; in 1873 he became major; and was colonel and aide-de-camp to General Sherman, being chief of staff from 1871 until Sherman's death in 1885. In 1885 he retired from the army and settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he died in 1891. He is buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. General Tourtellotte served at West Point as one of the board of three for revising army tactics. He was on other occasions one of the escorts of Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada when the latter, with the Princess Louise, paid their notable visit to this country. General Tourtellotte also was distinguished for the service he rendered on several important courts martial.

On his death he bequeathed a large share of his fortune to his brother, Dr. Jacob Francis Tourtellotte.

(VI) Jacob Francis Tourtellotte, M. D., son of Jacob and Polly (Ballord) Tourtellotte, was born at Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, December 26, 1835. His birth was happily into surroundings of comfort, and an environment the influences of which inculcated a high moral standard; his boyhood years were passed amid the beautiful surround-

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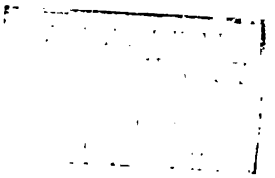


J. F. Tourtellotte

ings of his native village, while the common schools of his State afforded him his first educational training, and thereafter, he matriculated at an academy for higher education at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he followed a course of study in the collegiate branches of learning.

Qualities of the brain, strength of character or its lack, and the seeds of genius in an individual, are usually early manifested by their possessor and markedly affect the conduct of his career; but it is seldom that at so early an age as in the case of Dr. Tourtellotte such decided characteristics develop as clearly to indicate and point out the future capabilities of the man. He had not terminated his educational course ere it became evident that here was a descendant of the Colonial founders possessed of rare mental attributes and intellectual force; as a boy he was animated by a tireless energy; unweariedly studious of his country's glorious history, and the achievements of the great departed in this and other lands; while in the comtemplation of their lives and labors he resolved upon his own future and an emulation of their high example. Those high standards of conduct which later exemplified and typified his every action then became the self-elected guides of his life; in the pursuit of knowledge he never desisted and was even then, as he always remained, a student and profound observer of men, of things, and of events.

Prior to entering upon the study of that profession of which he was to become so distinguished a member, Dr. Tourtellotte's superior abilities, in an educational capacity, were availed of as teacher in the public schools of Ohio, where he gave instruction for about one year, and also as principal of public schools at Oxford and Dudley, Massachusetts. His labors there were, however, but preliminaries to the important tasks of the future. Of all the learned professions open to his selection, Dr. Tourtellotte felt none possessed for him so irresistible an attraction as that of medicine, and having once definitely settled upon his life career, he was not slow to begin work upon the necessary preparation. Selecting as his *alma mater* the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the most famous seat of medical learning in the United States, and which was later amalgamated with Columbia University, he began his studies in the profession of his choice, through his active labors wherein he was to acquire prestige as one of the most able practitioners of his day. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861, at a period when internecine warfare was threatening the continuity of those high basic principles, the bulwarks of its greatness, upon which the Republic has been builded; to Dr. Tourtellotte, with his strong and active patriotism, his love of country, but one course seemed open; he must enroll himself a volunteer, for the preservation of an indissoluble nation, and for the extension to those unfortunate beings of another race and color, inhabitants within the nation's boundaries, of that heritage of freedom to which his Colonial forefathers had made him heir. When, therefore, Dr. Tourtellotte found himself equipped with expert knowledge in medical science, he both voluntarily and immediately tendered those skilled services for the use of the Federal government; not for a few brief months to perform the difficult, wearying and unending labors as physician and surgeon, but almost to the close of the war ministering toward the alleviation of the sufferings of the wounded, sick and dying. His profes-

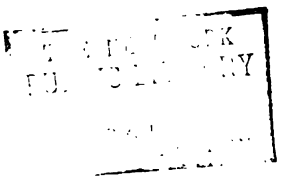
sional services were availed of in the navy, to which he had been assigned, and his sphere of duty covered service on three different warships. Dr. Tourtellotte decided, however, that the termination of hostilities between the North and South should not see the relinquishment of his services on behalf of the government, where the need of men of his skill and energy was almost as great as theretofore; his association with the Navy Department was therefore resumed and continued at the close of the war and he performed duty on board the "Nyack" during the period of its voyage to Chilian waters and its station at Valparaiso for three years.

The years which Dr. Tourtellotte thus devoted to service in the navy could not but prove an excellent foundation upon which to build a future career and a most useful experience for those high and creditable purposes to which he had determined to dedicate his maturer years; but the plans which he entertained received a blow so crushing as would, if opposed with less strength of character and determination than his, well nigh have effectuated a lasting detriment to all ambitious hopes. At Chile while actively engaged, a serious impairment of his health occurred—a disorder of the heart, both sudden and dangerous to life, which rendered further service in the navy impossible, and, indeed, presented an apparent impracticability for professional activity in any capacity, while an immediate cessation of the duties of his career became imperative and a return to New York obligatory. It was indeed fortunate for Dr. Tourtellotte that at this most trying hour of his life, he had the comfort and affection of his devoted wife to which to turn in this his "hour of need." Before his departure for Chile, Dr. Tourtellotte had been united in matrimony with Harriet A. Arnold, who, like him, was a native of the little city of Thompson, and during Dr. Tourtellotte's sojourn in southern waters, Mrs. Tourtellotte had maintained her residence in New York City. When returning to New York, therefore, Dr. Tourtellotte had the solace of that loving companionship and devotion and care which he enjoyed the remainder of his life, and through which he found, and ever frankly owned, his wife the benefaction of his days. In New York still further discouragement awaited him, for the great physicians of the metropolis assured him with the utmost positiveness that residence in any of the eastern coast states would be accompanied with fatal results and a choice of a new residence, in some milder and more kindly atmosphere, became to both Dr. Tourtellotte and his wife the urgent question of the hour. In making a decision, however, they fortunately had the advantage of possessing independent fortunes, and in selecting their future abode and the scene of Dr. Tourtellotte's later distinguished career were unhampered by considerations of monetary expediency.

Thus Dr. Tourtellotte had hardly begun to climb the ladder of achievement, when his course seemed stayed indefinitely from all further effort or accomplishment; but that portion of his career which Dr. Tourtellotte had devoted to his country might be likened to a probative period in the years of his life during which those qualities of steadfastness, persistence, diligent attention to duty and intellectual advancement were all constantly exercised, and all cultivated into habit by him. His absorption in his duties with the navy was characteristic of his faithful nature, and in the dedication of his years there he performed with skill, efficiency and reliability the highest

Samuel Arnold Fowler

Harriet Arnold Fourtellotte



duties of the citizen. When, therefore, a residence in a new environment became imperative, not only did Dr. Tourtellotte possess a foundation of previous effort and accomplishment upon which to rely, but he could also avail himself of greater treasures than these, superbly endowed mental powers in conjunction with indomitable energy, determined perseverance, and an ambition to attain the highest and greatest good in the world's "broad field of battle," which neither ill-health nor adverse circumstance could overcome and which found him his place in life and held him there.

A brother of Dr. Tourtellotte had some time previously removed to Wisconsin, and his advice strongly influenced Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte in the selection they ultimately made of their future home, and thus the year 1870 saw Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte domiciled at Winona, Minnesota, in which State for almost half a century he was to be an esteemed and distinguished citizen. The arduous nature of a physician's duties created too great a strain upon his health, but as inaction was impossible to one of his temperament, he determined with the financial resources at the command of himself and his wife to find occupation and a useful purpose for his ensuing years in the career of a private banker in his new home city. The execution of this purpose, from its conception in thought, to fulfillment in actuality and establishment in fact, marked his first entrance into the realm of business, as differentiated from his former strictly professional activities. To make a beginning in a totally new field of endeavor requires initiative power, and to risk a goodly portion of one's financial resources, albeit small in comparison with the whole, demands courage of a high order; of these qualities Dr. Tourtellotte could boast; and when he took this initial step in the banking field at Winona, he began a career as a financier which was destined to return him both fortune and distinction.

The possession of means alone does not suffice to raise to prominence and position the worthily ambitious from that dead level of the great mass of the people to which all are born; environment, declares Emerson, is one of the most difficult things to overcome, and for a man in a new community and handicapped by precarious health, to carve his way in a new enterprise to a place of foremost position among his fellowmen, is an achievement as great as it is difficult; many have essayed and are essaying it daily, only to fall back, defeated by the hostility of circumstance. For the problems of the financier, Dr. Tourtellotte had long known himself temperamentally fitted, and in the conduct of his business he found opportunity for the exercise of his discriminative opinion, sound judgment, and prompt decision. He was eminently successful from the inception of the enterprise, and for over twenty years continued increasingly prominent and prosperous; his selective judgment in the matter of lending the funds under his control, in making investments, in the management of property, were all of the best, greatly adding to his fortune, and gaining him a reputation as an able and astute financier whose advice was eagerly sought by intending investors. He early perceived the unearned increment lying dormant in Minnesota real estate, and with entire reliance upon the wisdom of his judgment concerning its future improvement in value, invested largely therein; to him Winona, the city of his adoption, is indebted in great measure for its prosperous upbuilding; and his management of his own lands and build-

ings was such as to afford an encouraging inducement to residence in Winona on the part of intending settlers; and as he by his activity continued to contribute to the wealth, upbuilding and prosperity of the city, he was repaid by an increase in his properties fitting and commensurate to the judgment observed in their selection and the care bestowed in their management. Throughout his career, Dr. Tourtellotte's business operations and dealings were tempered by a fine justice and a spirit of helpfulness to those less fortunate than himself; he was generous of his means, and forbearing and kindly in his relations whether as a landlord to tenants, or as a lender of his funds, and while always exercising a capable business control, yet was never exacting, never impatient, and a firm friend to the needy, to the struggling, honest, business man, the small independent householder or the tenant dweller on his extensive properties. As an extensive owner of real estate, he had, perforce, large dealings with a great number and variety of tenants and proved himself a lenient and just landlord, never dispossessing an occupant, and earning, in the very many instances where he had extended his generosity, the lasting gratitude, respect and esteem of those with whom he dealt; his generous actions toward the unfortunate and needy among these tenant dwellers and, indeed, throughout the city and its vicinity, express more loudly than can any words of praise or laudation, the kindly sympathy and the gracious Christian charity which radiated from his heart.

Dr. Tourtellotte was endowed with a rare and unusual ability to properly estimate current, and the effect of future world events; he possessed a perspicacious insight, amounting almost to prevision, of the ultimate trend and movement of population and its effect upon localities and property values; he likewise observed astute cognizance of the intense industrial activity more and more manifest in the interior of our country, and had a courageous confidence in the correctness of his convictions; he had in addition a spirit of enterprise to adventure into the new and untried and an enthusiasm tempered by sound, good sense which carried him past the shoals of disaster. In the conduct of his financial affairs, Dr. Tourtellotte gave his attention to the smallest details and every transaction was conducted with such skill and business acumen as to insure a successful outcome; he possessed a wonderful power to succeed where others failed; to create prosperity out of apparent failure. His genius for organization was in great measure responsible for this, and he had, too, an instinctive perception of those underlying causes which serve to make a failure of many projects however brilliant in conception. Throughout every act of his business life and every operation in real estate in which he bore a part, Dr. Tourtellotte maintained, not only unblemished, but increasingly proven, his character for undeniable honesty, unswerving integrity and fair dealing.

Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte continued their residence in Winona, Minnesota, until 1892, and enjoyed the satisfaction of not only seeing the city grown greatly in population and prosperity but the consciousness that they themselves had done much to contribute to its upbuilding. The active life which Dr. Tourtellotte led there had been made largely possible by his careful attention to dietary rules and the most regular habits. It was, in short, his own force of character which made his work in life possible and his self-reliance sprang from his intel-

THE NEW
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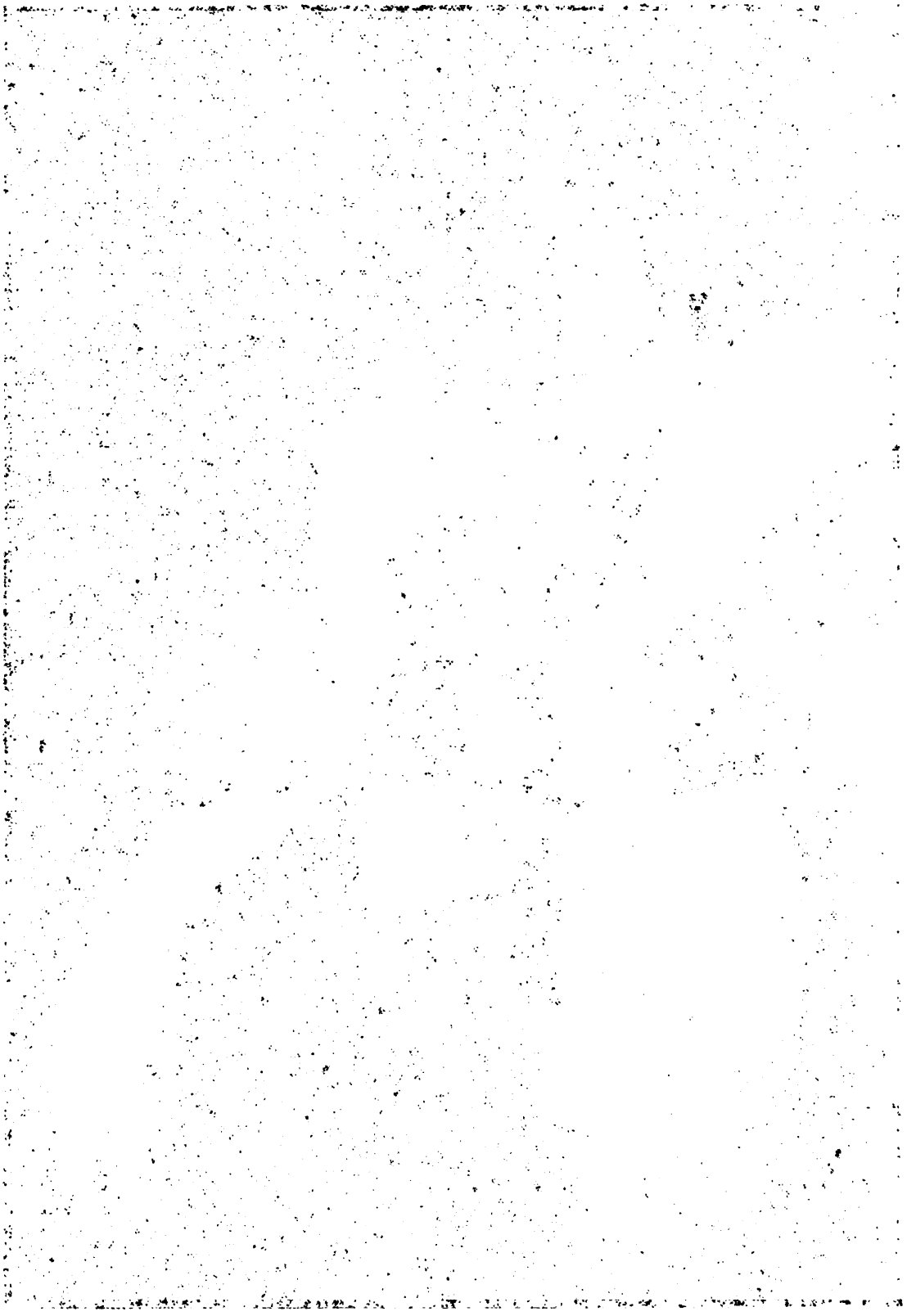
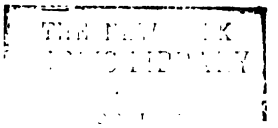
Harriet Arnold Lowtallotte



Daniel Arnold Foothill

HARRIET ARNOLD TOURTELLOTTE AND DAUGHTER



THE TOURTELLOTTE MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL
NORTH GROSVENORDALE, CONN.

[illegible] possessed in addition a wonderful optimism, without which nothing [illegible] life was ever achieved. These [illegible] was which enabled him to [illegible] his banking business and in [illegible] real estate operations and in the [illegible] investments which he [illegible] the most eminent medical [illegible] and pronounced upon his [illegible] and numbered the sands in his [illegible] and it was these qualities [illegible] carried him forward, undaunted in [illegible] life of life.

[illegible] alone to business matters were [illegible] attention of Dr. Fourtellotte [illegible] noted. He was deeply interested in every movement having for its object the uplift and betterment of the race. He was an advocate of every movement desirous of the extension of [illegible] advantages throughout [illegible] of the country; and actively [illegible] so far as his health permitted, [illegible] because of those philanthropic [illegible] he received his approval.

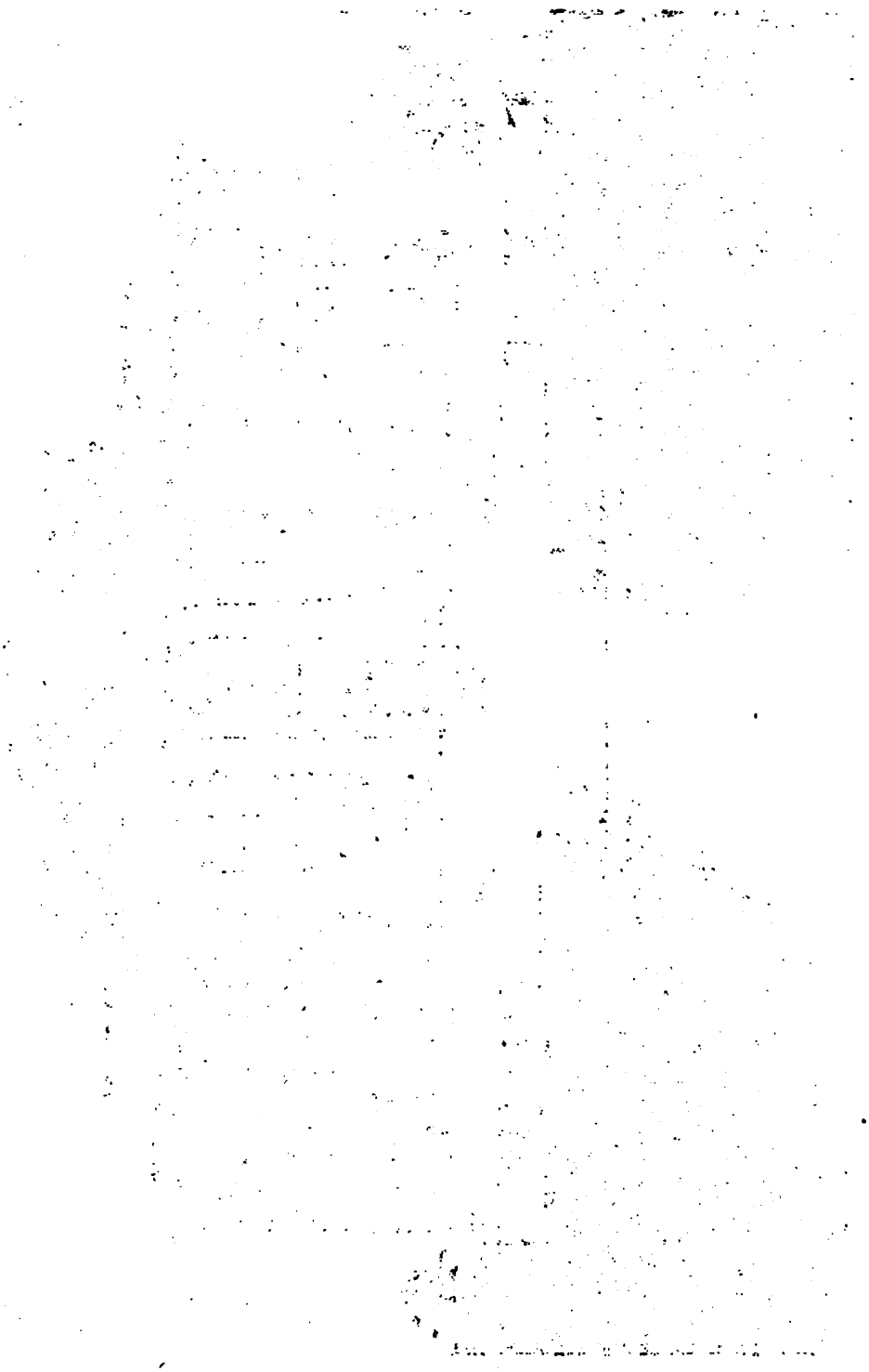
[illegible] Dr. and Mrs. Fourtellotte [illegible] Winona, that city wherein [illegible] usefulness and accomplishment [illegible] been possessed by them both; became residents of the Twin City of Minneapolis, having [illegible] handsome mansion in the [illegible] residence grounds, in that exclusive portion of the city [illegible] overlooking Lake Harriet. This imposing [illegible] most current style, [illegible] its expansive furnishings, [illegible] appointments, contained [illegible] and Mrs. Fourtellotte [illegible] Dr. Fourtellotte and [illegible] Fourtellotte had [illegible] In Minneapolis, besides [illegible] Dr. Fourtellotte [illegible] holdings of real estate with [illegible] all of which, their [illegible] in value and in rental [illegible] revenue, [illegible] wise [illegible] ment. In M[illegible] was a member [illegible] Army of the Re[illegible]

In Mrs. Fourtellotte [illegible] nature [illegible] own and possessing [illegible] the effect, which [illegible] guests on the occasion [illegible] of joy and [illegible] Fourtellotte [illegible] works by her [illegible] and wise [illegible] inspiration [illegible] of a high [illegible] office [illegible] to her [illegible] ever [illegible] fied.

[illegible] Fourtellotte [illegible] A. Army [illegible] Army [illegible] of Thomas [illegible]

Mrs. Fourtellotte [illegible] were [illegible] be displayed [illegible] hospitality of her [illegible] her many friends, [illegible] charm of manner make her [illegible] ligent of hostesses; her spirit [illegible] the Christian graces, and many [illegible] and loving heart, make one weary [illegible] feel [illegible] has found refreshment [illegible] cheer and health and comfort under the roof of the generous host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. Fourtellotte.

Many projects for charitable relief and philanthropic progress [illegible] conceived and forwarded by Dr. and Mrs. Fourtellotte; deeply interested [illegible] personal matters, they overlook [illegible] completion the costly and [illegible] memorial [illegible]



lect; and he possessed in addition a wonderful enthusiasm, without which nothing great in life was ever achieved. These qualities it was which enabled him to succeed in his banking business and in his large real estate operations and in the many different investments which he selected, after the most eminent medical authorities had pronounced upon his health and numbered the sands in his hour glass; and it was these qualities which carried him forward, undaunted in the battle of life.

But not alone to business matters, were the time and attention of Dr. Tourtellotte wholly devoted. He was deeply interested in every movement having for its object the uplift and betterment of the human race; he was an advocate of civic improvement; desirous of the extension of educational advantages throughout every part of the country; and actively engaged, so far as his health permitted, in the furtherance of those philanthropic projects which received his approval.

After 1892, Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte removed from Winona, that city wherein so many years of usefulness and accomplishment had been passed by them both; they then became residents of the beautiful western city of Minneapolis, having purchased a handsome mansion in the midst of attractive grounds, in that exclusive and beautiful portion of the city which faces Loring Park. This imposing residence, on West Fifteenth street, facing the park, with its exquisite furnishings and elegant appointments, continued the home of Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte until the death of Dr. Tourtellotte, and since then Mrs. Tourtellotte has continued her home there. In Minneapolis, besides their residence, Dr. Tourtellotte acquired large holdings of real estate with many fine buildings, all of which by their improvement in value and increase in revenue, displayed again his keen and wise judgment in the matter of investment. In Minneapolis, Dr. Tourtellotte was a member of Rollins Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In Mrs. Tourtellotte her husband found a nature strongly sympathetic with his own and possessing a similarity of objective effort, which rendered their joint efforts on the upward path of life a source of joy and happiness to both. In Mrs. Tourtellotte her husband found in all his work, by her sympathetic understanding and wise advice, an encouragement and inspiration to effort. Possessing abilities of a high order, Mrs. Tourtellotte was often able to render valuable assistance to her husband, an assistance to which he ever fondly referred and gratefully testified.

The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte occurred on June 26, 1865; Mrs. Tourtellotte's maiden name was Harriet A. Arnold, a daughter of William S. Arnold, a wealthy and influential citizen of Thompson, Connecticut (see Arnold).

Mrs. Tourtellotte's generous and warm-hearted nature perhaps is nowhere better displayed than when extending the hospitality of her beautiful home to her kinsmen and friends; here her grace and charm of manner make her the most delightful of hostesses; her spirit emanates the Christian graces, and many a tired and lonely heart, many a one weary and heavy-laden, has found refreshment and cheer and health and comfort under the roof of the generous host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte.

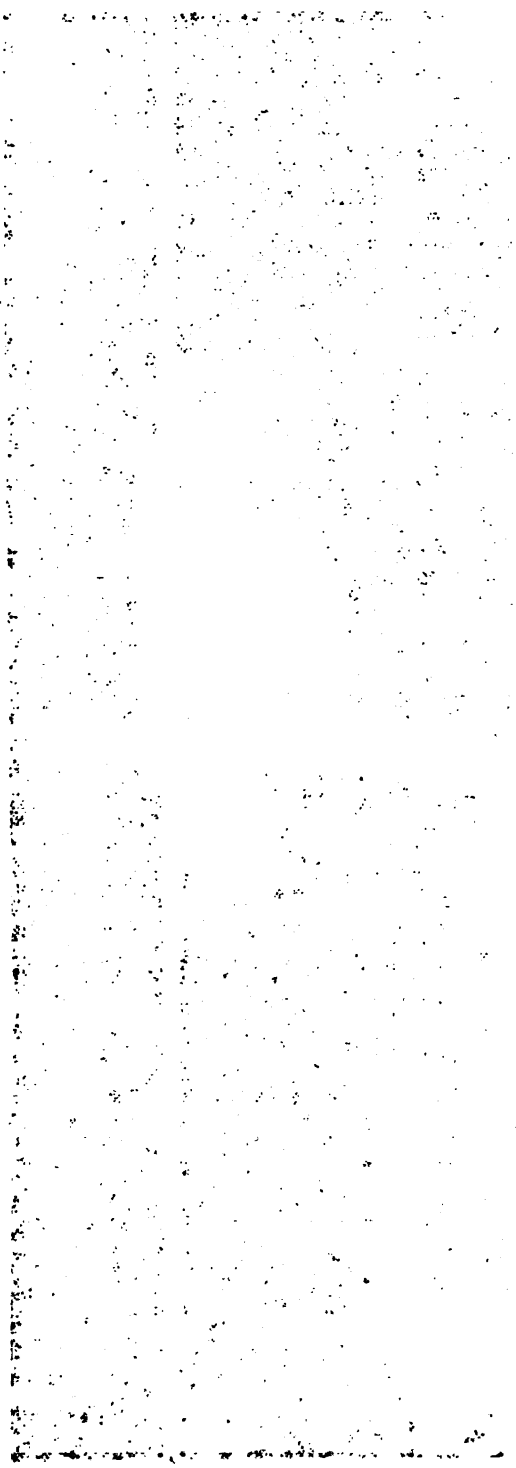
Many projects for charitable relief and philanthropic purposes were conceived and forwarded by Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte; deeply interested in educational matters, they undertook and carried to completion the costly and beautiful memorial high school building now

standing in the city of Thompson, Connecticut; the imposing site of the edifice was the choice of Mrs. Tourtellotte; and the handsome building which adorns it, the free gift of Dr. Tourtellotte and his wife, not only enriches the educational facilities of the city and affords an opportunity, in a modern, handsome and commodious building, for the education of the young people fortunate enough to enjoy its advantages, but it also stands a lasting monument to its generous donors, who though many years resident in a distant city, did not forget the needs of the inhabitants in their native village. This memorial gift, made in 1910, comprised $100,000 and a $300,000 endowment, and was given in memory of two daughters, Frances Harriet, who died in 1870, and Harriet Frances, who died in 1886.

To attempt to here enumerate all the generous gifts and benefactions conferred by Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte upon their native city would be impossible; in addition to Tourtellotte Memorial High School, their presentation of art objects, paintings and statuary; their pensions to the worthy aged and infirm, and their gifts to charitable objects, have ever been as unceasing, on the part of both husband and wife, as they were unostentatious. Since Dr. Tourtellotte's death, Mrs. Tourtellotte has had several costly memorials constructed in his honor both in Minneapolis and elsewhere, all being valuable acquisitions to the communities where they are situated and all breathing that spirit of charity and grace which ever animates Mrs. Tourtellotte as it always did her husband; both of whom joyed in sharing their worldly possessions with others less fortunately endowed.

In the different communities wherein Mrs. Tourtellotte has passed her life, she has been an influence for good, and the admired, esteemed and respected friend of rich and poor; the friend of the suffering and the helping hand of the unfortunate; to the fulfillment of a gracious Christian character is added a natural charm of manner; while from her presence there radiates a benignant influence ever arising from that beneficent Christian peace eternally attendant on "good deeds, nobly done."

A review, even in brief outline, of Dr. Tourtellotte's career, displays plainly the unusual qualities of the man. He who had been declared as fitted only for a brief, impotently unoccupied existence upon earth; whose life work was supposedly closed to all further effort or accomplishment; and who was believedly condemned to a hopeless contemplation of his rapidly approaching death, by a dauntless spirit supported by unyielding fortitude, gained for himself, in despite of circumstances, a place among the useful and effectual things of the earth. The unconquerable determination to go forward which animated him, and which same resistless energy led his ancestors to battle with the "Red Man" and the wilderness to gain a foothold and a heritage for their descendants, was his by virtue of descent and individual force of character; and be his death near or distant he would be found, valiantly laboring onward to the goal of his ambition and undismayed by the approach of death, determined to prove, for whatever span of life the Creator granted him, that his life should know none other than a high and useful purpose. He died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 11, 1912. Issue of Dr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte: Frances Harriet, died in 1870; Harriet Frances, died in 1886.



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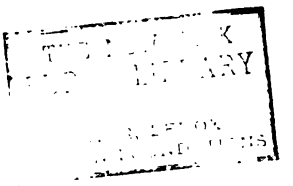
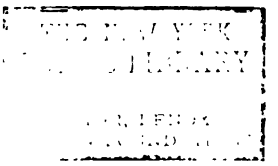
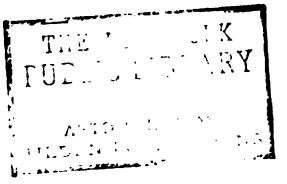
THE TOURTELLOTTE MEMORIAL DEACONESS HOME
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





FRANCES H. TOURTELLOTTE

HARRIET E. TOURTELLOTTE


THE
PUB
RY

ARNOLD FAMILY,

Prominent in Colonial History.

The family of Arnold and its allied lines bears the distinction of a lineage authentically traceable to a period antedating the advent of the Normans in England; that great conquest, the renowned Crusades, the terrific wars of the Roses, all were posterior in date of its origin; drawing its lineage from both a Saxon and a Norman source, its representatives preserved their station and their patrimony throughout the centuries until all distinction between conqueror and conquered had been completely merged in an undivided mighty nation. Included in the total of its numbers is a roll of names renowned in history's annals as valiant and heroic leaders of men, great dignitaries of church and state, wise statesmen, and the foremost of the notable in military ranks; and whether prince, noble or knight of long-spent generations fought for the Cross in sun-scorched eastern lands, or battled for crown and kingdom in the West, they earned alike a place with those distinguished few whose deeds the tempering hand of time has chronicled down the ages. In England and in France the lineage is found represented through centuries of epoch-making history, while in America, enrolled within the opening chapters of the nation's history, it stands among the lists of the pioneer "first settlers."

(The Ancient Lineage Line of Arnold).

The arms of the Arnold family are as follows: Arms: Sable, a chevron between three dolphins embowed argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet an antelope's head. Motto: *Celeste et profundus.*

(I) Ynir, King of Gwentland, A. D. 1100, paternally descended from Ynir, second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons, builder of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, and its Castle. Married Nesta, daughter of Jestin ap Curgan, King of Glamorgan. The Glamorgan arms: Gules three chevronels in pale argent. (II) Meiric, King of Gwentland and Glamorgan, married Elenor, daughter of Onived of Jerworth of the House of Trevor. (III) Ynir Vichen, King of Gwent, married Gladice, daughter of Rees ap Mancnerck, Lord of Astrudyn. (IV) Carador, ap Ynir Vichen, Lord of Gwent, married Nesta, daughter and heir of Sir Rydereck le Gros, Knight. (V) Dyfnwall ap Carador, Lord of Gwent, married Joyes, daughter of Hamlet, son of Sir Druce Drake, of Baladon, in France. Her brother rebuilt the Castle of Abergavenny. (VI) Sylsylth ap Dyfnwall, Lord of Upper Gwent, married Annest, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Russell, Knight, Lord of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. (VII) Arthur ap Sylsylth, married Jane, daughter of Lein ap Meriedhec Harwin, Lord of Kantrsblyn. (VIII) Meiric ap Arthur, married Annest, daughter of Cradock ap Enon ap Golhroyn. (IX) Gwilliam ap Meiric, married Jane, daughter and coheir of Ivor ap Syssylth, Lord of Lyhs Tally-bout. (X) Arnholt (Arnold) ap Gwilliam ap Meiric, married Janet, daughter of Philip Fleming, Esquire. (XI) Arnholt (Arnold) ap Arnholt Vichan, married Sybil, daughter of Madoc ap Enon ap Thomas. (XII) Roger Arnold of Llanthony in Monmouthshire, Esquire, the first of the family to adopt a surname, married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight, Lord of Coytey. (XIII) Thomas Arnold, Esquire, of Llanthony, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnestead, Knight. (XIV) Richard Arnold removed into Somersetshire and resided in the Parish of Street. He married Emmote, daughter and heir-

ess of Pearce Young, of Damerhan, in Wiltshire. (XV) Richard Arnold removed into Dorsetshire and became seated at Bagbere in the Parish of Middleton. He was Lord of the Manor of Bagbere and possessed other estates in that county. His manor house was still standing as late as 1870. His will was dated May 15, 1593, and proved July 9, 1595. He desired to "be buried the Parishe Churche of Milton in the Ile called Jesus Ile as we goe to the Tower." Married twice. (XVI) Thomas Arnold, of Melcombe Horsey, from whence he removed to Cheselbourne. Married (first) Alice, daughter of John Culley, of North Over, in the Parish of Tolpuddle. (XVII) William Arnold, the founder of the family in America.

(The Ancient Lineage Line of Alfred the Great).

(I) Alfred the Great, reigning A. D. 871-901, married Ethelbith, daughter of Earl Ethelran. (II) Edward the Elder, married Lady Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigelline. (III) Princess Edgina, married Henry, third Count de Vermandois and Troyes. Vermandois arms: Echiq. d'azur et d'or; au chief d'azur, ch. de trois fleur-de-lis d'or. (IV) Hubert, fourth Count de Vermandois and Troyes, married Lady Adelheld, daughter of Ralph, third Count of Valois. De Valois arms: D'azur au chev. d'herm., acc. de trois tetes de lion d'or. (V) Lady Adela de Vermandois, married Hugh the Great, son of Henry I. of France.

Hugh the Great was descended as follows: (I) Hugh Capet, King of France and founder of the Capetian Dynasty, A. D. 987. (II) Robert, the Pious, second King of the Capetian Dynasty, reigned A. D. 996-1031. (III) Henry I., third King of the Capetian Dynasty, married Anna, daughter of Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Russia. (IV) Hugh the Great, Count de Vermandois, married Lady Adela, daughter of Hubert, fourth Count de Vermandois.

(VI) Lady Isabel de Vermandois, married Robert de Beaumont, first Baron of Bellomont, by tenure created Earl of Leicester. Bellomont arms: Gules a cinquefoil ermine, pierced of the field. Lady Isabel's son, Robert, the second Earl Leicester, was also an ancestor of the line. (See de Greene de Boketon). (VII) Lady Adeline Bellomont, married Hugh, fourth Baron de Monfort. (VIII) Thurstan of Beldesert, sixth Baron de Monfort. (IX) Thurstan de Monfort. (X) Thurstan de Monfort. Montfort arms: Bendy of ten, or and azure. (XI) Sir Walter de Cherlecote, Knight. (XII) Sir William de Cherlecote-Lucy, Knight of Cherlecote. Lucy arms: Gules semée of crosses crosslet three lucies haurient argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules a boar's head erect argent gutte de poix, between a pair of wings sable billettée or. Motto: "By truth and diligence." (XIII) Sir Thomas Lucy. (XIV) Sir William Lucy, Knight of Cherlecote. Married Alinore, daughter of Reginald de Gray. (XV) Sir William Lucy, K. B., of Cherlecote. (XVI) Edmond Lucy of Cherlecote, married Lady Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Ludlawe. (XVII) Sir Thomas Lucy. (XVIII) Sir William Lucy. (XIX) Sir Thomas Lucy. (XX) Sir Thomas Lucy. (XXI) Lady Barbara Lucy, married Richard Tracy, also tracing his ancestry from royalty. (XXII) Nathaniel Tracy. (XXIII) Lieutenant Thomas Tracy. (XXIV) Meriam Tracy, married Ensign Thomas Waterman. (XXV) Thomas Waterman. (XXVI) John Waterman, born 1672, married Judith Woodward. (XXVII) Hannah Waterman, married Benedict Arnold, of the Arnold family of America, and descendant of Ynir, King of Gwentland, A. D. 1100.

(The Ancient Lineage Line of Barons De Greene De Boketon).

The Greene arms: Azure three bucks trippant or. Crest: A buck's head or. Motto: *Nic timeo nic sperno.*

(I) Lord Alexander de Greene de Boketon (great-grandson of one of William the Conqueror's knights, A. D. 1066), A. D. 1202. Alexander received from King John the estate of Boughton, in Northampton. His son, (II) Sir Walter, Lord de Greene de Boketon, a crusader. (III) Sir John, Lord de Greene de Boketon, a crusader, died before succeeding to the estates. (IV) Sir Thomas de Greene, succeeded to the title temp. Edward I., married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Bottisham, of Braunston. (V) Sir Thomas de Greene, born A. D. 1292, high sheriff of Nottingham, A. D. 1330-1332. Married Lucie, daughter of Eudo de la Zouche and Millicent de Cantelupe, sister and heir of George de Cantelupe, Lord of Abergavenny. Abergavenny arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, gules on a saltire argent a rose of the field, barbed and seeded proper, for Nevill of Raby; second and third or, fretty gules on a canton, per pale ermine and of the first, a galley sable for Neville of Bulmer. Crest: A bull argent, pied sable, armed gold, and charged on the neck with a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper. Supporters: Two bulls argent pied sable armed, unguled, collared, and chained, and at the end of the chain two staples or. Badges: On the dexter a rose gules seeded or, barbed vert; on the sinister, a portcullis or. Motto: *Ne vile velis.*

Lady Lucie de la Zouche was descended as follows: (I) Robert the Strong, Duke of France, A. D. 861. (II) Duke Robert. His son (III) Hugo the Great. His son (IV) Hugh Capet, King of France, A. D. 987. (V) King Robert the Pious. (VI) Henry I., King of France. (VII) Hugh, Count de Vermandois, second son of Henry I. (VIII) Isabel, married Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent and Earl of Leicester. Mellent arms: Lozengy or and azure. Leicester arms: Party per pale gules and azure three eagles displayed argent. Crest: On a chapeau azure turned up ermine an ostrich argent holding in its mouth a horseshoe or. Motto: *Prudens que patiens.* Supporters: On either side an ostrich argent the dexter gorged with a ducal coronet, per pale gules and azure line reflexed over the back of the first, the sinister gorged with a like coronet per pale azure and gules and line reflexed over the back, azure. Lady Isabel's daughter, Adeline, was also an ancestress of the line. (See lineage from Alfred the Great.) (IX) Earl Robert, second Earl of Leicester, Lord Chief Justice of England; married Aurelia de la Waer, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk. Norfolk arms: Gules, three lions passant guardant, or, a label of three points, argent, for difference. (X) Robert, third Earl of Leicester, married Petronella, daughter of Hugh de Grantes-Mismil. Grant arms: Gules, three antique or eastern crowns or. Crest: A burning hill, proper. Supporters: Two savages proper. Motto: "Stand fast." (XI) Margaret de Bellomont, married Sieur de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; a Crusader under Richard I., of England, and later A. D. 1215, one of the Magna Charta signers. Winchester arms: Gules, seven mascles or, three, three, and one. (XII) Roger, second Earl of Winchester, married Helen, daughter of Alen, Lord of Galloway. (XII) Lady Elene de Quincy, married Alen, Lord de la Zouche. De la Zouche arms: Gules a fesse ermine between six bezants. (XIV) Eudo de la Zouche, married Millicent de Cantelupe, sister and heir of George de Cantelupe,

Lord of Abergavenny. Cantelupe arms: Azure three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis or. (XV) Lady Lucie de la Zouche, married Sir Thomas de Greene. Their son was (VI) Sir Henry de Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England, died A. D. 1370; married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Drayton, of Drayton. Drayton arms: Argent a cross engrailed gules. (VII) Sir Henry de Greene, died 1399, married Matilda, heiress of Lord Thomas Manduit. Manduit arms: Chequy or and azure within a bordure gules. Crest: A garland of laurel leaves vert. Sir Henry de Greene (VII) was also ancestor of the Earls of Peterborough and Earls of Wiltshire. Peterborough arms: Argent, a chevron between three estoiles of six points, sable. Wiltshire arms: Per chevron azure and argent five crosses pattée in chief or. (VIII) Thomas Greene, third son of Sir Henry de Greene (VII). (IX) ——— Greene, born about 1420. (X) John Greene, his second son, born about 1450. (XI) Robert Greene, of Gillingham. (XII) Richard Greene. (XIII) Richard Greene. (XIV) John Greene, the founder of the family in America, the famous follower of Roger Williams. From him descended Catherine Greene (John,[1] the founder; John,[2] Samuel,[3] William,[4] Benjamin,[5] Catherine,[6]) whose daughter Catherine married Philip Arnold, sixth in descent from the founder, William Arnold.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Arnold, the founder of the family in America, was born in Cheselbourne, Dorset, England, June 24, 1587. He was of a family of wealth and station, and the reasons actuating the removal to America of one of the representatives of several of England's most ancient lineages are not exactly known. He was one of six children whom his father (who was twice married) had by his first wife, and it appears that November 23, 1616, when William was but twenty-nine years old he was appointed administrator of the estate of his brother John. He married in England when still young, and all his children were born there; he, himself, on coming to America with his family, was about forty-eight years old, and since his family was one of standing, it is probable that he brought considerable means with him.

On May 1, 1635, he left England, and arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, June 24, 1635. After being at Hingham, Massachusetts, some time, he, on April 20, 1636, removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and on October 8, 1638, Roger Williams deeded to him and others lands theretofore purchased from the Indians. Later, in 1638, he removed to Pawtuxet and in 1639 became one of the twelve first members of the Baptist church. On January 27, 1640, he and thirty-eight others of Providence signed an agreement for civil government. The next year, on April 2, 1641, he received further lands, these being laid out to him in the north part of Providence, where it is said he had set out a wolf trap. The trapping of wolves was then an important part of the settlers' work, as their depredations upon the cattle caused much loss, and later a tax was levied to compensate those who killed wolves in Providence.

William Arnold was one of the most prominent and influential of the Pawtuxet settlers. On November 7, 1641, these colonizers addressed a complaint to the Massachusetts authorities, as to the Gortonists, in which they requested aid, which latter was refused unless the Pawtuxet settlers would recognize the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and thereafter on September 8, 1642, with others of

Pawtuxet, William Arnold recognized the authority and jurisdiction of Massachusetts; he was thereupon appointed to keep the peace. Mr. Arnold enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Massachusetts authorities, with whom he held much correspondence, and the sum of seven pounds two shillings was ordered to be paid to him in wampum or such commodities as he desired with the statement that "the Court is thankful to him for his care and pains herein." He felt for the Indians a conscientious kindliness and in his dealings with them was actuated by a sense of strictest justice; on August 15, 1648, he complained in a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts as to the injustice of the Warwick settlers toward the Indians, stating that these settlers are going on "with a high hand." On September 1, 1651, he wrote to Massachusetts concerning the matter of Roger Williams' proposed attempt to secure a charter for Rhode Island and said "under the pretence of liberty of conscience about these parts there come to live all the scum, the runaways of the country which in time of want of better order may bring a heavy burden on the land." He was not only endowed with an excellent education from his English upbringing, but had also on his removal to America become fluently familiar with the Indian dialect, and May 27, 1652, he was allowed twenty-six shillings together with the Sachems Pomham and Wotapunkun, for whom he had acted as interpreter in Ninecraft's case against them. About 1652 he appears to have resided near Pawtuxet Falls on the north side of the river.

For sixteen years he had been a leader among the Pawtuxet settlers, and in 1658 he, with others, deciding to reunite themselves with Providence, consummated the union upon their own motion. He was possessed of considerable lands, and various conveyances made by him appear of record. On March 9, 1658, he notified the authorities that he had lately been robbed by some Indians, and this same year, on August 31st, he made a deed of some of his acreage to his grandson, Jeremiah Rhodes. A few years later, in 1661, he served his fellow townsmen as commissioner, and on April 4, 1663, made a further conveyance of land northwest from Pawtuxet to his son Stephen. Conveyances of land to the founder William were made by many of the notable first settlers of Rhode Island. Two years prior to his death, on March 15, 1675, he owned his signature to a deed to Abraham Mann of his share in the new purchase of land at Wayumkeck.

He died, at Providence, Rhode Island, it is believed, about 1676, and previous to November 3, 1677, as is proven by a deed of his son Benedict. He married, in England, Christian Peak, daughter of Thomas Peak; she was born in 1583. Issue (all born in England): 1. Elizabeth, born November 23, 1611; married Thomas Hopkins. 2. Benedict, born December 3 (or 21), 1615. Removed to Newport in 1635. Governor of Rhode Island, 1657-1660, 1662-1666, 1669-1672, 1677-1678. Married, December 17, 1640, Damaris Westcott, daughter of Stukeley Westcott; he was born in 1592, died in 1673. Benedict Arnold died June 19, 1678, his will being dated December 24, 1677. 3. Joanna, born in 1617; married Zechary Rhodes. 4. Stephen, of whom below.

(II) Stephen Arnold, youngest son of William and Christian (Peak) Arnold, was born in Leamington, England, December 22, 1622. He lived for many years at Pawtuxet. At the time of the Indian War, he had a garrison house at Providence, where his father took refuge on being forced to leave his own home.

On November 3, 1677, Benedict Arnold deeded to Stephen, his brother (their father being then deceased), all the land of "our said father" lying and being within the bounds of Pawtuxet, that is to say between Pawtuxet river and Providence bounds for one hundred pounds. This land consisted of upland, meadow, pasture, marsh, gardens, orchards and included buildings, materials for buildings, fences, etc. Stephen Arnold was Deputy Governor of Rhode Island in 1664. He was an assistant 1667. He made his will in 1699. Stephen Arnold died, in Rhode Island, November 15, 1699. He married, November 24, 1646, Sarah Smith, born in 1629, died April 15, 1713, daughter of Edward Smith, of Rehoboth. Issue: 1. Esther, born September 22, 1647. 2. Israel, born October 30, 1649, died 1717; took oath in 1671; married, April 16, 1677, Mary Smith, widow, daughter of James Barber, of Newport. Issue: i. Israel, born June 18, 1678, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Smith. ii. William. iii. Elisha. iv. Stephen. v. James, born 1689; died 1777; married Elizabeth Rhodes. vi. Joseph. vii. Josiah. viii. Mary. ix. Sarah. x. Barbara, married Silas Carpenter. 3. Stephen, of whom below. 4. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1659; married, in 1680, Peter Greene, son of John Greene. Issue: John, Stephen, William, Peter, Barbary, Sarah. 5. Elisha, born February 18, 1662; took oath 1682; married, 1682, Susanna Carpenter, daughter of William Carpenter. His will was proved April 2, 1711. Issue: Ephraim, Elisha, and a daughter. 6. Sarah, born June 26, 1665; married Silas Carpenter. Issue: Phebe, William, Silas. 7. Phebe, born November 9, 1676.

(III) Stephen Arnold, son of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) Arnold, was born November 27, 1654. He received a conveyance of one hundred acres of land from the General Assembly in 1677. He died before 1720, in which year his inventory was taken and amounted to six hundred and eighty-eight pounds. He married, January 12, 1688, Mary Sheldon, born October 5, 1660, daughter of John and Joan (Vincent) Sheldon. Issue: 1. Philip, of whom below. 2. Phebe, born March 5, 1695. 3. Mary, born December 12, 1696. 4. Sarah, married ——— Carpenter. 5. Penelope, born 1701. 6. Lazasana, born 1703. 7. Christina, born 1707. 8. Edward, born 1709.

(IV) Philip Arnold, son of Stephen and Mary (Sheldon) Arnold, was born February 12, 1693, and married, June 10, 1714, Susanah Greene, who was born July 16, 1694. She was a daughter of Captain Benjamin Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, and a descendant of the founder, John Greene. Issue: Andrew, of whom below.

(V) Andrew Arnold, son of Philip and Susanah (Greene) Arnold, died in early manhood, the tradition in the family being that he was almost instantly killed by an escaped lunatic, who felled him from behind with a heavy stick. He had previously married, and his sudden death left his widow and son to provide for their future unaided. He married, January 18, 1781, Catherine Reynolds, daughter of Jabez Reynolds, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. Issue: Philip, of whom below.

(VI) Philip Arnold, son of Andrew and Catherine (Reynolds) Arnold, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, October 13, 1789. About the year 1818 he removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, where he had an extensive farm. He married, February 5, 1809, at Cranston, Rhode Island, Catherine Searls; she was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, July 10, 1789, and died at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 13, 1874, aged eighty-five years,

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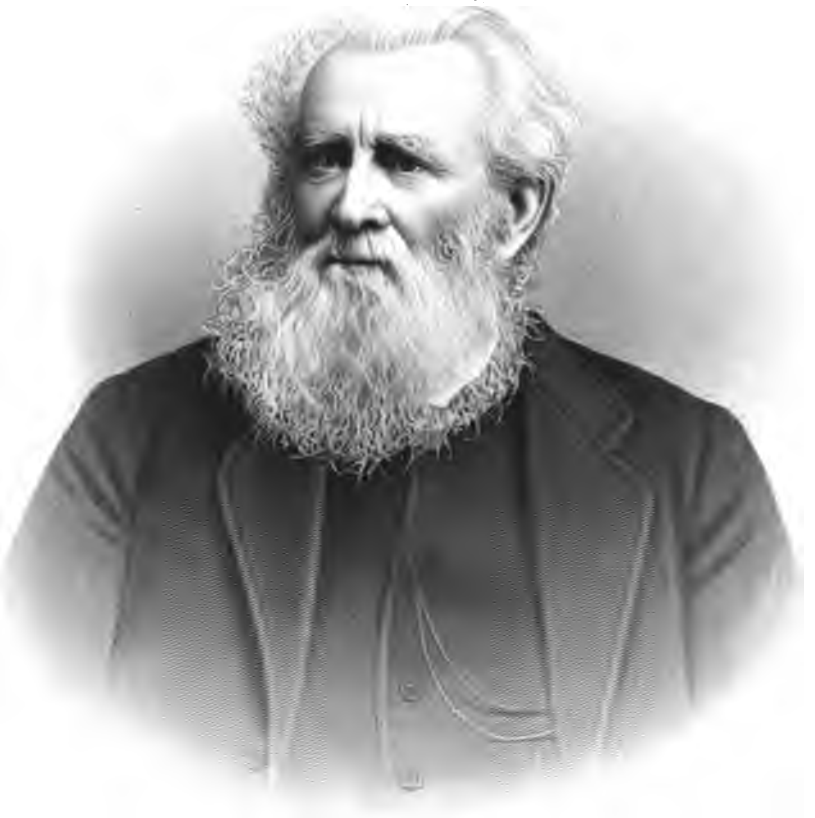
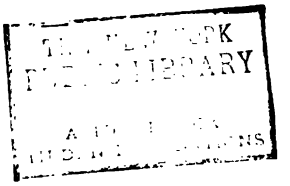


Wm. S. Arnold

Mrs. W. L. Arnold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five months, three days. Her father, William Searls, was born July 29, 1754, and died September 19, 1825, aged seventy-one years, one month, nineteen days; he married, April 23, 1778, at Cranston, Rhode Island, Catherine Greene. Mrs. Arnold's grandfather was Captain Richard Searls, of Cranston, Rhode Island. Catherine (Greene) Searls, was born December 10, 1756, and died March 24, 1828; she was a daughter of Captain Benjamin Greene, of Warwick, granddaughter of William Greene, great- granddaughter of Samuel Greene, great-great-granddaughter of John Greene and great-great-great-granddaughter of John Greene, the founder of the notable Greene family in America. John Greene was a native of Salisbury, County Wilts, England, and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, with Roger Williams, where he attained high public station; he arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, from England, in 1635. From him the distinguished General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolution, was descended. Issue of Philip and Catherine (Searls) Arnold: 1. Andrew R., born at Cranston, Rhode Island, April 22, 1810; married, March 26, 1849, Mary A. Stieb, daughter of John and Mary Stieb, of Providence, Rhode Island. He died October 11, 1884, at Putnam, Connecticut, aged seventy-four years, five months, nineteen days. 2. William Searls, of whom below. 3. Albert H., born at Warwick, Rhode Island, November 14, 1813; married, in March, 1842, Mary Groten; died October 10, 1846, aged thirty-three years. 4. George E., born at Warwick, Rhode Island, March 15, 1816; married, March 17, 1840, Malinda Dam, of Boston; died April 11, 1879, aged sixty-three years, twenty-seven days. 5. Jabez R., born at Warwick, Rhode Island, June 14, 1818; married, July 7, 1839, Mary A. Heath, of Barrington, Rhode Island. 6. Susan C., born at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 1, 1821; married Isaac Mills, of Thompson, Connecticut. She died August 29, 1854, aged thirty-three years, seven months. 7. Henry R., born at Woodstock, Connecticut, June 18, 1823; died April 26, 1866, aged forty-two years, ten months, eight days. 8. Catherine M., born at Woodstock, Connecticut, August 7, 1827; married, April 2, 1847, John H. Potter, of Ashford, Connecticut; died August 19, 1889.

(VII) William Searls Arnold, son of Philip and Catherine (Searls) Arnold, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, November 3, 1811. His early years covered one of the most trying periods in national history, the second war with England not alone making a most serious drain upon the straitened resources of the country, but for long years following the return of peace, commercial activity being heavily curtailed. Mr. Arnold was a boy seven years of age on the removal of his father to Woodstock, Connecticut, and in the environs of that picturesque Connecticut village he grew to manhood. His education was pursued in the schools of the district, where he attended for ten years in the winter sessions, the vacations being passed at the homestead farm.

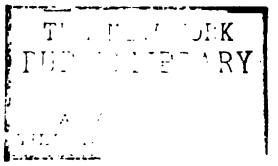
He developed much perseverance and ambitious energy at an early age and was still much below his majority when he began his career in the commercial world. His initial step in business was taken at Masonville, in Thompson, Connecticut, where he became connected with the plant of the Masonville Company, consisting then of a cotton factory and a country store. Here an excellent opportunity was presented to gain an insight into the details of the business and to acquire practical knowledge in the conduct of a commercial enterprise, and of this opportunity Mr. Arnold availed himself with an

unremitting attention and an untiring application to every detail of the business. In thus beginning his career, he developed that determined persistence and untiring effort which were so strongly characteristic of him in all his life. He had enjoyed the inestimable advantages of a home environment emanating the highest standards of conduct, and his own firm and sterling character reflected in full measure his early upbringing; and before long, so favorably had his character and conduct, his diligence and ability, recommended themselves in his new surroundings, that Mr. Amasa Mason, the head of the Masonville Company, offered him an interest in the business. Mr. Mason not alone agreed to take the energetic young man as a partner but he also sold him his share of the business without any cash payment therefor, taking only Mr. Arnold's note, and the wisdom of the course was soon apparent in the increased prosperity which the business enjoyed under the guidance of its efficient junior partner. The unceasing care and attention upon its every detail bestowed by Mr. Arnold greatly enlarged the profits of the enterprise, and in 1852 he bought out all other interests and became sole proprietor. He was also the owner of various other large cotton mills in the same city, and he successfully and prosperously managed these, as well as his other large business interests, for many years. In addition, Mr. Arnold had many other business interests, his activities being not alone confined to the State of Connecticut, but his name being associated with some of the most important commercial undertakings of his day; among these was the construction of the Southern Minnesota railroad, in conjunction with the well-known railroad man, Van Horn; and various other commercial projects having for their object the development of the natural resources of the country.

In 1867, having amassed a considerable fortune, Mr. Arnold retired from all active participation in mercantile affairs; his career had throughout been marked by the most straightforward dealing and unswerving integrity, and he had proved himself not only an astute business man but an employer of labor always most thoughtfully careful of his operatives. After his retirement Mr. Arnold, following about ten years of residence in various places, finally selected Putnam, Connecticut, for his future home; there he acquired for the occupancy of himself and his family, a large mansion beautifully situated, and in the peace and quiet of this charming vicinity passed the remainder of his days. Though his business affairs had for many years engrossed the major portion of his time, Mr. Arnold had never been unmindful of the duties of a citizen; wholly undesirous for himself of any political preferment, he had lent his support to that political party whose principles he deemed most lastingly beneficial to the people at large, and consistently adhered to the old time Whig party until the Republicans put forth their platform, when he joined them. He was a staunch, unflinching opponent of slavery, and stood unwaveringly and consistently for abolition, which he sought to achieve by every means within his power. In the great cause of abolition, he expended large sums, and on all occasions threw the weight of his influence in favor of its consummation.

Mr. Arnold's long, useful and active life presents a fine example of those sterling qualities, characteristic of American citizenry since the foundation of the Republic, which by their energy, initiative and indomitable perseverance have made the nation of first commercial importance in

MASON H. ARNOLD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given to its citizens' ... enlightenment. He married Jan... married (first) in 1830 ... daughter of Eat... Connecticut. ... in September, 1805. ... married life he was the ... ready with sympathy ... relief on all occasions ... and in every direction ... joyed in dispensing the ... among the working people em... Arnold's manufacturing ... shire, owned a large share ... assist those in need. Mr. ... (second) in 1886, Mary ... daughter of ... Wil... Gloucester, Rhode Island. ... widow of ... married ... Fourteenth ... Fourtel... Henry, of whom below.

... Henry Arnold, son of ... and Lucy (Sherwood) ... born, in Dudley, Connec... October 3, 1825. After attending ... education he entered Nichols ... Dudley, Massachusetts, and ... full business course at ... Rochester, New York. After ... other desirous of a career ... world, and he was still ... he began his acquaintance of ... years in the operation and ... a mercantile business. The ... standing he obtained at his ... place proved an excel... for the life work of ... Union of success, he chose ... entered the wood-turning house ... & Company, of New York, ... became thoroughly conversant ... of the business. Remaining ... company until 1858, he then ... partner with W. W. ... engaged in the carpet and dry goods business at North Adams, Massachusetts, as before. Mr. William Sears Arnold also had an interest in the partnership. This enterprise proved eminently successful under the management of the brothers, and Mr. Arnold was enabled to retire without his father's share. Thereafter he continued in active direction of the ever increasing business, which he assisted to conservatively enlarge and extend until it became one of the most important of the industries in that section of Massachusetts, and added in a very material extent to the prosperity of the locality and its inhabitants.

In the welfare of North Adams so long his home Mr. Arnold always maintained an earnest interest, and to projects having for their purpose the city's betterment and improvement he freely lent his aid and his support. He was identified with various public, charitable and philanthropic movements, and was prominent in Masonic circles. In the business world, he was justly esteemed and respected by his associates for his commercial acumen as well also for his moderating adherence to the highest standards of honesty and fair dealing in all his business dealings. He died at North Adams, Massachusetts, November 4, 1884. Nelson H. Arnold married, December 15, 1870, Mary Newman, daughter of Jacob Newman (see post). Elizabeth Sears Arnold; Nelson Henry Arnold; Frank Newman Arnold.

JACOBS, Arthur J.

Manufacturer, Inventor.

This is the story of a man who found himself a mechanical genius who for years was employed by others and accepted as his principal reward the satisfaction of transmuting into tangible working form the visions of his facile

C. J. Jacobs

the world and have given to its citizens abundance and enrichment. He died January 11, 1891. He married (first) in 1836, Lucina Underwood, daughter of Lot Underwood, of Pomfret, Connecticut. Mrs. Arnold died in September, 1865. Throughout her married life she was the dear companion, ready with sympathy and helpfulness, to whom on all occasions her husband owed his greatest comfort; of an elevated character, she joyed in doing good and in aiding others; and among the large force of working people employed in Mr. Arnold's manufacturing business, unselfishly devoted a large share of her time to assist those in need. Mr. Arnold married (second) in 1886, Mary E. Williams, daughter of Alphonso Williams, of West Gloucester, Rhode Island. Issue (by first wife): Harriet A., married Dr. Jacob F. Tourtellotte (see Tourtellotte); Nason Henry, of whom below.

(VIII) Nason Henry Arnold, son of William Searls and Lucina (Underwood) Arnold, was born, in Thompson, Connecticut, September 3, 1847. After concluding his early education, he entered Nichols Academy, at Dudley, Massachusetts, and having finished his term there, took a course of study at Eastman's Commercial College at Rochester, New York. Mr. Arnold's father designed him for a career in the commercial world, and he was still young when he began the acquirement of a practical education in the operation and conduct of a mercantile business. The valuable training he obtained at his father's business place proved an excellent foundation for the life work of the future, and ambitious of success, he while still young entered the woolen house of Hoyt, Sprague & Company, of New York, and there became thoroughly conversant with the details of the business. Remaining with this company until 1866, he then became a partner with W. W. Montgomery in a carpet and dry goods factory at North Adams, Massachusetts, his father, Mr. William Searls Arnold, also having an interest in the partnership. This enterprise proved eminently successful under the management of its able owners, and Mr. Arnold was soon enabled to buy out his father's share. Thereafter, he continued in active direction of his ever increasing business, which he soundly and conservatively enlarged and expanded until it became one of the most important of the industries in that section of Massachusetts, and added in a very material extent to the prosperity of the locality and its inhabitants.

In the welfare of North Adams, so long his home, Mr. Arnold always maintained an earnest interest, and to objects having for their purpose the city's betterment and improvement he freely lent his aid and his support. He was identified with various public charitable and philanthropic movements, and conspicuous in Masonic circles. In the business world, he was justly esteemed and respected by his associates for his commercial acumen as well also for his undeviating adherence to the highest standards of honesty and fair dealing in all his business relations. He died, at North Adams, Massachusetts, November 4, 1884. Nason H. Arnold married, December 15, 1870, Mary Newman, daughter of Jacob Newman. Issue: Elizabeth Searls Arnold; Nason Henry Arnold; Frank Newman Arnold.

JACOBS, Arthur I.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

This is the story of a man who found himself a mechanical genius, who for years was employed by others and accepted as his principal reward the satisfaction of transmuting into tangible working form the visions of his fertile

brain. The city of Hartford is the home of many inventors, men who have contributed to the industrial progress of mankind. Among these none stands higher than Arthur I. Jacobs, because he conceives and demonstrates in an amazingly short period machines, devices or methods that produce better product by unskilled labor than had previously been accomplished only by the skilled fingers of trained workmen.

The Jacobs family is one of the oldest in New England. The immigrant ancestor, Nicholas Jacobs, who founded the family in Connecticut, was born in Hanover, County of Suffolk, England. In 1633 he left Hingham, England, with his son John and daughter Elizabeth, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Nicholas Jacobs finally settled at Hanover, Massachusetts, where he died June 5, 1657. His immediate descendants were among the first settlers in Windham county, Connecticut, where the family is numerous to this day.

In 1707 and 1708 Daniel Jacobs, son of John Jacobs and grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, of Hingham, was one of several who purchased large tracts of land in Ashford and Eastford, Connecticut, and later on Nathaniel Jacobs, a son of Joseph Jacobs and grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, settled at Woodstock and soon after at Thompson, Connecticut. There he purchased a tract of land upon which he and his five sons settled, and which became known as the Jacobs district. From the foregoing and family tradition, it is concluded that Dr. Joseph Jacobs was a grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, the immigrant to Hingham. Dr. Joseph Jacobs was the first physician of Mansfield, and resided in that part of the town called Pleasant Valley. He was a large landowner, and had a botanical garden, from which he gathered healing herbs. He married Sarah Storrs, born in 1670, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Huckins) Storrs. Samuel Storrs came from England in 1633, and settled in Mansfield, Connecticut, about 1698, having lived for a time in Barnstable, Massachusetts, from which place his wife came.

Samuel Jacobs, son of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, married, February 11, 1737, Desire, daughter of a Mr. Doughty or Douty, of Windham, and their children, all born between the years 1728 and 1746, were: Benjamin, Solomon, William, Daniel, Doughty.

Benjamin Jacobs, son of Samuel Jacobs, was born April 30, 1738. He married (first) January 14, 1761, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Balcam. He married (second) Elizabeth King. The following children were born between the years 1763 and 1772: Dizioc, Benjamin, Zalmon. The following children were born between the years 1772 and 1783; Ozias, Anthony, Luther, Elizabeth, Phila.

Benjamin (2) Jacobs, son of Benjamin (1) Jacobs, was born August 9, 1765, in Mansfield, Connecticut, and died in Smithfield, Rhode Island, about seventy-five years of age. He was engaged in business as a plow-maker, and also followed the trade of chair-maker, as the demands of the neighborhood might call upon him, and when not otherwise occupied, he worked at repairing buildings. He was in fact a natural mechanic, capable of doing anything with tools. He married (first) June 28, 1796, Delight Dunham, and had by this marriage three sons and two daughters. He married (second) Lucinda Meacham, born in 1782, and who long survived her husband, her death occurring in Danielson, Connecticut, April 5, 1858. By this marriage there were nine children.

Luman Jacobs, son of Benjamin (2) Jacobs, and grandfather of Arthur I.

Jacobs, was born August 2, 1798. He was a carpenter by trade, the very best of his class, and although deprived of one hand, with the assistance of his wife, who was in every way a notable helpmeet, he saved enough to pay for a small farm, built a barn and outbuildings, enlarged the house and left all in good condition. He was noted for his expeditiousness, and with his one hand could do about anything and everything quickly and well. He married, August 19, 1822, Hannah West Abell, and although the mother of seven children, she earned money from spinning, at which she was an expert. Luman Jacobs died January 4, 1845, and his wife died December 4, 1878.

Zalmon Luman Jacobs, eldest son of Luman and Hannah West (Abell) Jacobs, and father of Arthur I. Jacobs, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 6, 1823. He was a man of exceptional intellectual ability and an inventive genius of great talent. In his earlier years he taught school, and he exhibited such rare skill as a mathematician that he acquired much local fame. Among his inventions were a screw plate, an automatic water feed for steam boilers, a bee-hive, a printing press for printing many colors at one operation, and a system of shorthand writing. He solved the needs that arose in his life by his own inventive skill. He worked out the formula for "Dr. Jacob's Vegetable Pill," and erected a laboratory for its manufacture, and made the machinery for making the pills, boxes, etc. He married, August 12, 1851, Mary Elizabeth Babcock, of Franklin, Connecticut. She was born in Byron, New York, July 18, 1831.

Arthur I. Jacobs, son of Zalmon Luman and Mary Elizabeth (Babcock) Jacobs, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, August 13, 1858. During his boyhood his educational advantages were very meagre, and after his ninth year his schooling was limited to a short period in midwinter. He was early trained to habits of industry, working with his father in his laboratory. Here he was trained in mechanical work. He remained with his father until he attained his majority, then, through the introduction of his good friend and first pastor, the Rev. George S. Dodge, he secured employment at one dollar and a quarter per day in the Knowles Loom Works at Worcester, Massachusetts. There his talent became manifest, and in less than three weeks he secured from the superintendent a contract to make harness chains for looms. When the foreman learned of this he said to Mr. Jacobs: "What do you want of that job? You can't make your salt at it. No former contractor ever made a dollar a day on it." Mr. Jacobs, who was then less than twenty-two years of age, replied: "Well, I would like to try it," to which the foreman replied: "Try it if you want to, but you won't keep it three months." Mr. Jacobs proceeded to make such efficient improvements that he received not less than one dollar per hour for the time he worked on the contract. Thus economy and efficiency have been the keynote of Mr. Jacobs' life. Long before the word efficiency was dinned into the public ear, Mr. Jacobs was inventing machines, changing methods, eliminating operations, to improve and increase productivity without increasing overhead charges. Mr. Jacobs remained at the loom works until 1887, and during that period invented and built a book-sewing machine, of which several were purchased by Boston bookbinders. The Smyth Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, who manufactured such machines, became so interested in this invention that they purchased the patents, and engaged Mr. Jacobs to come to Hartford

and perfect the machine. He remained with that company until December 1, 1901, and during that period he invented and perfected several machines for use in binding books. Among these we may mention a machine for making book covers of superior quality, at greatly reduced cost. A machine for cutting cloth for book covers from the roll, of the right size and shape. He also invented a "casing-in-machine," used for pasting these covers on books. These machines marked a great advance over other methods formerly employed. Not only has Mr. Jacobs' genius benefited the industrial world, but who shall calculate the far-reaching benefit to mankind, from the possibility of putting into the hands of the masses well bound literature, at greatly reduced prices.

It is a well known fact that the financial benefits derived from great inventions are seldom realized by the inventors, and for a time Mr. Jacobs, preoccupied by earning a living, and the mechanical problems, involved in making practical realities of his dream children, paid little heed to the great value of his inventions, as compared to his financial gain. There came, however, a moment of meditation in his busy life, when, one morning, while reading in the Hartford "Courant," of the election of a man to the office of president of an important railroad, at a salary of $50,000 per year, who formerly had been employed by the same railroad, as gate-tender, at a wage of $1.25 per day, that he realized that many men whom he knew, who were not more gifted naturally than he, had risen from the ranks to positions of wealth and influence. He, then and there, resolved that in some way his future remuneration must be an equitable percentage of the wealth he created, and he immediately took steps to that end, by conferring with the president of the company by whom he was employed. A long controversy ensued, directors' meetings were held, a counter proposition was made which was represented to be more liberal to him than what he asked for, but as their proposition did not make his interest and theirs mutual, but antagonistic, and as he insisted that all interests must be mutual, he resigned, intending to devote his time to designing, constructing and perfecting a book-sewing machine that would be so superior to others as to make former book-sewing machines comparatively worthless. It, however, developed that in his contract with the Smyth Manufacturing Company, he had agreed to assign to them all inventions relating to book-sewing machines that he might make during the life of the patent on his original machine; and as that patent had three years longer to run, it became necessary for Mr. Jacobs to postpone his work on the machine he had in mind. His active and fertile brain, however, was not limited in its scope to book-binding machinery, and he soon invented a drill chuck that has since become widely known as the "Jacobs Improved Drill Chuck," the patent on which was allowed September 16, 1902. As Mr. Jacobs believed that there were already enough drill chuck manufacturers, and that his invention was most valuable to an established drill chuck manufacturer, he endeavored to enlist one of several of these in his invention. Failing in this, he designed and made tools and fixtures that would accurately and efficiently make one size of his chuck. He made a few chucks and offered them to the trade. Their superior merit was instantly recognized, and a demand created, which has since continually increased. He purchased machinery (to be paid for in chucks) and commenced their manufac-

ture in rented quarters on Pearl street. The Jacobs Manufacturing Company was incorporated October 30, 1903, which has been phenomenally successful. In fact, so very successful, that Mr. Jacobs heartily rejoices that the company for whom he worked very helpfully for fourteen years, did not accept his proposition, when he offered to continue to give them his best service, for a small percentage of their net profits.

At first some of the company's stock was purchased by outside individuals, and the manufacturing done in rented quarters, but now (1917) all the stock is owned by Mr. Jacobs' family, and they have built and occupy a large modern factory. Arthur I. Jacobs, president, Louis E. Stoner, treasurer, and Raymond B. Jacobs, secretary. While Mr. Jacobs' chuck inventions seemed at first of little value, as compared with others of his fifty assigned patents, it has been more profitable to him than all the others combined. Mr. Jacobs is president of The Rhodes Manufacturing Company, a director of the Allyndale White Marble and Lime Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Get Together Club.

Mr. Jacobs married, October 19, 1880, Lucy Ann Backus, born January 14, 1849, daughter of Ezra J. Backus, of Hebron, Connecticut. Mrs. Jacobs was a real helpmeet and companion to her husband, sharing in his struggles and sacrifices, and fortunately lived to enjoy with him the fruits of their toil. She died August 3, 1908, mourned by her family to whom her devotion knew no limit, and a wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were the parents of three children: May Louise, a graduate of Wellesley College; Clara Bell, who was a student at Smith College, later became the wife of Louis E. Stoner; Raymond Backus, associated with his father in business, married Gladys White, of Hartford. Mr. Jacobs remained a widower until June 29, 1916, when he married Marguerite Serrell, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Serrell, of Park Ridge, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are living happily at his old home in Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Jacobs has been faithful in putting to use the talents with which nature endowed him, and is justly entitled to contemplate his achievements with satisfaction. His success is due to his indefatigable industry, careful planning and straightforward dealing. He has the determination that permits of no defeat in the accomplishment of his purposes; has a keen, quick mind, is notedly generous, and his courteous, genial manner has won for him a wide circle of steadfast friends.

MAYBERRY, Franklin Holden,

Physician, Public Official.

Although graduated M. D. from Vermont Medical College in 1885, Dr. Mayberry did not begin practice in East Hartford until 1890, but there has since continuously ministered to human ills until the present (1917). To a career of professional activity and success he has added public service of importance and in legislative halls, in educational board and on State commission has proved the high qualities of his citizenship. This name is spelled both Mayberry and Maybury, the ancestor, William Maybury, using the latter form, but later generations in this branch using the former. The family originally came to New England, from the north of Ireland, settled first in Massachusetts, later going to the province of Maine.

About the year 1730, William Maybury accompanied by his family left his home in the north of Ireland and came to New

England, locating at Marblehead, Massachusetts. There he followed his trade, blacksmith, and remained ten years, accumulating considerable property. In 1740 he became one of the grantees of New Marblehead, Maine, later incorporated as Windham, being the second settler in the town and the first blacksmith. There he owned a house and lot near the river and cleared a good farm, which he cultivated in connection with his blacksmithing until his death, May 15, 1764. He married Bethsheba Dennis and had children: John; Thomas; Seafair, married Stephen Manchester; Nancy, married Gershom Winship; Richard, of further mention.

Captain Richard Maybury, son of William Maybury, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, about 1737, but spent his life in Windham, Maine, the family settling there in 1740. When war was eminent between the colonies and Great Britain, he threw himself into the conflict with all the ardor of his liberty loving race and won a captain's rank. He has previously served in the Indian war; was first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Knight's company at Falmouth, Maine, July 1 to December 1, 1775; captain of the Sixth Company in Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment of militia, August to December, 1776, at Dorchester Heights; captain of the Fifth Company, Benjamin Tupper's Eleventh Massachusetts regiment, in the retreat from Fort Ticonderoga in 1777; fought at Hubbardstown, Stillwater, Saratoga; witnessed Burgoyne's surrender, was with Washington's army at Valley Forge and fought at Monmouth. He resigned his commission in 1779, but in 1781-82 was a member of the Committee of Safety at Windham, Maine. He died in Raymond, now Casco, Maine, November 4, 1807. Captain Maybury married, February 23, 1756, Martha Bolton, of Falmouth, Maine. They were the parents of Mary, born November 1, 1756, married Edward Anderson; William, December 12, 1758; Thomas, May 21, 1761; Bethsheba, November 13, 1763, married Abijah Purrington; Anna, died in infancy; Richard, born April 25, 1767, married Mary Jordan; Anna L., November 30, 1769, married Ezekiel Jordan; Daniel, March 4, 1773; Edward, of further mention; Martha, born September, 1778, married John Lakey.

Edward Mayberry, son of Captain Richard and Martha (Bolton) Maybury, was born in Windham, Maine, September 9, 1775. He resided in Casco, Maine, a lumberman and farmer. He married Mary Ingalls and had issue including a son Edward.

Edward (2) Mayberry, son of Edward (1) and Mary (Ingalls) Mayberry, was born in Casco, Maine. He was a lumberman, sawmill owner and farmer all his life. He was a Democrat in politics, held various town offices and was a man of considerable importance in his community. He married Clarissa A. Holden, daughter of Samuel Holden. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Harriet, married James Mills; Abigail, married Frank Edwards; Franklin Holden, of further mentioned.

Dr. Franklin Holden Mayberry, only son of Edward (2) and Clarissa A. (Holden) Mayberry, was born in Casco, Maine, April 9, 1859. After exhausting the advantages of the Casco public schools, he entered Bowdoin College where he spent one year. Deciding upon the profession of medicine he prepared at Vermont Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. with the class of 1885. He spent the years 1885-90 as assistant to Dr. Stearns at the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, beginning private practice in East Hartford in 1890. During the twenty-seven years which have since elapsed he has won his

way to high professional standing and ministers to a very large clientele. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Connecticut State Medical, Hartford County and Hartford City Medical societies, and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren. He has kept in closest touch with all modern advancement in theory and practice and has the confidence of his patients to an unusual degree.

During the years he has been a resident of East Hartford, there have been few intervals when the public spirit and ability of Dr. Mayberry have not been tested in public position and from all he has emerged with honor. For twenty-five years his service on the school board has been continuous, and to his interest and energy much of the credit is due for the high character of the East Hartford schools. For two terms he represented the town in the Connecticut House of Assembly and so well were his services appreciated that the year following he was elected State Senator. He was a trustee of the State Hospital at Norwich for eight years and is at present a member of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway Commission. In political faith he is a Republican. He is a member of Orient Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Hartford; the chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds the thirty-two degrees of Connecticut Consistory. His college fraternity is Delta Mu.

Dr. Mayberry married Elizabeth Maher, daughter of Alexander Maher, of Hartford. Dr. and Mrs. Mayberry have two daughters: Dorothy, married Roland J. Utley, and Helen.

SCOFIELD, Horace Granville,

Civil Engineer.

An argument in favor of an out-of-doors occupation might well be found in the career of Horace G. Scofield, of Bridgeport, who at the age of eighty-six years, one of the oldest engineers living, is by no means incapacitated although of course now living retired. His reputation as an engineer is so firmly established that he ranks as an expert, and as such has been frequently called in later years to settle controverted points in the courts. All along the line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad are monuments to his skill, as for many years he was chief engineer of that road. In Bridgeport there is no engineering work performed during his term of service as city engineer, 1868-1905, which did not owe its plan and construction to his genius. He made engineering his life work and for half a century knew no other interest. Now in honored retirement he reviews a career of professional achievement and upright living that he may well regard with satisfaction.

Mr. Scofield is of the seventh generation of a family seated in Stamford, Connecticut, since 1641. Daniel Scofield, the American ancestor, born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, died in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1670, a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, of ancient and honorable lineage. David Scofield came to New England in 1639, was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, for a time, not being of record in Stamford until 1641. He was a man of prominence in his community. His wife Mary was a daughter of Rev. John Youngs. The line of descent to Horace G. Scofield, of the seventh generation, shows unbroken Stamford birth, John Scofield, son of the founder, having been born there about 1650. He married, in Stamford, Hannah Meads. Their son,

Samuel Scofield, born July 10, 1678, had three wives and by his second, Hannah, had a son, Samuel (2) Scofield, born June 21, 1712. He moved to Scofield after his marriage to Elizabeth Ambler, and during the Revolution served in the American army. He must have returned to Stamford as his youngest child, Ezekiel Scofield, was born there, July 30, 1767. He married (first) December 21, 1793, Abigail Scofield, daughter of Captain Reuben Scofield, who lived directly opposite. She died a young woman, but her father lived to be ninety-four years; her husband, Ezekiel Scofield, died at the age of eighty-four years. Edwin Scofield, son of Ezekiel and Abigail (Scofield) Scofield, was born August 17, 1794, died in 1873, was a progressive, prosperous farmer. He married Eliza Bishop, born in Stamford, who died at the age of seventy-nine years, daughter of Hezekiah Bishop. They were the parents of two sons, Erastus E., who lived his years, eighty-eight, in Stamford, and Horace Granville, now and for many years a resident of Bridgeport. This record of continuous residence in one city is most remarkable, and the longevity of the family may be traced to the uniformity of their lives and complete satisfaction with their environment.

Horace Granville Scofield, younger of the sons of Edwin and Eliza (Bishop) Scofield, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, March 7, 1831. After public school courses and attendance at New Canaan Academy, he pursued study under a private tutor, specializing in mathematics, ever his favorite branch of knowledge. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, continuing in that profession, inventing during that period a machine to be used in the manufacture of strings for musical instruments. From 1853, when he abandoned teaching, until 1857, he was engaged in the disposal of patent rights for the manufacture of his inventions and others, and further perfecting himself for the practice of the profession he had chosen, civil engineering. During the Civil War he engaged in manufacturing and in professional work, becoming chief engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, a position he held until 1878. During that time he had entire charge of the construction work of the road, double tracked the section from New Haven to New York, made the surveys, superintended the erection of all the bridges, and made hundreds of miles of surveys for branches and lines, some of which were never built. In 1868 he had accepted the position of city engineer from the city of Bridgeport, and for ten years he filled both positions. In 1878 he resigned his position with the railroad, but for the next ten years did a great deal of work for them as consultant, also making the surveys and soundings for the bridge across the Thames at New London. But from 1878 until 1905 his chief professional work was for the city of Bridgeport, a period of great expansion and development for the city, and increasing fame for the engineer. Until 1901 he conducted his professional work under his own name, then admitted Theodore B. Ford and continued under the firm name, Scofield & Ford. In 1905 he resigned his position with the city after a service of thirty-seven years which constitutes a record in the State. Since his retirement he has been engaged as a consultant only, and has several times been called as an expert to testify in court cases of deep importance.

While his profession has ever been his chief interest, in fact his only one in a business sense, he has neglected none of the duties of citizenship, but has been keenly alive to his responsibilities. A Republican in political faith, he repre-

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John F. Hartwell, M. D.

...ort Bridgeport in the House of ... ...sion in 1867-68, served on the ... ...ool and other committees and rendered ... ...faithful service. Yet he was never ... ...artisan, and through forty-seven ... ...years of changing administrations of ... ...ferent party and faction, held the ... ...confidence of all his acquaintance ... ...ity for outweighing party considerations ... In private life he held and holds the ... ...fect confidence and esteem of the city ... ...served so faithfully. His reputation for ... honorable dealing rivaling his ... ...sonal character.

Mr. Scofield married, April 20, ...Louisa Adelia Hobby, daughter of ... ...ward B. and Charlotte Morton Hobby ... ...of an ancient Long Island family, ...father for many years a member of the ... firm of Hobby & Gillis, New York ... ...setters. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield are the ... parents of four children: Edith, principal ... ...Newfield School, Bridgeport; Frederick ... ...died in Denver, Colorado, aged two ... ...nine years; Charlotte, married Egbert ... ...Marsh; Horace Bishop, a graduate of ... Yale.

BOWLING, John Francis, M. D.,

Physician.

Hartford is rich in possessing a very ... large number of excellent physicians and ... surgeons, and distinguished among the ... number is the well-known John F. Bowling, M. D., health commissioner. Upon the way in which the men to whom this ... great task of caring for the public health ... is entrusted administer their duties in ... office depends the welfare of the community. It is a comparatively short time ... since Hartford and other progressive ... cities of the United States were without ... health boards or other adequate provision ... for caring for the health of the people. ... The lessening of the prevalence of disease, ...

sented Bridgeport in the House of the Assembly in 1867-68, served on the railroad and other committees and performed faithful service. Yet he was never violently partisan, and through thirty-seven years of changing administrations of different party and faction, held the unvarying confidence of all, his engineering ability far outweighing party considerations. In private life he held and holds the perfect confidence and esteem of the city that he served so faithfully, his reputation for honorable dealing rivalling his professional character.

Mr. Scofield married, April 20, 1870, Emma Adelia Hobby, daughter of Edward B. and Charlotte (Horton) Hobby, of an ancient Long Island family, her father for many years a member of the firm of Hobby & Gillis, New York City, hatters. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield are the parents of four children: Edith, principal of Newfield School, Bridgeport; Frederick, died in Denver, Colorado, aged twenty-nine years; Charlotte, married Egbert S. Marsh; Horace Bishop, a graduate of Yale.

DOWLING, John Francis, M. D.,

Physician.

Hartford is rich in possessing a very large number of excellent physicians and surgeons, and distinguished among this number is the well-known John F. Dowling, M. D., health commissioner. Upon the way in which the men to whom this great task of caring for the public health is entrusted administer their duties in office depends the welfare of the community. It is a comparatively short time since Hartford and other progressive cities of the United States were without health boards or other adequate provision for caring for the health of the people. The lessening of the prevalence of disease, of epidemics, and the general improvement in the public health, is shown by incontestable statistical evidence of the wonders accomplished by our health commissioners. They have had to work against ignorance, superstition, lack of cooperation, indifference, and even opposition, on the part of the people, until a recent date, and at the present time are seriously hampered in their work by the stolid indifference and refusal to recognize danger which is common among the uneducated. Recognition of their achievements is not always as quickly forthcoming as it should be, and we take this opportunity, through Dr. John F. Dowling, who is one of them, to pay tribute to these guardians of our health and safety for the colossal improvements which they have made, and their progress against the difficulties which they have had to encounter.

Dr. John F. Dowling, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Moran) Dowling, was born July 8, 1856, in Meriden, New Haven county, Connecticut. The family is of Irish extraction, and first to immigrate to America was Dennis Dowling, who came in 1848 with his wife and ten children. He was the grandfather of our subject. He was a native of Maryborough, Queens county, Ireland, where he lived until he reached the age of sixty-seven years, when he came to America, and settled in Middletown, taking up farming as an occupation. Here he died, twenty years later, in his eighty-seventh year. One of his sons, James Dowling, served under Generals Sheridan and Custer in the Civil War. He was a member of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and was killed in the war. Another son, Dennis Dowling, served in the Navy, and died October, 1915, aged seventy-five. Peter Dowling, son of Dennis Dowling, the immigrant, and father of Dr. Dowling, was also born

in Ireland, in 1830, and came to America in 1848, with his father. He first worked in Durham, later locating at Meriden, Connecticut, one of the first Irish residents of that city. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was married at Wallingford, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Moran, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, who died March 17, 1886, aged sixty-six years. Their children were: John Francis, mentioned below; and Elizabeth M., who died June 30, 1914. Peter Dowling was one of the oldest members of St. Rose's Church at Meriden, and was highly respected throughout the city.

Dr. John F. Dowling spent the early part of his life on his father's farm in Meriden, meanwhile attending the public schools of the city and the Meriden Academy. Upon leaving school he learned the silversmith's trade, and for several years was employed in this capacity by the Wilcox Silver Plate Company. In 1884, however, he decided to enter the medical profession, and to study for this purpose went to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he studied Latin and chemistry in a private school; he worked during the day and studied at night. Later he returned to Hartford, and began to study under Dr. J. J. Morrissey, and in 1887 entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York for the purpose of pursuing his studies further, and then changed to the Long Island Hospital College, from which he was graduated on March 13, 1890, and in April of the same year he began the practice of his profession at Thompsonville, Connecticut. The success which marked his work there has been characteristic of his subsequent efforts in the various lines of medicine in which he has been interested.

On April 14, 1896, Dr. Dowling was married at Hazardville, Connecticut, to Margaret J. Leary, daughter of Michael Leary. Mrs. Dowling is a graduate of the Normal School at New Britain, and before her marriage was principal of the grammar school of Thompsonville. Dr. and Mrs. Dowling have two sons and one daughter: Leo Jerome, born February 18, 1898; Claire Elizabeth, April 25, 1901; John, July 28, 1910.

Dr. Dowling is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and American Medical Association, and a member and president of the medical staff of St. Francis' Hospital, of which he is also a director. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus in Meriden; was first grand knight of Silver City Council, No. 2, which was the second council of the order in the State; also connected with the Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Dr. Dowling was the first health officer of the town of Enfield, under the law which required such officers to be physicians. He also took a great interest in educational affairs in that town, and served as a member of the school board. On December 1, 1895, he sold his practice to Dr. Reardon, and removed to Hartford, purchasing the house of Dr. Morrissey, under whom he had studied. His career since that time and his service as health commissioner in Hartford are too well known to require repetition.

GLEESON, The Rev. Joseph M.,

Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury.

To no clime nor race nor time does there belong a monopoly of faith and courage, and no country can claim to have given to the world those faithful to the ancient Christian Church to the exclusion of others. From the earliest ages of faith down to the present time of agnosticism and heterodoxy, the church has had faithful sons in every part of the world who not only defied personal dan-

in Ireland, in 18[illegible], and came to America in 1848 with his father. He first worked in Durham for [illegible] locating at Meriden, Connecticut, one of the first Irish residents of that city. His entire life was devoted to [illegible] interests. He was married at [illegible]ford, Connecticut, to [illegible] daughter of Westmeath [illegible] March 17, 1886, and [illegible] children, were John [illegible]ed below; and Elizabeth [illegible] 30, 1914. Peter Dowling was one of the oldest members of St. [illegible] of Meriden and was highly [illegible] city.

[illegible] spent the early [illegible] his father's farm in [illegible], attending the public schools of the [illegible] and the Meriden Academy. Upon [illegible] school he learned the silversmith's [illegible], and for several years was employed in this capacity by the Wilcox Silver [illegible] Company. In 1884, Dowling decided to enter the medical profession and began [illegible] studies for this purpose with Dr. [illegible] of Chicago, Illinois, where he [illegible] and chemistry at a private [illegible] worked during the day and [illegible] night. Later he returned to [illegible] and began [illegible] under Dr. [illegible] and in 1887 entered the [illegible] the University of [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] further, and then [illegible] Island Hospital College [illegible] was graduated on [illegible] in April of the same [illegible] practice of his profession [illegible], Connecticut. The [illegible] work he has [illegible] eminent [illegible] medicine in [illegible].

[illegible] Dowling was [illegible] Connecticut, to [illegible]

Leary. Mrs. Dowling is a graduate of the Normal School at New Britain, and before her marriage was principal of the grammar school of Thompsonville. Dr. and Mrs. Dowling have two sons and [illegible] daughter: Leo Jerome, born February 11, 1898, Claire Elizabeth, April 25, [illegible] John, July 28, 1910.

Dr. Dowling is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association, and has been president of the medical staff of St. Francis' Hospital, of which he is [illegible] rector. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus in Meriden, a first grand knight of Silver City Council, No. 2, which was the second council of the order in the State; also connected with the Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Dr. Dowling was the first health officer of the town of Enfield under a new law which required such officers to be physicians. He also took a great interest in educational affairs in that town, and served as a member of the school board. On December 1, 1893, he sold his practice to Dr. Reardon, and removed to Hartford, purchasing the home of Dr. Moore, under whom he had studied. His career since that time and his services as a commissioner in Hartford are too well known to require repetition.

GLEESON, The Rev. Joseph M.,

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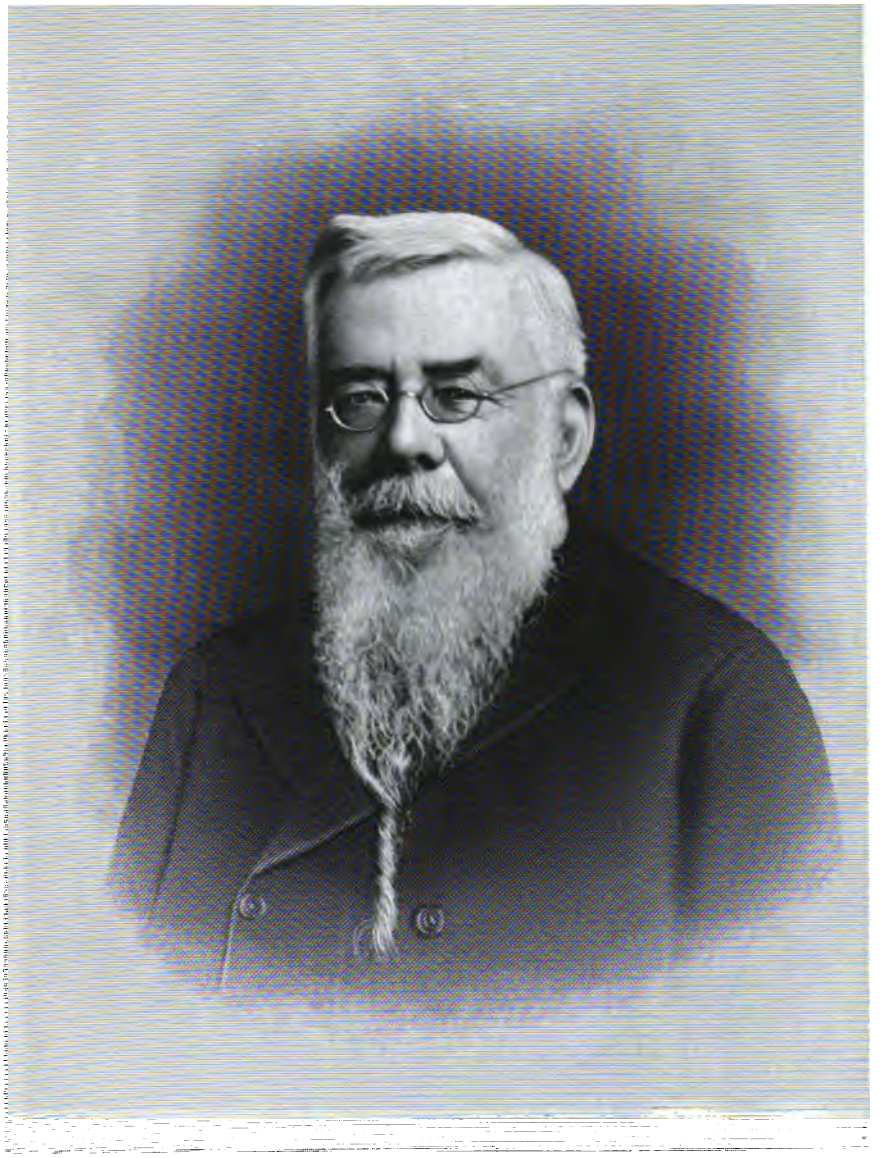
To no clime nor race nor time does there belong a monopoly of faith and courage, and no country can claim to have given to the world these traits to the exclusion of others. From the earliest ages of faith down to the present time, agnosticism and heterodoxy, the church has had faithful sons in every part of the world who not only defied personal



Joseph M. Gleason

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gers and the hope of rewards, but, what is even more difficult, the subtle spirit of infidelity, to cause them to abandon the religion of their fathers. But although this is unquestionably true, it is only the part of justice to say that of all nations the Irish, as a whole people, have clung most tenaciously to their faith, in the face of the greatest obstacles, and has given the greatest number of her sons to serve upon the altars of the church in proportion to the total number. Certainly in this newer land, where religious and civil oppression are so much less, we have a most impressive example of the religious zeal and devotion of this race in the number who, forsaking the pleasures and ambitions of the world, turn to the priesthood to find the highest service of God on earth. It is one of the wise provisions of the Catholic church that its votaries should really make the sacrifice that has just been mentioned, and, in taking up a service that looks wholly to the spiritual for its reward, they should, as a proof of their sincerity, turn actually from material things, especially those things that claim most powerfully the attention and affection of their brothers in the world. Among the things that must be thus surrendered, not the least is that most natural craving for the praise of men for those deeds and achievements that we perform, for which, indeed, so many of us perform them, and it is because he who turns to the service of God and the church must put this also behind him, that the writing down of the records of notable priests must always be a matter of extreme delicacy, since, on the one hand, no injustice must be done to the qualities of the subject, and, on the other, no violence to his proper modesty. The task is not impossible; nay more, it is not even difficult, if it be kept in mind that although all personal praise is appropriately barred, yet a just recitation of the facts serves only to honor the priest of God from whom the human personality is withdrawn in so far as is possible, and so, through him, the church that he serves.

A fine example of the Irish priest as he is seen in the United States is Father Joseph M. Gleeson, of St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury, whose long term of service there has wrought such advantage to his parish and added to the good repute of the Catholic cause in the city. Father Gleeson was born in America, on December 28, 1845, and so was not a native of Ireland at all, but of this country. His parentage, however, was Irish, both his father and mother having been born in that country. They were Thomas and Mary A. (Spellacy) Gleeson, who belonged to and were married in Youghal, County Cork, Ireland, and came from that country to the United States in the month of May, 1842. While their son, Joseph M. Gleeson was still a child, his parents removed to Yonkers, New York, and it was in that city that the greater part of his childhood was passed and the rudimentary portion of his education obtained. Later his parents removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and there eventually died, his father at the venerable age of ninety years, and his mother at the age of seventy years.

Father Gleeson was one of a family of fourteen children, and early in childhood began to display the strong religious feeling that eventually led to the priesthood. After graduating from the school in Yonkers, he attended college, and during his course finally determined to follow the call to a religious life. After pursuing the studies required by the church for those who would enter holy orders at Le Grande Seminaire, Montreal, Canada, where he displayed marked ability as a student, the young aspirant was ordained

December 23, 1876, by the Most Rev. Edward Le Fabre, in the chapel of Le Grande Seminaire. His first mass was celebrated on December 25, 1876, at St. Mary's Church at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and he at once turned to his new duties with becoming ardor and enthusiasm. He was appointed assistant curate at St. John's Church, Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained until November 1, 1878, when he was transferred to St. James' Church at Danielsonville, Connecticut. In March, 1879, he went thence to Thompsonville, where he remained as assistant until April 1, 1883. During this time Father Gleeson visited every Catholic family in the parish of Thompsonville once a month for two years, and took up a monthly collection to help pay off the debt of the church property in Thompsonville.

On April 1, 1883, Father Gleeson was appointed by Bishop McMahon rector of St. Anthony's Church, Litchfield, Connecticut, to succeed Father Byrnes, who was the first resident priest in Litchfield, and he served that parish for two years and eight months. Father Gleeson received about $1,400 from Father Byrnes, which the latter had collected during his administration of between five and six months. About six months after assuming this charge, Father Gleeson purchased a house and two acres of land on South street, for which he paid $6,000. The house is that in which the priest now lives, and the land is that which is back of the house and church. Father Gleeson moved into this house in November, 1883, about the same time building a barn, furnishing the house completely from top to bottom, and laying out the walks around the church and house, and he left the place to his successor, Father Sweeney, free of debt. In Goshen, which was attended twice a month from Litchfield, Father Gleeson renovated and painted the church (which had been built by Father Leo, of Winsted), and the remodelled edifice was dedicated by Bishop McMahon in November, 1883. In addition to paying for the work which he had done in Goshen, Father Gleeson left in the treasury quite an amount of money which he handed over to Father Sweeney.

On November 28, 1885, Father Gleeson was appointed rector of St. Mary's Church, Portland, Connecticut, to succeed Father Fleming. At that time there was a debt on the church property of about $1,800; this he paid off in July, 1886, after which he purchased the house and land west of the church for $3,000. He fitted up the house for convent uses, and brought the Sisters of Mercy from Middletown in May, 1887, Sister Evangelista being in charge. In September, 1887, the Sisters opened the first Catholic school in Portland, in the basement of St. Mary's Church. He installed a boiler house and steam heating plant, and had bluestone flagging laid around the church, convent and priests' residence. When Father Gleeson went to Portland, mass had been said in East Hampton twice a month, and during his administration it was said there every Sunday. He also agitated the question of building a new church in East Hampton, and to that end he made preparations for a fair, which was begun just before he left Portland. Father Gleeson was rector of St. Mary's Church three years and two months, and he left the parochial property $3,000 in debt.

On February 1, 1889, Father Gleeson was appointed rector of St. Patrick's Church, Thompsonville, Connecticut, by Bishop McMahon, to succeed Father Donahue. At that time the first contract on the new church was completed, that is, the walls of the basement were built up to, but not including, the water-table, the

outlay being $13,000. Five months afterward, Father Gleeson received the plans of the superstructure from the architect. According to these plans, the cornice, turrets, minarets and crosses were to be of wood, but Father Gleeson so arranged that they were made of brown stone. The cornerstone of the church was laid August 11, 1889, by Bishop McMahon, Bishop Tierney, who was then rector of St. Mary's Church, New Britain, preaching the sermon. The entire work was completed, and the chapel was blessed by Bishop McMahon, October 16, 1892, Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, celebrated Pontificial High Mass, and Very Rev. John A. Mulcahy, V. G., preached; in the evening Bishop McMahon pontificated at vespers, and Rev. John Quinn, of Collinsville, delivered the sermon. On Saturday, the day before the chapel was blessed, Bishop McMahon consecrated the main altar, immediately after which Father Gleeson said the first mass thereon. In the summer of 1893 the stations of the cross were put on the chapel walls, having been paid for by the Scapular Society and the League of the Sacred Heart. During the same year a statue of St. Joseph was presented to the parish and a statue of St. Michael in the following year, also a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and a statue of the Sacred Heart of Mary. In 1895, after the blessing of St. Michael's Chapel, Father Gleeson organized St. Joseph's Athletic Association, and turned the old church into a gymnasium, two rooms being set apart there for school purposes.

In November, 1895, Father Gleeson was appointed by Bishop Tierney rector of St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury, Connecticut, to succeed the Rev. John H. Duggan, and he is assisted in the parish work by Revs. James B. Lawless and William H. Gibbons. Father Gleeson came to Waterbury, December 2, 1895, and took up the work left unfinished by Father Duggan. When Father Gleeson came, the plastering work on both the church and house was being done. He went to live in the house where Father Duggan had spent so many years, and on July 16, 1896, he moved into the new house. In the autumn of 1896 he built an addition to St. Patrick's Lyceum Building, erecting a hall which seats nine hundred people. St. Patrick's Church is the largest and handsomest Catholic church in the State, and to its completion Father Gleeson bent his every energy. It was completed in the year 1903, and stands as a tribute to unflagging zeal and perseverance and the love and religious enthusiasm of his parishioners. A word of description of this building, of which the parish is so justly proud, seems appropriate here.

St. Patrick's Church fronts on Charles street, is 165 feet by 76, is 105 feet wide at the transept, and will seat 1,525 people. It is built of rock-faced Plymouth granite laid in ashlar, the facings, window-trimmings, water-table, buttress, bargings, and the course under the eaves, being of cut granite. The facade, rising up over the valley, is architecturally and mechanically beautiful, and is given character by the great center window, which shows a rose opening and four arcade bays. In the facade centre, under this window, are three great doors, every one superposed by a triple pediment, the whole spacing under the pediments being in cut stone. The facade centre is flanked by buttresses that terminate in cut stone turrets finialed in crocket work. The great unfinished tower on the northeast corner is doubly buttressed, shows a portal, and is remarkably massive; and it contrasts well with a double buttress, ending in a pinnacle, which dominates the other end of the facade. The rear view of the building is quite striking,

an exceptionally lofty and commanding apse being flanked by a vestry and chapel structure on each side. The side windows of the church are mullioned, and the clerestory is finished in rock-faced copper. The basement of this church shows sixteen feet in clear, seats 1,400 people, has a sheathed ceiling, and is practically above ground. The altar, in white, blue and gold, has three canopies, and a crocketed and paneled reredos. Two altars grace the side alcoves. The vestry and baptistry are situated conveniently. The main auditorium, is eighty-seven feet from floor to apex, and designed to seat 1,525 people, is faithfully Gothic in its general lines, and abounds in unexcelled stucco elaboration. The main arches between the pillars are beautified by tiny crockets, and are ennobled by splendidly crocketed pediments. Up from the main pillars rise scalloped columns which will bear elaborately arabesqued brackets, every one supporting a splendidly pedimented and filagreed canopy. On every bracket stands a statue (seven feet six inches high), every one representing an apostle, except the two over the choir gallery, these showing respectively St. Gregory and St. Cecelia. High up in the corners of the auditory, and under elaborate canopies, stand four trumpeting angels. On the clerestory walls, at the level of the canopy tops, a fine entablature, with plain cornice and foliated frieze, runs along the finials of the main arches between the church pillars, compounding with the moulding itself. Resting on this entablature is the frame work, in stucco, of the clerestory windows, the arches of the latter, which are of conventional stained glass, being accentuated by a neat Gothic moulding. From every one of the canopy tops five pendants go up in fan work to form the clerestory embrasures, as well as an elaborately bossed system of ribbing on the main ceiling. The side-aisle ceilings are vaulted and bossed, clustered pendants rising from doubly-capped columns on the side walls. Just below the upper capitals of these columns a good moulding, in leaf and flower, goes from window to window, and is carried over in Gothic arches. The capitals of the main pillars are worked out in delicate tracery surrounding angel-heads, and show Corinthian characteristics. The side altars stand in Gothic apse alcoves at the side aisle ends. The chancel is very lofty, the apse being given dignity by a system of pendants that converge to a magnificent boss in the crown, from which radiates a halo of stucco ray-work. It shows five facets, every one of which is filled out by a long Gothic window, cluster columns rising to fan-ribbing in the separations. Just below the chancel windows is a good moulding, under which the wall is divided into five sections; and these are minutely crocketed, pedimented, and arched. The vestries are generous. Near the sanctuary, and on each side of the main auditory, an archway gives entrance to a neat chapel. The church property covers about four acres.

This splendid church is not the only great improvement that the enterprise and energy of Father Gleeson has given to the parish. He has also founded an important kindergarten school, and secured sisters who have had experience in that kind of work to take charge of it. A convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph has also been established. The organizing ability of Father Gleeson is amply apparent in these works, and equally so in the many clubs and societies that he has been instrumental in founding during his pastorate, and which have added so greatly to the spirit of the parish and played so important a part in the life of the young people. The Third Order of St. Francis, founded by him, is the largest society in

the city, and numbers its members at much above one thousand. There is also a Society of the Children of Mary, including about two hundred; the St. Aloysius Club for the boys of the parish; and a chancel choir of one hundred voices.

It seems appropriate to quote in this place some comments upon Father Gleeson which appeared in the local press at the time of his celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his becoming a priest, and which bear eloquent testimony to the place in the affection of his own parishioners and the community at large. The well-known paper, the "Waterbury Democrat," said in part as follows:

Rev. Father Gleeson has always been noted for his hard and earnest work. Even while a curate he displayed energy, vigor, zeal and industry which attracted the notice of his superiors. When he became a pastor these qualities seemed to have developed. His years as a pastor at various churches have been marked by the liquidation of debts, by the erection of churches, parochial residences and schools, and by the organization of societies. His work at St. Patrick's Church is too well known to require lengthy comment. The church speaks itself in the most lofty tone of the zeal and patient industry of Rev. Father Gleeson, who is carrying on so auspiciously and capably the work begun by Rev. Father Duggan. * * * Well may the people of St. Patrick's be proud of their pastor, and well may Rev. Father Gleeson look with pleasure on the work performed so successfully by him during his twenty-five years of serving as a priest.

In an editorial appearing in its issue of December 26, 1901, the "Catholic Transcript" said:

The Rev. Joseph M. Gleeson, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury, observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Monday. The celebration was characteristic of the man. It was the people's day. The children were present at the sacrifice, and many of them were to participate in the ceremony of Confirmation. Eager parents were there, as well as interested companions—the personality of the jubilarian was hidden. It would no doubt be offensive to such a one to insist upon his merits. We cannot, however, suffer the occasion to pass without expressing a word in commendation of so many fruitful years. Father Gleeson has been and is a man of few words, but of many works. His industry, perseverance and even-handed prudence have wrought notable results. The indefatigable rector of St. Patrick's has discovered the patience and ability necessary to perfect the organization of the young and growing parish over which he has been placed. Indeed, one has only to look back over the twenty-five years which ended on Monday to find evidence of consistent endeavor, foresight, discernment, and an undying determination to be all things to all men. Success attends the labors of such a one, and success is written along the milestones of the years of that sacerdotal life. Nor need we search for the key to its manifold achievements. St. Bernard used to ask himself repeatedly why he had retired to Clairveaux. The question brought him to a realization of the duty of the moment. He was immediately up and doing, and so dismissed the succeeding days of his wondrous life freighted with merits. It would not be difficult to fancy the unrelenting Waterbury pastor addressing himself in language like that of the great mystic. It is not easy to devote oneself wholly to arduous and never-ending labor. The ever-present sense of duty must intervene to urge on the jaded energies—a strong will and a high purpose the elements of character absolutely essential to days as fruitful as those of the twenty-five years upon which Father Gleeson is privileged to look back. From that honorable eminence he can view the past with satisfaction. The good works achieved will naturally urge him on to higher endeavor, and we need indulge in no surprise if we behold the succeeding years just as laborious, just as fruitful, just as meritorious, as those that have gone before. Such men find their happiness in labor. When that labor is informed with charity, the choicest benisons of Heaven are upon those that carry on the struggle.

With these words it will be appropriate to end this sketch, only adding that the years since they were penned have well fulfilled their prophesy and that a new future is now opening with an even brighter promise.

McMAHON, Patrick Julius,

Judge of City Court.

With the passing of Judge Patrick Julius McMahon, of Waterbury, Connecticut, that city loses one of the finest representatives of its foreign born sons; a man typical of that race—which taking so kindly to American ways and opportunity rise to the foremost rank in every community in which they settle—the Irish. He was a young man of nineteen when he came to the United States at the solicitation of one of his brothers, and after a short stay in New York City he located in Waterbury, Connecticut, which ever afterward was his home. It was not until 1896 that he surmounted the last obstacle and gained admission to the Connecticut bar, and from that time he was almost continuously connected with the City Court of Waterbury as clerk, rising to the judgeship in 1909. As a judge he met with the peculiar demands of his court with justice and consistency tempered with humanity, sympathy and mercy. No man ever faced him who could justly claim that he received greater punishment than was his due, while there are many who thank him for the chance which led to a better life. To the lawyers, he at all times extended the courtesy due them, yet never allowed them to overstep the limits due the court. To the lawyers who met him daily in the court room, to the policemen who brought their prisoners before him and even to those unfortunates upon whom he administered correction, he was known as "the judge with the kind heart." Children who defied officers and parents, melted under the influence of his warm, kindly manner and tender voice. He looked upon these youthful offenders as more sinned against than sinning, and to all children and women brought before him he exhibited the kindest and most careful consideration. Under his hand the law became a paternal instrument and to all his wayward flock he blazoned the way to a better life with his daily proof that: "The quality of Mercy is not strained."

Judge McMahon was born in the village of Portraine, near Dublin, Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day, 1863, and died at his home, No. 36 Connston avenue, Waterbury, Connecticut, September 18, 1916. He was the son of Owen and Bridget (Garvan) McMahon, his father dying when he was very young, also leaving a daughter, Katherine. Owen McMahon, born in Carrick Macross, County Monaghan, Ireland, married (first) a native of Portraine, who bore him several children; he married (second) Bridget Garvan, who bore him the two children mentioned above. The lad's early years were passed under the care of his paternal aunt, who gave him the best educational advantages the village afforded. After attaining suitable age, he obtained a junior clerkship with the civil government of Malahide, holding that position very satisfactorily for five years. This brought him to his nineteenth year and to the year 1882. A letter from one of his half-brothers, who had come to the United States soon after the death of Owen McMahon, decided Patrick J. McMahon, to follow his brother's example, and in 1882 he landed in New York. He only remained a short time here, later locating in Waterbury, where he obtained a position in the shipping department of Brown Brothers. He remained in that position for one year, then entered the employ of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, later joining with the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. During these years he had used every opportunity to improve his mind and add to his mental equipment. He was an enthusiastic member of the Catholic Literary Society and always took part in the proceed-

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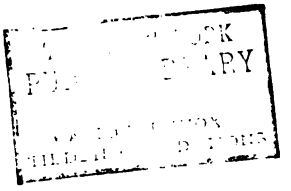
P. J. McMahon



ings, particularly in the debates. In one of these debates he met John Moriarity, who walked home with him that night and strongly urged him to study law, promising the help of Judge Robert A. Lowe, a promise that he made good. The young man went at his task under Judge Lowe's directions and after much hard study and tribulation won his admission to Yale Law School, completing the needed preparation after one year's study and gaining admission to the Connecticut bar in 1896. He began practice in Waterbury immediately after his admission to the bar, and during the following three years gained a foothold at the bar and had considerable practice. In 1899 Judge Lucian F. Burpee, the judge of the City Court, appointed Mr. McMahon clerk of that court, a favor he had never solicited. He held the office of clerk of the City Court under Judge Burpee until 1909, when Judge Burpee was elevated to the Superior Court Bench, Mr. McMahon succeeding him as judge of the City Court, an office he held until his death.

From the time he became a citizen, Judge McMahon became an ardent supporter of the Republican party and always remained true to that faith. A change of heart would have been easy at times, and would have been productive possibly of political preferment, but he was not of that type, his party affiliations being based on belief in Republican principles. Other than his court offices he held no political office; he was prominent in party affairs in the First Ward, serving for some time as town committeeman in that ward. From 1904 until his death, he had been associated with Deputy Judge Charles E. Meigs of the District Court in a suite of law offices in the Odd Fellows' Building.

Judge McMahon was essentially a home man, devoting his every hour not needed in his law business to the home he so dearly loved. Flowers were his passion and his favorite diversion the care and cultivation of roses. He had over three hundred varieties of roses growing in his big garden, all of them imported from Ireland, carefully nurtured until they blossomed forth in all their beauty. He possessed a wide acquaintance and none who were ever privileged to call him friend but were proud of the distinction and careful that no act of theirs should forfeit that friendship. But all men, whether fortunate or unfortunate, were his friends in a sense and he never withheld the helping hand.

During his life in Waterbury, he was a member of the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception until his removal to No. 36 Conniston avenue which brought him into the same relation with the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. He was a leading member of the Catholic Literary Society, which years ago was the most prominent debating society in Waterbury. Much of his training in oratory and debate was secured while a member of the society, and entrance to the law was an outgrowth of his interest in debate. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of the Central Church, also was its president, and when he moved from the parish he was made an honorary president of the society for life.

Judge McMahon was married in Waterbury, June 7, 1899, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Kennedy officiating, to Mary A. Walsh, born in Baltimore, daughter of Michael and Mary (Hendley) Walsh, both now deceased. Mrs. McMahon survives her husband. They had no children.

The Waterbury Bar Association met in special session after Judge McMahon's death was announced, the meeting being a very solemn one, each of the fifty lawyers present seeming to feel keenly the great

loss the association had experienced. Resolutions were adopted and voted that the association attend the funeral of their friend in a body. The American flag and the flag of the municipality were placed at half mast, the County Court House was closed all during the day of his burial and every public mark of respect paid the memory of the late City Court judge. Judge Robert A. Lowe, one of the older members of the Waterbury bar, and the man from whom Judge McMahon received the personal aid, was greatly moved when told of the death of his pupil and friend, and said: "He was a man in every sense of the word and endowed with the biggest heart in the city." Attorney James Lynch said: "He was loved by every member of the bar and universally recognized as one of the most conscientious and painstaking City Court judges." Judge Francis T. Revers, of the District Court, said: "Waterbury can ill afford to lose men of his type—Judge McMahon occupied an enviable position in his profession, respected not only in Waterbury, but throughout the State." Ex-Judge William E. Thoms said: "He was one of the most conscientious men I ever knew, and especially in dealing with problems that arise in the care of minors and children. His long experience and natural kindness of heart made him invaluable as judge of the City Court. There are few men who have done more to help to the straight path those who have made a wrong start." Prosecuting Attorney John F. McGrath said: "A man of boundless integrity and of the highest principles, Judge McMahon was an ideal man for the bench. He was scrupulously conscientious, and as honest as the day is long. He meted out justice tempered with mercy, and knew when to extend clemency where it was deserving." Attorney James A. Peaseley, prosecuting attorney under Judge McMahon, said: "Through coming in contact with him daily in the City Court, I was able to gain an intimate acqaintance with him, and it was one I cherished as a real treasure. He was particularly adapted for the bench, not only because of his fine interpretation of the law, but also because of his personal traits. He was kind, considerate and conscientious, quick to pick the deserving from the undeserving of those who were brought before him for trial." Judge William J. Larkin, Jr., associate judge of the City Court, said: "My association with Judge McMahon brought me in contact with a big heart; a heart overflowing with human sympathy and kindness. Many a youth under his guidance and advice has started on his life's journey as a law abiding citizen should." Superintendent George M. Beach, of the Police Department, said: "The police have lost a good friend in Judge McMahon. Many times he objected to the postponement of cases because of the loss of sleep it involved on the night force coming day after day to testify." Rev. Father Fitzimmons thus publicly commended his dead parishioner: "They say one's comrades are the best judges of his character and deserts, and surely Judge McMahon's brethren of the legal profession have borne clear and generous testimony to his work and influence as a citizen, as well as his ability, impartiality and discretion as a judge, and we cordially join our voice to the general chorus of praise, admiration, and gratitude for his noble example and his great and enduring services to this community. As his former pastor, I willingly confess my obligations to him for much loyal and intelligent assistance and coöperation in the manifold good works of this parish, and particularly as president of the Holy Name Society. His Christian life combined the humility and simplicity of a child with the

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Robert N. Hallam

courage, zeal and enthusiasm actuated
ministers of the faith, and we yet
revere his name in benediction and
memorable as a progressive

HALLAM, Robert William,

Cutlery Maker.

Not least among the many
Connecticut is that of cutlery manufacture
and to that industry Mr. Hallam has
record of the years of his active
was grandfather, Robert Hallam, was a
man the owner of pocket cutlery in
Old England, where his son, John
William, was born.

The latter received a good education
and a thorough knowledge of the
cutlery under his father's
in his native city. At
years he came to America,
for his father's
years was located in New York
being pleased with the country and
life, and perceiving the advantages
to young men, he decided to
here, and pursued a course of two
the study of theology, with a
entering the ministry of the Un
church. He decided at length,
to continue in business, and
Waterbury, Connecticut, where
engaged in the production of pocket
knives, being the first in the United
States to engage in that branch of produc-
tion. For sometime he continued this
business as he did well and sold out to
the Company, of Waterbury. Subse-
quently he was active in the organiza-
tion of the Northfield Cutlery Company,
was for years one of its stock
holders. Thereafter he was
engaged in a cutlery shop at Wolcottville,
Connecticut, until his death, in 1879, and
was employed in the cutlery at that place.
was a man of the highest character
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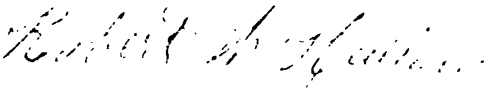

courage, zeal and enlightened activity of a confessor of the faith, and we will preserve his name in benediction and affectionate remembrance as long as we live."

HALLAM, Robert William,

Cutlery Maker.

Not least among the many industries of Meriden is that of cutlery manufacture, and to that industry Mr. Hallam has given most of the years of his active life. His grandfather, Robert Hallam, was a manufacturer of pocket cutlery in Sheffield, England, where his son, John C. Hallam, was born.

The latter received a good education and a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of cutlery under his father's instruction in his native city. At the age of eighteen years he came to America as salesman for his father's wares, and for several years was located in New York City. Being pleased with the country and its people, and perceiving the advantages it offered to young men, he decided to remain here, and pursued a course of two years in the study of theology, with a view of entering the ministry of the Unitarian church. He decided at length, however, to continue in business, and located at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in the production of pocket cutlery, being the first in the United States to engage in that branch of production. For sometime he continued this business at Hopewell, and sold out to Hoadley & Company, of Salisbury. Subsequently he was active in the organization of the Northfield Cutlery Company, and was some years one of its stockholders and directors. Thereafter he was employed in a cutlery shop at Waterville, Connecticut, until his death, in 1880, and was buried in the cemetery at that place. He was a man of the highest character, possessed of considerable literary ability, and was a frequent contributor to New England periodicals. His family has been known for generations in the world of letters, and one of its members, Henry Hallam, was the author of the "History of the Middle Ages." Arthur H. Hallam, father of the latter, essayist and poet, was an intimate friend of Tennyson, whose celebrated poem "In Memoriam," was written upon the death of Arthur H. Hallam. John C. Hallam was firm in the faith of Unitarianism, and compiled a work on its theology, but did not live to see it published. Keenly interested in the progress of the American nation, he acted politically with the Republican party.

His marriage at Boston to Elizabeth Bowles brought him in close relations with a noted literary family, his wife being a sister of Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield "Republican." This is a name found in records of times long passed, one appearing in the Roll of Battle Abbey under the spelling Bolls. Under the list of conquerors of England under William of Normandy appears the name of Bools. The names of Boll, Bol and Bolle occur frequently in Domesday Book. One family of Bolles, of long standing in the county of Lincoln, was resident there as early as the reign of Henry III., when Alaire, or Alaine Bolle, of Swineshead, was Lord of Swineshead and Bolle Hall in the county of Lincoln. Its principal seat seems to have been Bolle Hall, in Swineshead, until the close of the reign of Edward IV. (A. D., 1483), where the elder branch of the Bolleses became settled at Hough, near Alford in Lincolnshire, while a younger branch established itself at Goosberkirke, now Goosberton, in the same county, and from this younger branch descended the baronets of Scampton, Lincolnshire. The

American Bolleses are doubtless descended from this stock, though there is no record of their English descent. The first of the name to come from England to America was Joseph Bolles, who first appears of record in 1640, when he was engaged in trade at Winter Harbor, near the mouth of the Saco river, then in the province of Maine. He was afterwards in Wells, Maine, and was town clerk for ten years, during which period the first volume of the town records was consumed in his dwelling house, fired by the Indians. He was born 1608, and died at Wells in the fall of 1678. Most of his estate had been given to his children during his lifetime, but he was possessed of real estate valued at five hundred and thirty pounds at his death. His personal property was appraised at more than three hundred and twelve pounds. Circumstances show that he was a man of high character, respected and esteemed. In 1653 he was appointed clerk of the writs by a court held at Wells. His name appears, wherever written by his own hand, as Bolles, but copyists and recording officers have given it a multitude of spellings. It is apparent that he married a daughter of Morgan Howell, who devised to Mrs. Bolles and her children all his large estate and appointed her his executrix. Mrs. Hallam was a woman of bright mind and high attainments, a fit companion for her talented husband, a devoted wife and mother, a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Her death occurred in 1862, at Waterbury, and her body rests beside that of her husband in Waterville. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third and eldest son.

The eldest child, Gertrude Bowles Hallam, who became the wife of Charles G. Downs, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, inherited a talent for letters from both her parents and is not unknown to literary fame. She died at Los Angeles, California, March 18, 1891, and was interred in Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport. Like her father she was a frequent contributor to current literature, beginning at the age of fourteen years to write verse. Many gems from her pen appeared in the Winsted "Herald," Meriden "Literary Recorder" and Bridgeport "Standard." "Mrs. Downs was a sufferer for several years from ill health, but her cheerful spirit made her a cherished friend to the last, and she penned a number of her compositions in her sick chamber." With her pen she earned the beautiful home, "Maple Terrace,"[2] which she caused to be erected at Seaside Park, near Bridgeport. The following lines serve to show the kind, affectionate, pure nature of her who has gone to "show the way:"

LITTLE CHILDREN.

Oh! children fair,
With beauty rare,
How drear this earth without them;
Their tender eyes,
So bright and wise,
Bear much of heaven about them.

Their voices sweet,
And ways *petite*,
Their little sayings witty;
Their faces bright,
With love's own light
Naught, so sweet in all the city!

Their dainty feet,
Like zephyrs fleet,
Skipping lightly o'er the ground;
With dimpled face,
And form of grace,
What sweeter sight in nature found?

Oh, treasures rare,
Beyond compare,
Little ones, the Saviour blest,
We pray no harm
Shall ever come,
To these—His arms caressed.

—GERTRUDE B. DOWNS.

April 20, 1887.

Robert William Hallam was born August 4, 1840, in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, and was four years of age when his parents removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut. There he passed his boyhood days, receiving such educational training as the public schools supplied. Before attaining his majority he accompanied the family to Waterbury, and was there engaged under his father's instruction in learning the art of making cutlery. When he started out to make his own way, at the age of twenty years, in 1860, he was equipped with a sound mind in a sound body, and was fully determined to attain something for himself. He was alert and industrious, and secured the inevitable reward of his faithfulness and persistence. He at once went to Meriden, where he found employment as die sinker in the shops of the Meriden Cutlery Company, at a stipend of one dollar a day. His fifty years of continuous service in this establishment is ample testimony to his industry, faithfulness and upright character. During the last fifteen years of this period he was superintendent of the establishment, and retired from active labors in December, 1910. He worked through all the grades of the establishment, mastering every detail, and when he became superintendent of the plant, he was familiar with every part of the work under his supervision. While giving careful attention to his business, Mr. Hallam was faithful to his principles outside of business hours, and did not dissipate his earnings in the frivolities which so often attract young men. It is a matter of just pride that he has never drank liquor, smoked tobacco or used profane language, and his entire example, as well as precept, has been an effort to uplift others. His record is one of which he may well be proud, and now at the age of seventy-seven years he is living a quiet, contented and peaceful life, enjoying the fruits of his industry, ability and integrity. Naturally Mr. Hallam became popular, not only with the employees, but with the directors of the company which he served, as well as with all whom he met, because of his genial nature and universal fairness. The American youth, who seeks too often for some short road to wealth, may well profit by Mr. Hallam's example. It was by patient endeavor, and satisfaction with steady, though slow, rewards, that he worked his way up from a humble laborer to his later station, in charge of over two hundred workmen, whose respect and esteem he enjoyed and deserved. In the course of his arduous labors, Mr. Hallam did not overlook the value of mental training, and continued to study, so that he largely made up for his lack of early education, and he is fitted to mingle with the great current of social and literary life in the world. Being of a studious mind, he finds recreation in his own library and home, and has never sought political honors or emoluments, though he seeks to perform his duty as a citizen and acts with the Republican party. He has always maintained membership in the Congregational church, of which his wife was a faithful member during her lifetime. For many years he was chairman of the board of trustees of the South Meriden Congregational Church, and on its disbandment he joined in support of an Episcopal Mission established at South Meriden, to which he was a liberal contributor. He was also identified with the Order of United American Mechanics. He was a charter member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Order of Eagles, but has now retired from all these. After his retirement in 1910, Mr. Hallam made a trip to Europe, accompanied by his wife, during which they traversed ten countries of that continent. This was their second trip abroad. In

1911 they visited the Thousand Islands and sailed down the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, going thence to Portland, Maine, and visiting many of the beaches and resorts in that delightful section. In 1912 they made a trip to Florida and visited Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey resorts on their return.

Mr. Hallam was married, June 12, 1863, in South Meriden, to Betsey Marilla Ives, who was born November 11, 1840, in Meriden, daughter of Jothan and Mary R. (Way) Ives. An active church worker and a useful factor in the social life of the community, she was the appreciated companion and helpmeet of her husband. She died November 8, 1913, Mrs. Hallam was a descendant of John Ives, the first of the family in New England, who was a farmer in Wallingford. He was the father of Gideon Ives, who married Mary Royce, and was the father of Jothan Ives, who was born 1710, and died September 2, 1753. He married Abigail Burroughs, and they were the parents of Zachariah Ives, born January 31, 1737, who settled near Honey Pot Brook, in Cheshire, Connecticut, where he died March 9, 1815. Both he and his wife Lois are buried in the Episcopal churchyard in Cheshire. Their son, Jesse Ives, born in Cheshire, married Marilla Johnson, and settled on a farm in Meriden, where he died. There Jothan Ives was born, and was a farmer throughout his life. He married Mary R., daughter of John and Betsey (Preston) Way, and they were the parents of Betsey Marilla Ives, wife of Mr. Hallam.

BROUGHEL, Andrew J.,

Attorney-at-Law.

Andrew J. Broughel, of Hartford, well regarded in the profession of law, and esteemed in the city for his interest and coöperation in public affairs, was born in Hartford, March 4, 1866, the son of Andrew J. and Mary F. (Ryan) Broughel.

Andrew J. Broughel, Sr., who died in Hartford, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he attended the national schools, although not for many years, as he was only eleven years of age when his parents carried through their resolution to seek the freer constitutional conditions obtainable in America. In due course the family, included in which was the eleven-year-old son, reached America, and became established in residence in Chicopee, Massachusetts. It does not appear that Andrew J., the son, was afforded further academic education. He is stated to have exhibited an aptitude for mechanics, and was placed in the Springfield Armory, where he became a machinist, manifesting such understanding of the basic principles of the science of mechanics, and such assiduous application to the practical phase, that while still a young man he had become possessed of responsible office, and when only twenty-four years of age was entrusted with the superintendence of the erection of machinery plants in many parts of Massachusetts. Later he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and became gang foreman, later foreman, of one of the shops in the Hartford plant. Some years later he accepted a position as foreman under the old Hartford, Connecticut & Western railroad, subsequently becoming master mechanic of the Shepaug, Litchfield & Northern division of the New Haven railroad, at Litchfield, Connecticut. After some time he returned to Hartford as master mechanic of the Central New England railroad, after service with which company he was offered advancement by taking similar capacity under the Union

Pacific railroad. To St. Joseph, Missouri, he therefore went, and was attached to the St. Joseph & Grand Island, Kansas City, Omaha & Leavenworth division. Several years later he returned to the Shepaug, Litchfield & Northern road, where he continued as master mechanic until his death. Of inventive mind, it is said that he devised, but never patented, the lubricating system to-day used, in modified form, on locomotives, especially on express trains, which could not operate satisfactorily without a like system of lubrication.

Andrew J. Broughel, Sr., married Mary F., the daughter of Michael Ryan, a native of Limerick, Ireland, in which city his daughter Mary F. was born. To them were born eleven children, eight of whom were reared: Nellie J., who married M. E. Bolger; Andrew J., of whom further; Minnie E., deceased; Annie, who married Edmund F. Keleher; Margaret; David A., who is agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Lines, and is stationed at Walla Walla, Washington; William E., who resides in Seattle, and is in the employ of the Puget Sound Navigation Company.

Andrew J. Broughel, Jr., eldest son of Andrew J. and Mary F. (Ryan) Broughel, received his primary education in the Christian Brothers' School of Hartford, and later studied under private tutors. After the lad left school, William Hamersley, who at that time was state's attorney for Hartford county, gave him junior place in his office. Merit and determination to make the best use of each hour in due course brought to young Broughel advancement firstly, from office boy to clerk, and eventually to student of law. He acquitted himself creditably during his undergraduateship, and ultimately was, in 1893, admitted into the profession, and to practice in the courts of Hartford county. For almost a generation he has practiced law, gaining prestige as he proceeded. While ably fitted for all phases of legal practice he specializes in real estate and probate law, but especially notable in his practice has been his prosecution of damage suits against corporations. He has been associate at law of some prominent members of the Connecticut legal fraternity, among them Judge Hamersley until his retirement from the judiciary; the late Lieutenant-Governor George G. Sumner; George A. Kellogg, referee in bankruptcy; and Edward D. Robbins, until the removal of Mr. Robbins to New Haven.

Mr. Broughel is prominently active in many phases of public work; he is a director of the Children's Aid Society, and a member of its executive committee; is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters, and the Holy Name Society; he was for many years treasurer of the Cathedral Lyceum, and was financial secretary of the Catholic Club, also president. He holds membership also in the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, and holds strong views on many points of civic and national law. He is vice-president of the Hubbard Escort, an old Democratic organization. He has given indication in his legal and public activities of an alert, well-posted mind, logical in reasoning, impartial in judgment, and honorable in principle. He has faithfully followed the principles of Democracy, and has more than once accepted nomination to political office in the Democratic interest; in 1908 he was a candidate for election to the office of Secretary of State, and in 1910 was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Although he was defeated at the polls in both instances, his campaigning was pro-

ductive of good for the Democratic party, in that he gained for his party a much larger number of votes than had been estimated would have been given the nominee of the Democrats. Attorney Broughel was taken into the State administration by Governor Baldwin, and for four years held the State appointment of shell fish commissioner. Also for several years he was treasurer of the Democratic town committee.

Attorney Broughel, in his professional capacity, has charge of the extensive real estate holdings of the Hamersley family. He is personally possessed of much landed property, his real estate operations bringing into prominence in him an expert understanding of values. He is well circumstanced financially, and although his realty expertness has been a factor of some moment in this relation, his success in material wealth is due principally to his success in legal practice, to his able advocacy of clients' rights as established by law, and in the resolute prosecution of causes entrusted to his professional attention, he having carried many to the Supreme Court of the State and to successful termination.

He married Isabelle G., the daughter of James C. Driscoll, of Hartford, representative in Connecticut for the Cincinnati firm of yeast manufacturers, the Fleischmann Company. To Attorney and Mrs. Broughel were born six children: Rosemary, Edward, Isabelle, Margaret, Andrew and James.

DOOLITTLE, Edgar J.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The value of the public service Mr. Doolittle has rendered is best attested by the fact that he has five times been chosen mayor of Meriden, and by the votes of a much larger district was sent to the State Senate. In the business world he is the able president of the Home National Bank, head of a large manufacturing plant, and interested officially in many Meriden enterprises. Although strong in his own right he adds to personal merit descent from a long line of worthy ancestors in America and England, tracing to Abraham Doolittle, who came to Massachusetts prior to 1640. The genealogy beginning with Abraham Doolittle is thus traced.

Abraham Doolittle was born about 1620, cast his lot with the Puritans of Massachusetts, and is of record in Boston in 1640, and in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1642. His ability seems to have been well recognized by his townsmen, as when but twenty-five years of age he was made chief executive of the New Haven colony. He was seven times chosen deputy from New Haven to the General Court at Hartford. In 1669 he was one of the early settlers of Wallingford, and in 1671 was chosen treasurer and made sergeant of the train band. During King Philip's war of 1675 he was a member of the vigilance committee, and his home in the lower part of the town was fortified by a picket fort. The old well within the enclosure that supplied the inmates with water is said to be still in use. Abraham Doolittle was among the organizers of the first church of Wallingford, and his gravestone, yet standing, is one of the oldest in the town. He married (first) in England, Joane Allen, daughter of James Allen, of Kempton, Bedfordshire, England, who died about twenty years later. He married (second) July 2, 1663, Abigail Moss, born April 10, 1642, daughter of John Moss, who died in Wallingford in 1707, aged one hundred and three years. Abraham Doolittle died August 11, 1690, his widow surviving him until November 5, 1719.

L. J. Powell

for the Democratic party,
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in his professional
of the extensive real
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possessed of much land-
real estate operations
eminence in both an ex-
among of wide . He is well
and although
experience has been a factor
of some moment in his relations his success
as a general wealth is due principally
to his successful legal practice, to his able
management of business as established
by law and by the rules of the profession
as practiced by him, to his ready
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C., the daughter
of Hartford, repre-
for the Con-
manufacturers, the
To Attorney and
were born six children:
Isabella, Margaret,

Wheeler.

Public Service.

of his public service Mr.
is best attested by
have successively held
, and by the
a

Senate. In he became
the Hon.
Park, head of a large manufacturing
plant, and interested in the
Meriden enterprises. Although in
his own right he ranks to
from a long line of worthy
tors in America and England.
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1690, his widow surviving him
November 5, 17

S. J. Dorrance

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Samuel Doolittle, son of Abraham Doolittle, "the founder," was born July 7, 1665, and located at Middletown, Connecticut. His son, Joseph Doolittle, born June 20, 1704, married (first) Mary Hitchcock, May 24, 1729. She died May 24, 1739, and he married (second) Mary Strictland. His children were: Mary and Elizabeth, who died young; Joseph, died August 6, 1771; Seth, born January, 1745, married Hannah Dow, February 4, 1768; Abisha; Mary (2); Elizabeth (2); Jared, of further mention; Joel and Joseph.

Jared Doolittle, son of Joseph and Mary (Strictland) Doolittle, was born July 13, 1769. He married Anna Jones and had a son Edgar J., of further mention.

Rev. Edgar J. Doolittle, son of Jared and Anna (Jones) Doolittle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 19, 1810, died at Wallingford, Connecticut, February 1, 1883. He was a man of education and culture, a graduate of Yale, class of "36," and with rare fervor and devotion followed the sacred calling, being a regularly ordained minister of the Congregational church. His scholarly, fervent nature well suited the profession to which he was called, and his career as a minister was singularly blessed. He served as pastor of the First Church in Hebron for ten years, May 18, 1842-December 14, 1852, going thence to Chester, where as stated supply and settled pastor he labored with great acceptability for about twenty-five years. He was an eloquent, forceful and convincing pulpit orator, and as pastor gained a warm place in the affections of his people. The closing period of his years, seventy-three, were spent in Wallingford, where he was greatly beloved by all who knew him and their number was legion. Rev. Edgar J. Doolittle married, in 1842, Jane E. Sage, daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Sage) Sage, of Middletown, Connecticut, of an old and influential Colonial family, tracing descent to David Sage, born in Wales, Great Britain. The Sage surname, originally Saga, is of Scandanavian origin, and is found on the Roll of Battle Abbey, compiled to preserve the names of those who fought with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, 1066. David Sage, the American ancestor, was an early settler of Middletown, Connecticut, the stone marking his grave yet to be seen in Riverside Cemetery. He was the great-grandfather of Captain William Sage, who fought at Bunker Hill, and of Elisha Sage, also a Revolutionary soldier, and the great-great-great-grandfather of Russell Sage, the noted financier of New York City, and bore the same relation to Mrs. Jane E. (Sage) Doolittle. Rev. Edgar J. and Jane E. (Sage) Doolittle were the parents of eight children: Edgar Sage, died in infancy; Edgar J. (2), of further mention; Isaac Sage, died in youthful manhood; Henry Nathaniel; Annis Merrill, died at the age of twenty-two years; Harriet Anna, died in infancy; Jane Elizabeth; Orrin Sage.

Hon. Edgar J. Doolittle, son of the Rev. Edgar J. and Jane E. (Sage) Doolittle, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, January 29, 1845. His education, begun in Hebron public schools, was completed at Guilford Institute, whence he was graduated, class of 1861, the institute then being presided over by Professor Eli Mack. His entrance into the business world soon followed, and for many years he has been a manufacturer of paper boxes, the Doolittle factories and product being known wherever paper boxes of superior quality are used. The line of manufacture includes every variety of paper boxes produced, from the cheaper to the finest silk, satin or plush lined. The

Doolittle plant is one of the largest of its kind in the State, and for many years has been one of Meriden's notable industries. Not alone as a manufacturer is Mr. Doolittle known to the business world, for with the years he has grown to be one of the most prominent men of his city, with wide and varied interests. For many years he was a director and vice-president of the Home National Bank, and since 1913 has been its capable president. He is a director of the Meriden Gas Light Company, director of the Meriden Electric Light Company, director of the Meriden Hospital, trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank, and has many other important business interests. In political faith Mr. Doolittle is a Republican, and for five terms served his city as mayor, his last term ending January 3, 1887. He received a unanimous nomination for a sixth term, but he felt constrained to decline the honor, although deeply appreciating that evidence of the high regard in which he was held. At the November polls, 1886, he was elected State Senator and in that office added to the value of his public service. He was appointed railroad commissioner, December 2, 1909, by Governor Frank B. Weeks, and was one of the commissioners from the State of Connecticut to the St. Louis Exposition, appointed by Governor Abiram Chamberlain. He is a member of lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, holds the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Through the patriotic service of his maternal great-grandfather, Captain William Sage, he has gained membership in the Sons of the American Revolution; his clubs are the Home, Colonial, Highland Country, and Union League of New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Doolittle married (first) November 13, 1867, Martha W. Couch, deceased, daughter of George and Mary (Warner) Couch, of Meriden. She bore him a daughter, Dorothy Doolittle, who married Frederick W. Holcomb, of Waterbury. Mr. Doolittle married (second) April 6, 1910, Mrs. Adelaide Louise (Stevens) Davis, widow of the late Judge Wilbur F. Davis, of Meriden.

BUCHANAN, Frank John,

Dentist.

One of the most capable and intelligent of the rising dentists in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Dr. Frank John Buchanan, who has already made a considerable impression upon his profession there. He is a deep student of his subject and always keeps himself abreast of the very latest knowledge, ahead indeed of the average standards of practice. He is a member of a fine old Scotch family, the name Buchanan being one of the best known in that country, its representatives in many generations having been men of great distinction. His father, John Johnson Buchanan, was a native of that land, born near the city of Glasgow, and remaining there until he had reached the age of nine years. He then accompanied his parents, who emigrated from Scotland to the United States, settling in Waterbury, Connecticut, which has been the home of the family ever since. Mr. Buchanan, Sr., has now lived in that city fifty years and more, having been employed during that entire period by the Waterbury Buckle Company, and is now one of their most trusted men. He married Adella Potter, a native of Waterbury, and their only child is Dr. Buchanan, of this sketch.

Dr. Buchanan was born June 3, 1878, in the city of Waterbury, and has made that city his permanent home and the scene of his professional career. He at-

tended the public schools of this city for the preparatory portion of his education, graduating from the old Waterbury High School in the year 1896. He then went to the Philadelphia Dental College, situated in the city of that name, and graduated with the class of 1904, having proved himself a most apt and conscientious student. He returned directly to his native city of Waterbury, where he at once began a practice, successful from the outset and with an unquestionably brilliant future. His office is situated at 111 Letty Building, Waterbury. Dr. Buchanan is a man of wide sympathies and many interests. He is fond of social intercourse with his fellows and is a member of many important organizations and societies of a fraternal nature. Among these should be mentioned the Masonic order, in which he is prominent, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Improved Heptasophs, and a number of college fraternities. He is a Baptist in his religious affiliations and is active in the interests of his church.

Dr. Buchanan was married on March 7, 1907, to Florence C. Snagg, a native of Waterbury, a daughter of Peter Snagg, now deceased. Mr. Snagg was a native of Westport, Connecticut, where he carried on a successful tailoring business for many years. To Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan two children have been born: Helen Snagg, January 20, 1908, and Francis, June 24, 1910.

BRADSTREET, Edward Thomas,

Physician and Surgeon.

The subject of this biography has long held a leading position in his profession, and as a citizen of the city of Meriden, justifying the promise of a descent from a very ancient family. The arms of this family in England are: Argent, a greyhound passant, gules, on a chief sable, three crescents or. Crest: An arm in armor embowed, the hand grasping a scymetar, all proper. Motto: *Virtue et non vi.*

The first known ancestor in continuous line was Simon Bradstreet, a non-conformist minister of Lincolnshire, England, and Middleburg, Holland, where he died about 1617. His son, Simon Bradstreet, was born in 1603, in Hobling, Lincolnshire, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge in 1620, and Master of Arts in 1624. On the organization in England of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he was appointed assistant, March 18, 1630, and came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop's fleet in that year. From August 23, 1630, to 1636, he was secretary of the colony, deputy governor from 1673 to 1678, governor from 1679 to 1686, and again after the rising against Sir Edmund Andros, from 1689 to 1692. He died March 27, 1697, aged ninety-four years. He married (first) Ann, daughter of Governor Dudley, who was born 1576, in Northampton, England, came to Massachusetts in 1638 with the commission of deputy governor, was governor from 1634 to 1640, and was one of the signers of the charter of Harvard College. Ann Dudley was the first poetess of note in New England; one of her brothers was later governor of the colony and a nephew was chief justice. She died September 16, 1672, and Governor Bradstreet married (second) Ann, widow of Joseph Gardner, daughter of Emanuel Downing; she died 1683. John Bradstreet, youngest child of Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet, born July 22, 1652, at Andover, Massachusetts, was living in Salem in 1681, but most of his life was spent in Topsfield. He married, June 11, 1677, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Perkins, of Topsfield, born March 7,

1656, died April 7, 1745. Simon Bradstreet, eldest child of John and Sarah (Perkins) Bradstreet, was born April 14, 1682, in Topsfield, and died there September 18, 1747. He married, October 12, 1711, Elizabeth Capen, baptized April 26, 1691, died March 22, 1781, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Priscilla Capen, of Topsfield. John Bradstreet, third son of Simon and Elizabeth (Capen) Bradstreet, was born March 2, 1718, died November 22, 1807. He married, January 13, 1742, Elizabeth Fisk, of Wenham, born October 12, 1718, died November 13, 1801, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fisk. Captain Dudley Bradstreet, only son of John and Elizabeth (Fisk) Bradstreet, was born October 8, 1765, died April 23, 1833. He married, September 29, 1789, Polly Porter, of Danvers, born January 20, 1771, died May 9, 1815, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Barrett) Porter.

Rev. Thomas Jefferson Bradstreet, son of Captain Dudley and Polly (Porter) Bradstreet, was born April 7, 1807, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale College in 1834. After completing the course at the Andover Theological Seminary, he entered upon the work of the Christian ministry, but was compelled to give it up on account of ill health, in 1840. For six months he preached at the Center Congregational Church in Meriden, Connecticut, and soon after became pastor of the church at Thomaston, Connecticut, where he continued until he was forced to seek other occupation. Subsequently he became superintendent of the cotton mill department of the Seth Thomas Company, of Thomaston, Connecticut, becoming later commercial agent of the company. This was found too confining, and he was compelled to seek an outdoor occupation, and continued a farmer until his death, which occurred in October, 1897. He owned a considerable tract of land in Thomaston, which he cultivated, also built several houses and dealt in real estate. He was also the founder of the old Thomaston Academy, which he financed. While in the employ of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, he traveled through the South, handling clocks and brassware. Wherever his sympathies and activities were engaged he was successful, and his work was of great advantage in the religious and material world. He was a very active citizen of the town, served as selectman, was thirty-seven years a member of the board of education, twenty-five years Sunday school superintendent, and represented the town in the State Legislature. A clear thinker and a ready debater, he exercised a great influence, and was universally esteemed for his unselfish character. He married Amanda, daughter of Seth Thomas, who founded the Seth Thomas Clock Company. She was a fitting helpmate of her husband in every good work. Their youngest child is the subject of the ensuing biography. The Thomas family came from Scotland. James Thomas, a cooper by trade, a native of that country, settled in Plymouth, Connecticut, when a young man. His wife's name was Martha, and their third son, Seth Thomas, was born in that part of Wolcott which is now Plymouth, Connecticut, August 19, 1785. His school attendance was very short, but he was a man of great natural gifts, and overcame every obstacle in the way of his advancement, both intellectually and materially. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and on attaining his majority began in a very small way the manufacture of clocks, in company with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley, under the title of Terry, Thomas & Hoadley, with factory in the southeastern part of the

town of Plymouth, at what is now Hancock Station. In 1810, Mr. Terry sold his interest, and for two years the business was conducted by Thomas & Hoadley, after which the latter became sole proprietor. Mr. Thomas removed to the western part of the town then known as Plymouth Hollow, where he purchased a site and erected a factory for the manufacture of clocks. This business grew rapidly under his management, and in time he added a cotton mill and a brass rolling and wire mill. In 1853 he organized the Seth Thomas Clock Company, whose product has for many years enjoyed a very high reputation throughout the world. He died January 29, 1859, and after his death the western portion of the town of Plymouth was erected into a separate township, named Thomaston in his honor. His second daughter, Amanda, became the wife of Rev. Thomas J. Bradstreet, as above noted.

Dr. Edward Thomas Bradstreet, youngest child of the Rev. Thomas Jefferson and Amanda (Thomas) Bradstreet, was born February 15, 1852, at Thomaston, and there spent his boyhood, receiving instruction in the public schools and at Thomaston Academy. Entering Yale College, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874, and immediately began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. After spending a brief time in post-graduate study, he began the practice of medicine at Meriden, near the close of the year 1877. Down to the present time he has been an active force in the community, achieving remarkable success professionally and winning the friendship and esteem of the community. He has long been a member of the staff of the Meriden City Hospital and is now a director; is a member of the American Medical Association; the Connecticut State Medical Society and its president, 1913; the New Haven County Medical Society, and the Meriden Medical Society. He was one of the directors of the Gaylord Farm Sanitorium from its organization until the present time, and was a member of the New Haven board of examiners for pension under the United States government from 1882 to 1893. Dr. Bradstreet is the examiner for fourteen of the leading life insurance companies; president of the Meriden Yale Alumni Association, and has been medical examiner of the town of Meriden since 1901. He is among the active members of the First Congregational Church, the Home Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association; has been president of the Meriden Golf Club since its organization, and also president, since its organization, of the Highland Country Club, which maintains ample and handsome grounds, with commodious club house, a few miles east of the city. He is president of the Organized Charities of Meriden, and a director of the Public Health Association of that city. Dr. Bradstreet was one of the general committee which arranged for the Centennial Celebration of the town. He is everywhere recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the city.

Dr. Bradstreet married, December 25, 1875, Alice E. Pierce, born November 18, 1857, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Beers) Pierce, of Thomaston. Children: Edward Dudley, born November 11, 1878, educated in the public schools of Meriden, graduated from Yale College, 1901, an artist by profession; Mary Thomas, now the wife of Roswell Bishop Hyatt, a graduate of Yale, 1903; Alice Pierce, died at the age of six years.

FITZSIMONS, Rev. Luke,

Priest.

Many generations of the Fitzsimons family lived and died in the parish of Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, from whence came Rev. Luke Fitzsimons, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Fitzsimon, a clan long located in County Cavan, were of Anglo-Norman descent, who came originally from the English Pale. From Virginia in County Cavan also came Richard Daly, the father of Mary (Daly) Fitzsimons. Patrick Fitzsimons, paternal grandfather, and Richard Daly, maternal grandfather of Rev. Luke Fitzsimons, were farmers of County Cavan.

Patrick (2) Fitzsimons was also a farmer of County Cavan, and like his father there lived and died. He had a good farm in the county and there his fourteen children were born. His wife, Mary (Daly) Fitzsimons, was born in Virginia and there died. Of those fourteen children, Peter, Mary, Rose, Bridget, Thomas and Margaret are deceased, three others, all named Patrick dying in infancy. The living (1916) are Rev. William Fitzsimons, of St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic), New London, Connecticut; John, of Wallingford, Connecticut; Patrick, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; James, who resides on the old homestead farm in Ireland; and Luke, the last named, being the second eldest in point of years.

Luke Fitzsimons, son of Patrick (2) and Mary (Daly) Fitzsimons, was born in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, and there resided until he was sixteen years of age. He then came to the United States, unaccompanied by any of his family. He was brought under strong spiritual influences and thoroughly educated for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. He was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1873, studied divinity at the Seminary of St. Joseph at Troy, New York, and was ordained, June 10, 1876. His first clerical post was Sacred Heart Church, New Haven, as assistant to the pastor; his second was St. Patrick's Church, Collinsville; after which he was pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish, New Hartford, Connecticut, 1881-1900. Here he built a school, convent and parish house. Afterwards he was appointed pastor of the parish of St. Bernard, Rockville, Connecticut. There he caused a new church to be erected and in 1910 left the parish free from debt and in a flourishing condition, spiritual and temporal. Since 1910 Father Fitzsimons has been the beloved pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, Connecticut. His labors have been greatly blessed in these various fields of labor, and in force, dignity, learning and address is the ideal servant of the church.

TOPPING, Thomas Hardy,

Business Man.

Four sons of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Topping, of England, came to the United States. James R. Topping, who died April 25, 1913; Thomas Hardy Topping, now conducting the largest and best equipped pattern and model making plants in Connecticut; John R. Topping, a pattern maker of North Tonawanda, New York; William W. Topping, a pattern maker of Stamford, Connecticut. Thomas Topping, the father, descended from an ancestry of soldiers and sailors, and skilled mechanics, qualities which have reappeared in his sons along mechanical lines as attested by the ability shown by those who have wrought in the trades in this country. One of the Toppings lost his life at Waterloo under Lord Wellington; another was killed at the naval battle of Trafalgar under Lord Nelson. Nancy

Luke Fitzsimons

...MONS Rev. Luke,

Priest.

...s of the Fitzsimons ...ilies in the parish of ... Cavan, Ireland, from ... Rev. Luke Fitzsimons, of ...nnecticut. Fitzsimons, a ...d in County Cavan, were ...an descent, who came ... the English Pale. From ...unty Cavan also came Rich... ...mber of Mary (Daly) ...rick Fitzsimons, paternal ... Richard Daly, maternal ... Rev. Luke Fitzsimons, ... of County Cavan

... Fitzsimons was also a ...unty Cavan, and like his ...ers there lived and died. He had a ... farm in the county and there his ...teen children were born. His wife, ... (Daly) Fitzsimons, was born in ... and there died. Of those four... ...dren Peter, Mary, Rose, Bridget, ... Margaret are deceased, three ... Patrick dying in infancy. ... are Rev. William Fitz... ...Joseph's Church (Roman ... London, Connecticut; ... Connecticut; Pat... ...ticut; James, ... homestead farm in ... named, being ... of years.

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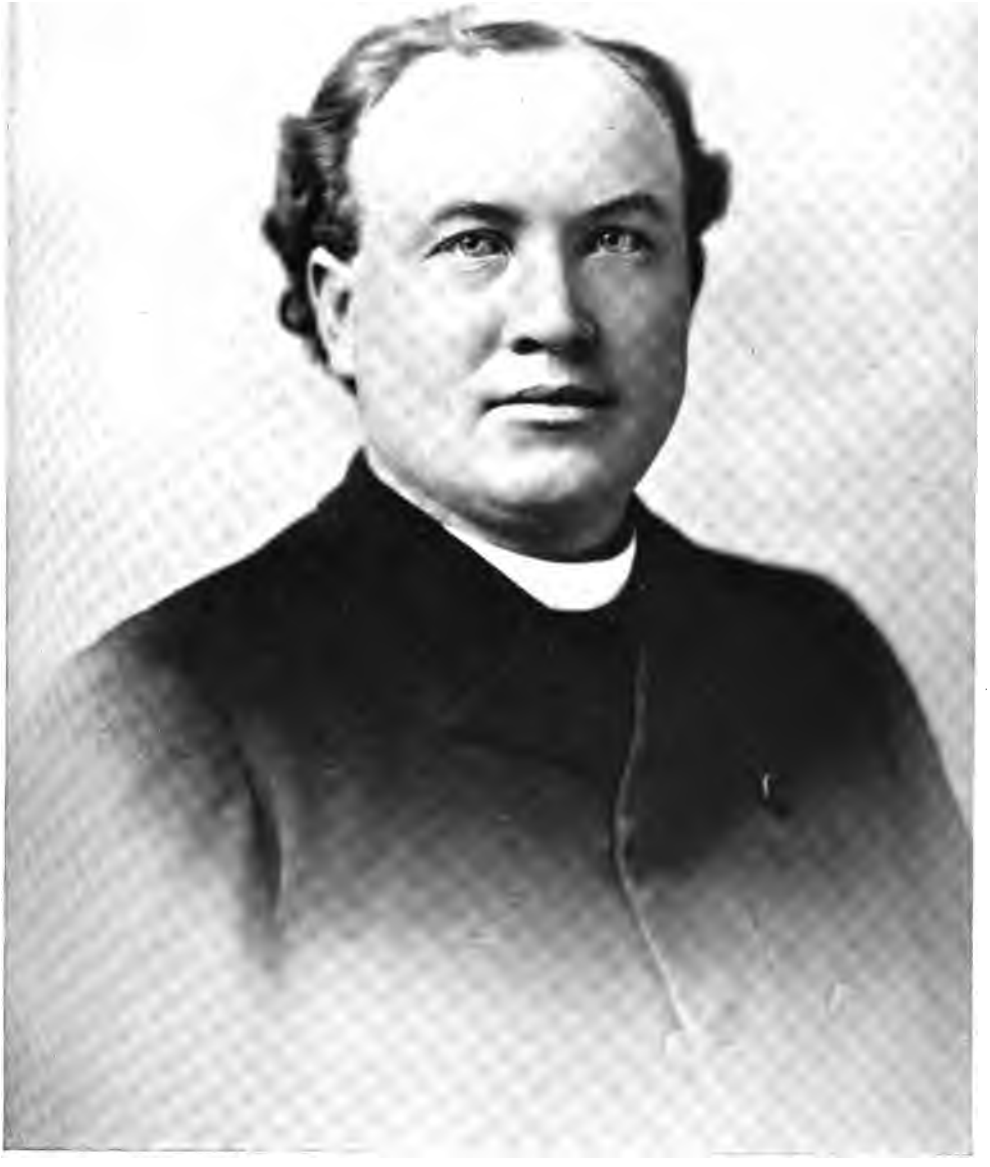

Luke Fitzsimons

FITZSIMONS, Rev. Luke,

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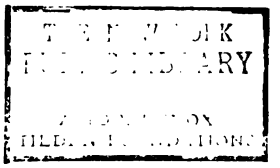
Luke Fitzsimons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Hardy, Thomas Hardy Topping's maternal grandmother, lost two brothers in the ill fated Sir John Franklin Arctic expeditions, one in the first expedition sent to search for Franklin and the other in the second expedition sent in search of the first relief party.

Thomas Topping was born in Lancashire, England, and there learned the trade of flax dresser. He followed his vocation in England and in France, residing at Boulogne, in the latter country, there remaining until the Crimean War cut off the supply of raw material from Russia, causing the substitution of cotton. He then returned to England, located in Hull, where he engaged in the dry goods business until his death. He married Mary Robinson, born in Yorkshire, died in Hull, England, the mother of nine children, four of whom, as named, came to the United States.

Thomas Hardy Topping, son of Thomas and Mary (Robinson) Topping, was born in Hertfordshire, England (from whence came so many Connecticut settlers), April 30, 1850, his birthplace within a few miles of the famous Rye House. He learned the trade of pattern maker in England, and after completing his apprenticeship followed his trade there until 1879, then came to the United States, and for about six years worked in New York City. He spent a brief period in Middletown, Connecticut, then located in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was in the business for twelve years. In 1905 he located in Hartford, Connecticut, forming a partnership with his brother who had for several years conducted a pattern making business in Hartford. The years have brought success to Mr. Topping, his plant employing about thirty men, being one of the best equipped for pattern and model making of any in the State. His customers are the foundry men of the State and their patronage is not to be diverted from the Topping plant. Mr. Topping is a prominent Mason, belonging to St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree.

He married Jennie I., daughter of John Mason, of New York City. They are the parents of one child, Jessie Robinson Topping, a student at Wellesley College, class of 1920.

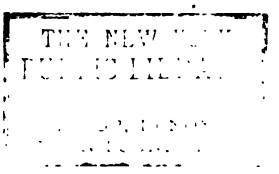
STEVENS, William,

Well Known Hotel Proprietor.

The qualities that enable a man to win success in the business world must, it would seem obvious, be at base pretty constant, yet they vary in detail to an astonishing extent and make their appearance behind the most divergent of characters. So much is this the case that it is utterly out of the question to attempt, from a few examples, to lay down any rules whatsoever as to the type of successful men, for if we seek a little further we are sure to find another type totally dissimilar and equally successful and have to readjust all our theories to fit the facts. Thus, if we find that the self-assertive man with the loud voice and the somewhat overbearing manner runs a successful establishment in a certain street, we must not jump at the conclusion that self-assertion, loud voices and overbearing manners are the elements of success, probably it was something quite different that placed him where he stands, while it is an even chance but that next door or across the street you will find a still more successful place operated by a quiet, modest, retiring gentleman who is reticent about ex-

pressing his opinion even on the casual issues of the day and hour. Yet assuredly there is some point in common between them, some ground common to them from which they both inaugurate those efforts that bring them at length to the top of the ladder of success. Perhaps, if we should consider more curiously as to what this character is that all, however different they appear to our casual observance, must possess if they would compel fortune, we would discover that it is a complex thing made up of several components. Assuredly one of these is the capacity for hard work, without which no success worthy of the name can be achieved, and another is the ability to see quickly the relations between all the elements of a problem. Added to these the decision of character to act quickly upon one's judgment without taking time to reconsider, and we have, perhaps, as complete a recipe for success as can be given in a few words. However this may be, it was the possession of these qualities that made the career of William Stevens so successful, though perhaps in his case we should add to these essentials the ability to make and hold devoted friends. Entering into business in Norwalk with no influence and but very little acquaintance, he rapidly grew to be one of the most conspicuous figures in its business world so that his sudden death there on March 7, 1916, was felt as a loss by the community generally.

William Stevens was born May 1, 1859, in New York City, a son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Beldon) Stevens, both natives of New York State. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and as a lad won the regard of no less a personage than Richard Croker, for whom he used to run errands. His first business venture after leaving school at the age of fifteen years was the manufacture of laces, which he continued with some degree of success for a time. His father, however, had a fine farm in Dutchess county, New York, and when about nineteen years old he went there and took up farming in earnest. Again he was successful, but his strongly ambitious nature caused him to seek further for wider opportunities, and in 1882 he came to the city of Norwalk, Connecticut. Here he became associated with Murdock McPherson, his brother-in-law. Messrs. Stevens and McPherson purchased the old Norwalk Hotel and ran it in partnership for about seven years with a high degree of success, and later the two went to Rockville, Connecticut, and there ran with equal success and good fortune the Rockville Hotel in that town. Perhaps the greatest success of Mr. Stevens, however, was his management of the Hotel Clifford in South Norwalk, whither he returned in 1910. The Clifford was considerd anything but a good proposition in those days in the hotel world and the purchase of it by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Robert McPherson, Jr., his nephew, was regarded as foolish. Mr. Stevens' judgment did not fail him, however, and nothing daunted, he followed efficient hotel methods and by energetic management soon placed the old hostelry in the front rank of the Norwalk hotels and made it one of the most modern and attractive houses in Connecticut and the adjoining States. Only a little more than a year before Mr. Stevens' death, Mr. McPherson withdrew from the partnership, and Mr. Henry J. Miller, of Trenton, New Jersey, became associated with Mr. Stevens in the management of The Clifford, a corporation being formed of which Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the members and the stockholders. Since the death of Mr. Stevens the corporation continues the operation of the house with undiminished success. Mr. Stevens was never able to give as much



J. Alex. H. Holmes

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On November 27, 1899, Mr. Ste[illegible] was united in marriage with Fran[illegible] Bucknam, of Norwalk, Connecticut, [illegible] daughter of Isaac and Mary (Mark[illegible] Bucknam. Mr. Bucknam was a native of Woodbury, Connecticut, and his wife [illegible] Norwalk. Mrs. Stevens survives her husband and still makes her home in Norwalk.

Mr. Stevens' character was one which combined many elements that insured his success in the hotel business, for in spite of his retiring manner he possessed a ready wit and the talent of making himself a most delightful companion. He understood profoundly the various types of humanity with which he came in constant contact and he knew that the secret of a hotel's popularity was that perfect service which, while it omits nothing, keeps itself out of sight as it were, so that the occupant feels that all is informal and spontaneous. This he attained in his houses and, as a result, they were immensely popular and great successes every one. His personal tastes were very simple and he enjoyed nothing so greatly as the intimate intercourse of his own household and intimate friends. In his youth he had a strong taste for horses, but this pleasure his limited time rendered it impossible for him to gratify, especially in the latter years of his life. In all the relations of life his conduct was beyond reproach and he may well serve as a model of the affectionate husband, the faithful friend, the good citizen and the honorable and virtuous man.

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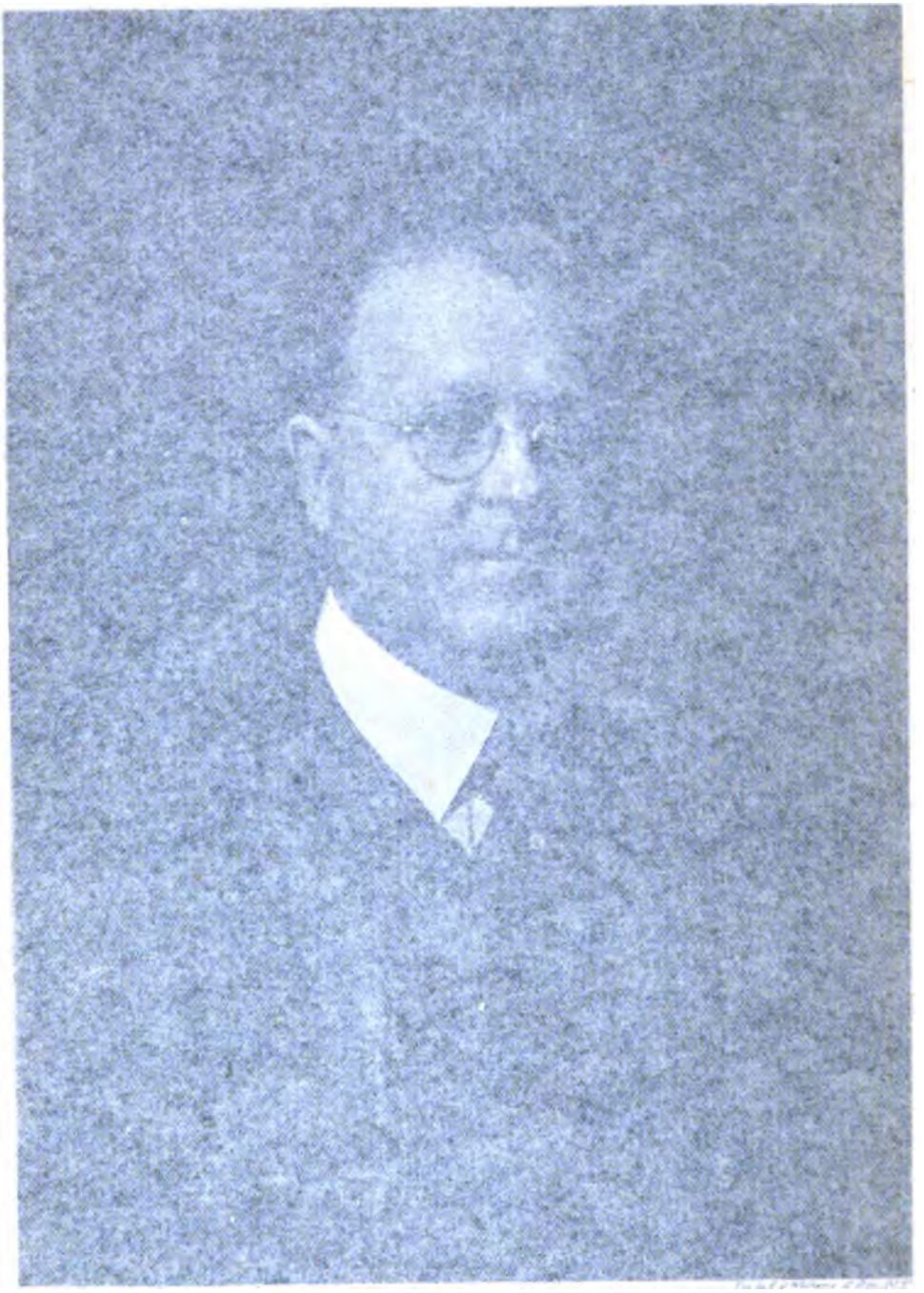
John Alexander Henry Robinson [illegible] born in Belfast, Ireland, July 4, 1880, a [illegible] is a splendid example of the North of Ireland stock which has played so important a part in the affairs, not only of its native country but in whatever community its members have settled throughout the world. He is a [illegible] insen, a farmer [illegible] Down, Parony [illegible] eight miles from [illegible]



time to social and fraternal life as his inclinations urged, for the time that was demanded of him by the management of the several hostelries in which he was interested was such as to preclude the possibility. He was, nevertheless, a member of Norwalk Lodge, No. 709, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and very popular with his fellow members.

On November 27, 1890, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Frankie P. Bucknam, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Marks) Bucknam. Mr. Bucknam was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and his wife of Norwalk. Mrs. Stevens survives her husband and still makes her home in Norwalk.

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ROBINSON, John A. H.,

Public Official.

The due reward of merit, it has often been observed, is frequently, or even generally, withheld until death has rendered its payment in vain, but this is perhaps less the case in such communities as are typical of these United States, where the members are ever on the outlook for ability, and talent is recognized as the most valuable of marketable commodities. It was surely not true in the case of John A. H. Robinson, who from his early youth onward was recognized as possessing capabilities of the greatest value to his fellows, and who was quickly given an opportunity to use them, an opportunity which he was in nowise unwilling to improve. While yet a mere lad, he became intensely interested in the political questions with which the country was confronted, nor was this interest limited to those more general problems which possessed a national significance only, but busied itself equally with such issues as were constantly arising in the immediate locality of his home. On the broader questions he was in hearty support of the principles advocated by the Republican party, and upon attaining his majority allied himself to that party's local organization. It was not long before he was rendering valuable service to his political confreres and soon began to be regarded as a leader by them, notwithstanding his extreme youth.

John Alexander Henry Robinson was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 4, 1880, and is a splendid example of the North of Ireland stock which has played so important a part in the affairs, not only of its own country but in whatever community its members have settled throughout the world. He is a grandson of Thomas Robinson, a farmer in the historic County Down, Baronry of Upper Castlereagh, eight miles from Belfast, Ireland, where

John Henry Robinson, the father of John A. H. Robinson, was born October 2, 1848. He married Martha J. Moore, also a native of Belfast, Ireland, a daughter of Captain Hugh Moore, of that city, a number of whose relatives are still living, several of whom are in the English army. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, all of whom are living at the present time, as follows: 1. Hugh Moore, who holds an important position in the executive department of the Union Typewriter Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut; married Della Tyrell and they are the parents of one child, Ethel May. 2. Margaret Skillan, who became the wife of Charles Walshaw, of Birmingham, England, now residing in Bridgeport, Connecticut. 3. Martha Henry, who became the wife of Clarence Edwin Marsh and the mother of three sons: Elliott, Clarence and John Marsh. 4. Edith Mary. 5. John A. H., of whom further. 6. Fred Thomas, who married Luella Payne and they are the parents of three children: Sylvia, Moore and Luella. 7. Adeline Wylie, who became the wife of Charles Gregory and they are the parents of one child, Suzanne Gregory. 8. Maud Eveline, who became the wife of John C. Hawley. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh reside in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Robinson in New Haven, Connecticut, and the remainder of the children are residents of Bridgeport.

John Alexander Henry Robinson, although born in Ireland, has no personal associations with his native land, as he was brought to the United States by his mother when only three years of age. His father preceded his family to this country about ten months, locating in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and it was to that town that his family came in 1883. The father had already established himself in the grocery and tea business, which he successfully conducted for twenty years. Although sixty-nine years of age at the present time, he is still actively engaged in business pursuits, being connected with the American Graphophone Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

John A. H. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his adopted city, Bridgeport, and at the age of thirteen years abandoned his studies and secured a position with a typewriting concern in Bridgeport, continuing in the office force for about eight years, and then changed his position as salesman on the road for the same concern, serving in that capacity for five years more. The career of Mr. Robinson, however, was destined for another department of activity than that of business. In early life he took a keen interest in public affairs and made a thorough study of the political situation, especially in relation to local issues. He became actively identified with the city organization of the Republican party in young manhood and was quickly regarded as a leader in the community. In 1913 he was the successful candidate of the Republican party for city clerk, and is now serving his second term in that important and responsible office. Previous to 1913 he had twice been the candidate of State Senator, but was unsuccessful, the community being strongly Democratic. For six years he has held the position of chairman of the Republican town committee and has charge of its campaign work. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Masonic order and has taken his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, and a number of other similar organizations, and he is an active member of the United Commercial Travellers' Association. In

religion he is an Episcopalian and attends St. Paul's Church of that denomination in Bridgeport.

Mr. Robinson married, in St. Paul's Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 27, 1903, Betsey Carolyn Blood, a native of Bridgeport, a daughter of William Henry and Carolyn (Peck) Blood, natives of Bridgeport, Connecticut, both members of old and distinguished families in that region.

BRENNAN, Patrick Joseph,

Physician, Hospital Official.

It is universally found to be true that every change and step forward is accompanied by an attempt on the part of firmly entrenched conservatism to halt the progress. This is demonstrated in the medical profession, as it is in every other profession and walk of life. The introduction of the use of anaesthetics, to cite an instance, was accompanied on all sides by outbursts of ridicule and wrath, religious as well as secular. It is so with every other great discovery in the history of the progress of medical science, that is, when the discovery is sufficiently important to revolutionize firmly established methods. The younger generation of physicians find themselves brought to face the opposition of the older generation, on the ground that old methods are best. Exception may, of course, be taken to this statement. There are, it is true, exceptions. Those who become truly great in the profession are those men who have exhausted all sources at hand in the search for improvement, and still look eagerly for others. The opposition brought to bear on the younger and more energetic members of the profession, those whose constructive genius has not yet been dulled by the deadly monotony of the commonplace, is well nigh crushing, and it is given double weight by the fact that it is communicated to the people themselves. It is only the most impervious, the most hopeful, and those most thoroughly imbued with the sacredness of their calling, who succeed in passing through the wall of opposition. A member of this class, and one of the rising and most efficient of the younger physicians of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Patrick Joseph Brennan.

Dr. Patrick J. Brennan was born on July 18, 1883, in Southington, Connecticut, the son of John and Catherine Margaret (Kennedy) Brennan, of that city. John Brennan was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, and came to America very early in life, for the purpose of taking advantage of the greater opportunities for advancement which the United States offered him. He settled in Norwich, Connecticut, and there married Catherine Margaret Kennedy, nearly fifty years ago. John Brennan died in January, 1913, in Norwich, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife is still living in Norwich. Their children, six in number, are all living with the exception of one: William Edward, of Norwich; Annie Margaret, residing in Norwich; John Thomas, who died at the age of thirty-three years; Mary, now the wife of Thomas Frederick Healy, of Norwich; Patrick Joseph, of Waterbury; Thomas Francis, of Norwich. Mrs. Brennan was born in Ireland, the daughter of Patrick Kennedy, with whom she came to America, locating in Norwich. Patrick Kennedy died in Norwich. The children of Patrick and Margaret Kennedy were seven in number, only two of whom are now living, namely: Catherine Margaret, the mother of Patrick Joseph Brennan; and William Kennedy, of Hartford. The family of Brennan is a well known one in Roscommon county, Ireland, and numbers among its members a long line of gentlemen farmers.

Patrick J. Brennan moved from South-

ington, where he was born, to Norwich, with his parents when he was very young. Here he received his early education. The value of a sound education as an efficient start in life was appreciated in his family, and every effort was made to give him educational advantages which would fit him for a professional career, especially since he had an aptitude for study. He completed the elementary and high school courses in Norwich, and after that entered the Medical School at Yale University. He graduated from that institution in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately upon graduation he entered St. Francis' Hospital in Hartford, Connecticut, and served there as an interne for a period of one year. After this preliminary training in the hospital he came to Waterbury, where he established himself in a general practice at No. 565 North Main street. He is now, and has for the last five years, acted in the capacity of visiting physician of St. Mary's Hospital of Waterbury. Dr. Brennan's practice is large, and of an exacting nature. The advent of the specialist, with its accompanying train of relief from the constant demands upon the physician's time, which is a thing which the ordinary person is prone to disregard, is lessening the number of men who devote themselves whole heartedly to the service of humanity through ministering to its ills, independent of calculation as to the material benefits accruing to themselves therefrom. The specialist is beyond the reach of the great mass of the people, to whom the general practitioner is accessible. And because of the fact that he is accessible to the people at all times, the life of the physician who is devoted to his profession can hardly be called his own, the routine is endless, and the strain and drain of energy continual. Only the sacredness of the calling, and appreciation of it on the part of the people to whom its ministry is extended, can make up for the sacrifice which it entails.

Outside the demands of his work, Dr. Brennan is interested in and connected with several social and fraternal organizations of the city of Waterbury. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Algonquin Club, of Waterbury. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart. Dr. Brennan has never married.

RAFFEL, Louis Mordechyi,

Business Man.

There are few, if any, people of the Old World to whom the refuge offered by the United States from the oppression and hardships of their native lands has come as a greater and more welcome blessing than to the Jews of Russia, nor any people who have so quickly and splendidly responded to the new opportunities and duties offered and imposed thereby. Coming out of a land where they have grown accustomed to cruelty and contempt, where every ambition, even that least selfish one, to educate and enlighten themselves, is frowned upon and repressed, they spring from this enforced ignorance and obscurity into strong and effective activity, appreciating to the full the welcome and friendly encouragement they receive here, so that it not infrequently happens that they become rich and influential and attain to posiitions of the greatest prominence in their adopted home. Nowhere do they make their appearance but the community is benefited, not only in a material manner, through their industry and enterprise, but in the realm of education and general culture of which they invariably raise the average to a remarkable extent. Indeed, the avidity

with which they devour all the educational opportunities open to them, the high standard of their reading, is one of the most noticeable and noticed features of their life here. A typical example of this energetic people is Louis Mordechyi Raffel, one of the most capable and successful of the young business men of Waterbury, Connecticut, in spite of the fact that he is (1916), but thirty-five years old and was born and reared in a foreign land and under a regime so different from that under which he has made such remarkable development, that it would seem almost to belong to another world.

Louis Mordechyi Raffel was born in a little country town in the province of Wolin, Russia, a son of Mordechyi and Anna Raffel, who lived and died in that neighborhood. He was one of seven children, all but two of whom, Morris and Sarah, are now living. One remains in Russia, Rosa, now the wife of Yontel Krivenos, a prominent rabbi of Tshudnow. Besides the Mr. Raffel of this sketch, there are three of these children in America: Abraham, who lives in Boston; Tillie, now Mrs. Mayers, and Nathan M., both of whom reside in Waterbury.

Louis M. Raffel came to the United States as a mere youth in company with his sister Tillie, mentioned above as Mrs. Mayers, and after staying some six months in New Jersey settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, which has since been his home and the scene of all his busy activities. How humble were the beginnings of this young man may be seen from the fact that upon his arrival in Waterbury his first occupation was selling newspapers in the streets. But with the unflinching determination of his race, the indefatigable energy and industry, the unconquerable ambition, he gradually worked his way upwards, working without intermission and saving every possible penny until he found himself in a position to enlarge the scale of his operations and change their character. He is possessed of a remarkable business talent, and his insight into the quality of investments is almost spontaneous and certain. One of the first things that the young man perceived, as he grew from mere boyhood into youth and his thoughts became engaged with the various business opportunities open to him, was the fact that one of the best investments in the world for those that were able to take advantage of it was offered by the steadily increasing property values in such a community as that of Waterbury. In this prosperous city they were especially rapid and striking and Mr. Raffel determined to engage in that line of business as soon as it was possible. In a surprisingly short time it was possible, and Mr. Raffel became a real estate dealer and did a highly successful business for some time. His present business in mortgages was established in 1904 and for the past twelve years he has worked up a constantly increasing business, until he now bears the reputation of being one of the most capable men in the city as well as one of the most strictly scrupulous and honorable in all his dealings. He has at various times owned and controlled a great deal of Waterbury property and at one time had seventy-six tenants in the city. He is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the southern timber lands and has office, dock and yard at Hartford, Connecticut, incorporated under the name of The Great Northern Tide Water Lumber Company, of which he is the largest stock owner and holds the office of secretary and treasurer.

It has not been only in the world of business that Mr. Raffel has forced his way to the front. This remarkable young man has accomplished in the few years at his disposal what many a native born

American would be proud to have done in the alloted three score years and ten. When only twenty-two years of age he was elected a selectman of Waterbury and served in that capacity to the utmost satisfaction of his fellow citizens, displaying a public spirit and capacity as notable as it is worthy. He is also a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles, and is a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows and the Gladstone Lodge of Brith Abraham. He attends the Sharis Israel Temple and is a strict adherent to the Jewish faith in which he was brought up.

On November 1, 1898, Mr. Raffel was united in marriage with Tillie Albert, like himself a native of Russia. They were very young at the time of their marriage, Mr. Raffel being but twenty years of age. Mrs. Raffel was a daughter of Hyman and Sarah (Glassman) Albert, both natives of Russia, who came to this country with their daughter when she was sixteen years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Raffel five children have been born as follows: Minnie Frances, soon to graduate from the Waterbury High School, when she proposes to enter Wellesley College; Rose Viola, a student in the high school; Milton Ellis and William Arthur, both students in the grammar school; and Ruth Pearl, still in her babyhood.

The achievement of Mr. Raffel, considering the circumstances, is nothing short of remarkable. He is still a young man with powers and faculties that may be counted upon to develop and increase in power for a number of years. Having accomplished what he has already done at his age marks him as a man for whom a brilliant future is a safe prediction, and there is very little doubt that he will reach still greater heights of fortune and become even more widely and favorably known, while still at an age when the keenest enjoyment of his success is possible.

HOGAN, Francis Joseph,

Lawyer, Leader in Public Affairs.

The family of which Francis Joseph Hogan, a prominent lawyer of Waterbury, is a worthy representative, is one well and favorably known in County Clare, Ireland, that beautiful region that forms a roughly triangular peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic ocean between the wide mouth of the Shannon river and Galway bay, and including some of the most picturesque scenery to be found in that picturesque land.

In this region Michael Hogan, grandfather of Francis J. Hogan, was born in the year 1837 and lived during the early years of his life. His wife, also a native of Ireland, bore him five children. After the death of his wife, Michael Hogan, accompanied by his children, emigrated to the United States and settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, where they are residing at the present time (1916) with the exception of one child, the only daughter, Bridget, who became the wife of John Jay, of Waterbury. Michael Hogan secured employment in a number of the great industrial concerns about Waterbury and is still, at the age of seventy-nine years, working for the Waterville Pin Company of that city. His four sons, all of whom continue to reside in Waterbury, are: Patrick, John, Cornelius, and Michael, Jr.

Patrick Hogan, eldest son of Michael Hogan and father of Francis J. Hogan, was a lad of fifteen years when he accompanied his father to the United States, and has resided in Waterbury, Connecticut, since that time. He is possessed of considerable enterprise and it was not long before he was at the head of a grocery business at No. 115 South street, Waterbury, which he is successfully conducting at the present time. He married Katherine Whitney, a native of County Long-

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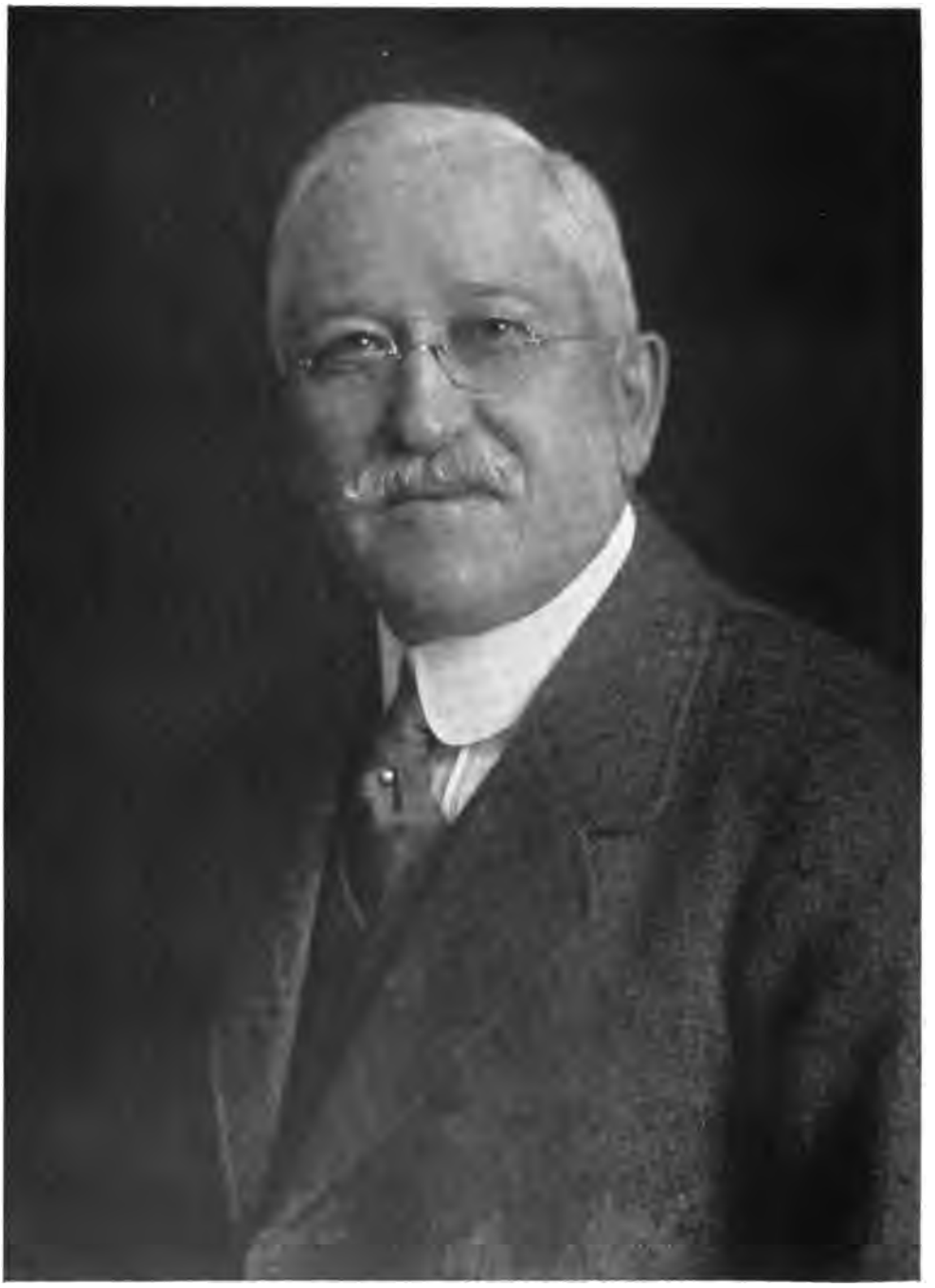

Frederick F. Schaffer

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SCHARPER, Frederick

Manufacturer.

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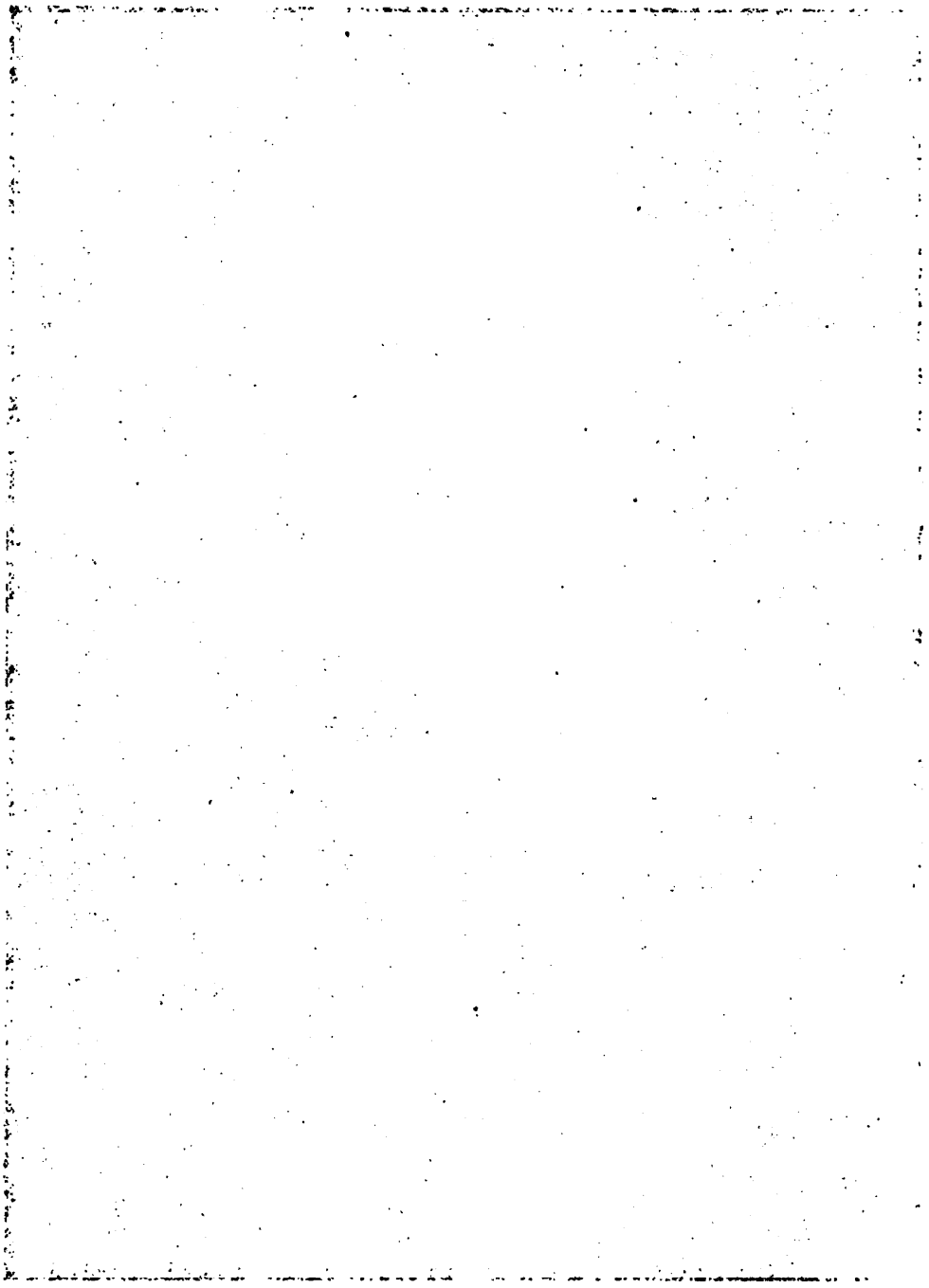

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ford, Ireland, who came to this country with her sisters while still a mere child. To Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were born seven children, two of whom are deceased, Mary, who died in infancy, and Arthur, who lost his life in an accident at the age of seven years. The five that are now living are as follows: Francis Joseph, of whom further; Frederick J., born April 12, 1891, a resident of Somerville, New Jersey, where he is the manager of the F. W. Woolworth store; Gertrude and Genevieve, twins, born November 20, 1896; and Grace, born April 30, 1900.

Francis Joseph Hogan was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, December 23, 1889, and has made that city his home up to the present time with the exception of a short period when he was a student at college. From early childhood he displayed a growing ambition and was unusually apt as a student, gaining the same amount of information as most of his fellows with the expenditure of considerably less effort. The first portion of his education was gained in the public schools in Waterbury and he graduated from the high school in 1907. He had, in the meantime, definitely decided upon a professional career and also that the profession should be the law, which seemed to him to lead more directly than any other to the kind of public life that was interesting to him. Accordingly he matriculated at the famous Law School at Yale University, where he studied his subject and prepared himself for its practice, his career through the institution being one of distinction. He was graduated with the class of 1911. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the Connecticut bar, opened an office at No. 95 Bank street, Waterbury, and was soon actively at work. He quickly showed himself to be possesed of the necessary qualification for success in the law, and already is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the bar in the county and has a rapidly growing practice and clientele. To such litigation as is entrusted to him he gives the best that is in him and has already made a reputation as a learned and capable attorney, not merely among his fellow citizens generally, but among his fellows of the bar.

While it is perhaps too early to prophecy convincingly, there seems to be reason to suppose that the most brilliant part of Mr. Hogan's career will be elsewhere than in the mere practice of the law, however. He is and always has been keenly interested in the question of public affairs, especially in their local aspects, and he has allied himself conspicuously with the city organization of the Republican party. Already he is regarded as a leader in its councils, and in the year 1914 was its candidate for State Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District. Mr. Hogan attends the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Waterbury, and is very active in the work of the parish. He is also a conspicuous figure in the social world, and a prominent member of the local branch of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Hogan married, March 7, 1916, Helen G. Curran, a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Cavanaugh) Curran, old and highly respected residents of that city, both now deceased, he a native of Ireland and she of the United States.

SCHAFFER, Frederick Ferdinand,

Manufacturer.

For forty years a successful rubber manufacturer of Naugatuck, Connecticut, Mr. Schaffer is rated with the old residents of the city, but he was a man in years and in business experience before

finally making Naugatuck the scene of his activity. From boyhood he has been connected with the rubber manufacture industry, serving a long term of apprenticeship to the business in New Brunswick, New Jersey, prior to coming to Naugatuck as manager of the rubber foot-wear department of the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the honored and efficient president and treasurer, beginning as a boy of thirteen in lowly capacity in a rubber factory, working upward year by year, mastering every detail of manufacture and management, until invested with the highest executive authority. There has been nothing meteoric in his rise, but with the thoroughness peculiar to his race he has mastered every problem as it presented itself, and gone forward with the passing years, his efficiency in each position making as the logical candidate for further advancement.

Mr. Schaffer is of German birth and parentage, son of William Ernest Schaffer, born in Germany, in 1826, died in Naugatuck, Connecticut, in 1879. In 1854 William E. Schaffer came to the United States with his first wife, and son Frederick F., settled in Milltown, New Jersey, and there remained until 1862 when he removed to New Burnswick, New Jersey, there working in the rubber factory until his removal to Naugatuck late in life. His first wife died in 1867, and some years afterward he remarried. He was the father of eight children, four of whom are yet living: Frederick Ferdinand, of further mention; Josephine, residing in Naugatuck; Herman; Dorothy, widow of George Fairbanks, all residing in Naugatuck.

Frederick Ferdinand Schaffer was born in Germany, June 12, 1853, and one year later was brought to the United States by his parents. He was four years of age when his mother died, and nine when his father moved to New Brunswick, New Jersey, from Milltown. He attended school until he was thirteen years of age, then began working in a New Brunswick rubber factory, continuing for three years. In 1869 he began working with a rival rubber manufacturing company, remaining in that employ until 1876. He had in the ten years which passed since first entering the rubber factory become an expert in rubber manufacturing and factory methods, his reputation being so high that in 1876 he was engaged as manager of the foot-wear department of the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, and assigned to the Naugatuck plant. Since 1876 he has been connected with that company in official capacity and is now its president and treasurer. The company manufactures rubber boots and shoes, druggist rubber sundries and a variety of press goods; their offices and factories all located in Naugatuck. They are large manufacturers of the articles enumerated, and the "Glove Brand" goods is known favorably to rubber goods dealers everywhere. Mr. Schaffer is not only a practical expert in the manufacture of rubber, but is an executive of highest ability, and under his capable management the company over whose destinies he presides thrives and prospers. For several years he was trustee of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, but now devotes his entire energy to the affairs of his own company. In political faith Mr. Schaffer is a Republican, was selectman for three terms, and warden of the borough five times, serving with the same interest and efficiency which marks the conduct of his private business affairs. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Protestant Episcopal church, zealous in his support of their interests and most highly esteemed by his brethren.

Mr. Schaffer married (first) in Nauga-

tuck, in 1877, Minnie M. Perkins, who died in 1888. Their children: Frederick W., now superintendent of the factories of the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, married Frances Murphy, and has four children, Francis, Frederick, Norman and George; Winnebel May, residing at home; Hazel J., wife of Marshall Benson and the mother of Phillis, Frederick, Winnebel and Bessie Benson. Mr. Schaffer married (second) in 1889, Millicent Nichols, who died in 1914, leaving a daughter, Dorothea A. Mr. Schaffer married (third) March, 1915, Leda Spaulding, of Maine birth and parentage.

LYNCH, James Michael,

Attorney-at-Law.

James Michael Lynch, a prominent attorney of Waterbury, Connecticut, has that quality of idealism that belongs to the members of the Irish race, among which he is numbered, united to the equally typical racial character of keen sighted practicability, not so often granted them in the opinion of the world.

Mr. Lynch is a native of Ireland, though he remained but four years of his life in the Green Island, so that his most youthful associations are with England, whither his family removed when he was of that tender age. His forebears were all Irish, however, and he inherits the national character and is rightfully proud of it. His paternal grandfather was Peter Lynch, a prosperous freeman of Cavan county, Ireland, who lived and died there, his wife reaching the most venerable age of more than one hundred years. Mr. Lynch's father, James Lynch, who is now residing in Waterbury, Connecticut, was a man of large enterprise in his youth, and with his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Kiernan before her marriage, went to Darlington, England, while they were still young, and remained in that country until 1886, when they removed to the United States and settled in Waterbury, which has ever since been the headquarters of the family. Mrs. Lynch died in Waterbury, September 12, 1911. Mr. Lynch was the second of the twelve children of this worthy couple.

Born November 23, 1868, at Shercock, County Cavan, Ireland, the ancestral home of his family, James Michael Lynch accompanied his parents to Darlington, England, in the early part of 1873, when he was but four years old. The following year he was sent to the local schools and studied for the better part of thirteen years, proving himself an apt and ambitious student. As he grew into young manhood, he showed many of the qualities of enterprise already displayed by his father and came to have a strong desire to make his way to the New World, where he rightfully judged greater and more numerous opportunities awaited the young man of parts. Accordingly, upon completing his studies in the schools of Darlington, in 1886, he being then eighteen years of age, he set sail upon his venture. He was the pioneer of his family in this country, but he was not left a great while alone. Inspired by his reports of the new land, his father, already of half a mind to try the venture himself, made up his mind wholly and it was but a short time before the family were reunited in their new home in Waterbury, Connecticut. Upon first coming to the Connecticut city Mr. Lynch had no idea of engaging in the practice of the law, but sought about for the first position he could get, which happened to be with the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company in a humble capacity in their works. He was forever shrewdly on the outlook, however, and sixteen months later found an opportun-

ity to better himself and learn the printing trade, which he quickly took advantage of, and for five years continued therein gaining further mastery of the craft, when he was given charge of the large printing establishment known as the Jackson Print Shop. For five years longer he held this position, and then took charge of the mechanical department of the "Waterbury Evening Democrat," one of the most progressive and powerful papers in the district. During the whole of his career up to that time, Mr. Lynch had displayed the greatest industry and a most creditable ambition, but it was only then that he came into an atmosphere where such traits of character were fully appreciated and there was the warmest disposition to assist him in life. He remained altogether ten years in the employ of the newspaper, but he was not wholly employed with his task there. He had met Judge Patrick J. McMahon, and under the influence of this admirable man gained a deep interest in the law as a subject of study. With a good position in his possession and every reason to look forward to advancement, there are many who would not have ventured upon untried waters, but Mr. Lynch is not a man to forego what his ambition urges him to because of a little danger, and he decided to make the law his profession though he would certainly have to enter its practice at a greater age than was customary. The event has amply justified his decision. He began to study evenings under the direction of his new friend, Judge McMahon, who, seeing the worth and spirit of the young man, was only too willing to assist him, and in 1903 he passed his bar examinations and was admitted to the Connecticut bar. But Mr. Lynch, by dint of an attractive personality and a democratic attitude in life, had already made himself well known to the community, and it was in the autumn of the very year that he began practice that the Democratic party nominated him for its candidate for mayor of Waterbury. He was defeated for the office and retired to private practice, continuing for a number of years, but the event illustrated his capability and brought him before the public notice more conspicuously than ever before. For the next few years he pursued his practice without allowing himself to be interrupted and had soon attained a reputation as a lawyer of unusual ability and a leader of the county bar. The next time Mr. Lynch came before the public was in 1912, when he was the successful Democratic candidate to the State Legislature. He served with distinction during the following term, and in April, 1913, was appointed prosecuting attorney for the city. In this capacity Mr. Lynch served the city for two years and then retired once more from public life to private practice of the law. Since that time he has carried on his successful business, and is at present associated with Judge Robert A. Lowe in his practice. Many of the most important cases before the courts of that region have been entrusted to him.

But it is not alone in the practice of his profession that Mr. Lynch is prominent in the affairs of the city, nor in the performance of his functions as a public officer, but in many other aspects of the community's life is he active and wherever he is active he is to some extent a leader. He is a member of many important clubs and organizations, not the least of which is the local Bar Association. Besides this he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Patrick Garfield Club, the Maccabees and the Foresters of America.

On November 9, 1898, was the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Lynch to Eliza-

beth M. Sullivan, of Waterbury, by the Rev. Joseph M. Gleason. Mrs. Lynch is the daughter of Timothy Sullivan, of Waterbury, deceased, and Margaret (Crimmins) Sullivan, his wife. Mrs. Sullivan still resides in Waterbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Lynch three children have been born as follows: J. Gregory, July 13, 1901, now a student in the Waterbury High School; Walter, August 8, 1904, attending Washington School, and Marjorie Grace, March 5, 1909, now attending the Notre Dame Convent School in Waterbury.

FREEMAN, Sanford Grover,

Lawyer.

In 1863 Solon Ignatz Freeman, then aged eighteen years, came to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, from his native Alsace-Lorraine, then a province of France. He was born in 1845 and had passed most of his eighteen years in the city of Strassburg, where at one time he was one of the assistant keepers of the wonderful clock in the famous Cathedral. He brought some capital with him and soon after his arrival in Hartford opened a small clothing store, his business developing and increasing until he was rated among the leading retail clothing merchants of the city, his store located on Asylum street. In 1902 he admitted his son-in-law, H. E. Church, as a partner, the firm then becoming The Freeman-Church Company. He was very popular both as business man and citizen, it requiring at one time the fullest exercise of his strict determination not to accept office, to prevent his friends from naming him for nomination to the mayor's office. He was interested in the welfare of the city of his adoption, and as a private citizen exercised his influence in behalf of all worthy movements. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in Hartford, honored and respected, July 8, 1904, aged fifty-nine years.

Mr. Freeman married Jennie Louise Shippey, born in Ashford, Connecticut, a lady of education, a teacher prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were the parents of eight children, five of whom reached mature years: Minnie J.; Louise, married Henry E. Church; Sanford Grover, of further mention; Florence, married Jean E. Robichaud; Harry.

Sanford Grover Freeman, son of Solon I. and Jennie Louise (Shippey) Freeman, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 27, 1876. He obtained his preparatory education in the public school, graduating from high school. He then completed a course in business college, for a time was a student at New York College of Pharmacy, later matriculating at Princeton University. He did not enter Princeton, however, but decided instead to study law under the direction of Salvatore D'Esopo, a member of the Hartford bar. He continued legal study for three years, then entered the law department of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws. He was then admitted to practice at the Georgia bar, which included practice in the Supreme Court of the State, located in Macon, and there pursued his professional career for three years. In 1909 he returned to Hartford, was admitted to the Connecticut bar and has continued in successful practice until the present. He is a man of pleasing personality, keen perception and ready speech, a natural student and devoted to his profession. For two years he was special prosecuting attorney in Hartford, and his powers of oratory have been of service to his party as a campaign speaker. He is a Republican

in politics; member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Middletown Yacht Club, Hartford Yacht Club and Wethersfield Cove Yacht Club, aquatics being his favorite recreation.

Mr. Freeman married Blanche, daughter of Charles C. Tudor, of Hartford, the Tudors an old family of Walpole, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have three children: Doris Louise, Stuart Ivanhoe, and Tudor Shippey Freeman.

BUTHS, Joseph,

Public Official.

Joseph Buths, street commissioner of the city of Hartford, is before the public eye constantly through the nature of the services which he renders in office. Only the highest praise can be given Mr. Buths' administration thus far. In every respect it has proved satisfactory and beneficial to Hartford. The multifarious duties which it embraces require for their successful management a man with technical knowledge and skill. The ability to handle a large number of subordinates is a requisite also. Problems which are unknown in offices of a different nature are here a daily occurrence. The skill with which Mr. Buths has handled the exigencies of his administration is to be commended, and is an evidence of quality of character and ability which will bring success to anything which he undertakes.

Joseph Buths was born June 2, 1858, at Koenigstein, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, the son of Anton and Eva (Colloseus) Buths. Anton Buths, of fine family connections, a native of Bibrich-on-the-Rhine, was a lawyer of some repute at Koenigstein, and held the responsible position of clerk of the courts for about eighteen years, acquitting himself of its onerous duties in such a manner as to gain high commendation for his long and faithful work on the court records. He married Eva, daughter of Joseph Colloseus, a hotel keeper at Koenigstein. Joseph Colloseus was a man of importance in the city and held the office of postmaster for fifty years. He was the owner of about sixty horses, with which he supplied the various stage lines, which were the conventional mode of travel in those days. He died at the age of seventy-nine years, in 1879. Anton Buths was a Protestant in religious faith. He died 1874, aged forty-four years, and his wife, who was a Catholic, died in 1891, aged fifty-five years.

Joseph Buths was born in Germany, and there he attended schools that correspond with the grammar and high schools of America, receiving the excellent and thorough training which is characteristic of the German schools. After being graduated from high school at the early age of thirteen years, he entered the service of the government in the railway mail and telegraph service, where he continued to serve for ten years, at the end of which time he came to America. He was then twenty-three years old. In 1881 he secured a comparatively unimportant position in the State Savings Bank in Hartford, and through constant application and a genius for the line of work which he had undertaken he became an expert collector and appraiser of real estate for the bank, having charge of all the collections and appraising, especially that done for court purposes. The bank does a loaning business of several millions of dollars on real estate, and Mr. Buths has, in connection with this, done a large business in land. Mr. Buths, through his connection with the bank, became quite prominent in Hartford public life. He is a Democrat in politics. He was elected to the Common Council, and

served from 1890 to 1891; was Alderman in 1892-93; was appointed member of the Board of Street Commissioners in 1893. His administration of the office has proved so satisfactory that he has been continued in the office until the present time. He was a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Building & Loan Association for nine years, resigning this office in 1899. For five years he served on the board of fire underwriters. He has always taken an active interest in educational affairs, and since 1894 has served on the Washington school district committee.

Mr. Buths is a member of several fraternal organizations, among which are the following: Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been treasurer for about fifteen years; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters, of which he was treasurer for nine years; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Hartford; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; treasurer of Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Connecticut. He is also treasurer of the Masonic Charity Foundation, and a member of the Hartford Club and the Saengerbund. Mr. Buths is an active member of the First Universalist Church of Hartford, and is a member of the church committee.

Mr. Buths married, January 8, 1883, Louise R. Stamm, of Hartford, one of the four daughters of John and Rosina Stamm. John Stamm was a well-known Hartford tailor. Mrs. Buths died in 1893, at the age of thirty-seven years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Buths are: 1. Anna Eva, married Alec N. Penny, of Utah, a mining engineer. 2. Louis S., who became associated with his father in 1910, under the firm name of Joseph Buths & Son. Mr. Buths married, June 23, 1914, Jean C., daughter of Mrs. Catherine Clement, of Barnet, Vermont. She is descended from Colonel Bidell.

KIRSCHBAUM, Edward Harry, M. D., Physician.

Dr. Edward Harry Kirschbaum, one of the rising young physicians of Waterbury, Connecticut, although himself a native of the Uinted States, is of German parentage. A student of unusual intelligence and concentration, devoted to his work, and with a practical grasp of the needs of the medical profession and the situation generally, he is peculiarly well fitted to succeed in the practice of his difficult and self-sacrificing calling.

Dr. Kirschbaum was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 28, 1888, and is a son of John and Anna (Brown) Kirschbaum. His parents are living at the present time (1916); his father a man of ability and a prominent figure in the community. Mr. Kirschbaum is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, where his birth occurred on April 29, 1844, and the first twenty-two years of his life were spent in the country of his birth, where he lived the typical life of the German child in youth, gaining his education at the nearby local volkeschule, and later learning the trade of toolmaker. In 1866 he sailed for the United States, locating at first in New York City, where he was employed at his trade of making tools for a number of years. He then went to Naugatuck, Connecticut, and from there to Newark, New Jersey, where he remained two years and finally to Waterbury, Connecticut, which has been his home ever since. In Newark he was employed by the Goddard Brass

Bullion Manufacturing Company and had charge of the manufacture of tools in their large machine shop, but upon coming to Waterbury he first worked for Steele, Johnson & Company, and then engaged in business upon his own account. It was at that time that, in company with others who became his partners, he organized the Novelty Manufacturing Company of Waterbury which has continued most successfully to conduct its business to the present time, Mr. Kirschbaum remaining associated with it until 1914, when he retired at the age of seventy. He married (first) at Waterbury, in 1869, Elizabeth Brickel, and her death took place there in 1884. To them were born seven children as follows: William, a resident of Detroit, Michigan; John; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Huber, of Waterbury; Karl; Joseph; Lillian, who married William G. Grieve, now deceased; and Louis. Mr. Kirschbaum married (second) in 1886, Anna Brown, of Waterbury, there being two children of this marriage; Anna Blake, who resides with her parents in Waterbury, and Edward Harry, of whom further. Mr. Kirschbaum was one of nine children of Michael and Barbara (Kromer) Kirschbaum, who lived and died in Wurtemburg, Germany. Five of these children are still living, three of them in the United States, Mr. Kirschbaum in Waterbury, George J. Kirschbaum, also of that city, and Michael, who makes his home in New Jersey. Mr. Kirschbaum has been prominent in the public affairs of the town and held several offices, among them being his membership on the water commission of the city for some time.

Dr. Kirschbaum received the preliminary portion of his education in the schools of his native Waterbury. He was still quite young when he decided upon following medicine as a career, and this decision was approved by his father who desired that he should have the best possible educational advantages to fit him for the profession. He was prepared, therefore, for his college course at the excellent Crosby High School in Waterbury, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then spent one year in preparatory work and then went to Yale University where he entered the Medical School. From this institution he was graduated with the class of 1912, having proven himself gifted with all the qualities that go to make a profound and proficient scholar. He was made secretary of his class, a position he still holds. Upon taking his degree, he repaired at once to the Fordham branch of Bellevue Hospital, there to gain the requisite practical experience, and after remaining there and in several allied hospitals in New York City as an interne for the better part of three years, he returned to Waterbury and established himself in practice. His home and office is at present situated at No. 20 Grove street, Waterbury, and he has already made a name for himself as a practitioner of many attainments in the city among the general public and among his colleagues of the medical profession. His practice is constantly growing in size and importance and there is every reason to look upon him as one of the important factors in the medical situation in the future. He is a member of the staff of the Waterbury Hospital.

Dr. Kirschbaum is a man of large public spirit and broad sympathies, and he takes an active part in the general life of the community of which he is a member. He is especially prominent in fraternity circles and is a member of a number of such and similar organizations. Among the societies of which he

is a member should be mentioned: The American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In all of these he is active and takes a considerable part in the affairs of the various lodges. An Episcopalian in the matter of his religious belief, Dr. Kirschbaum attends St. John's Church of that denomination in Waterbury, and is very prominent in the affairs of the parish.

FARRINGTON, Daniel Thomas,

Real Estate and Insurance.

The great manufacturing cities of England have a certain resemblance to the industrial centers of the Western Hemisphere and in this matter old England and New England have much in common. Of course there are differences as well as likenesses, differences that are almost all in favor of the New World. The English cities possess all the evil peculiarities inseparable from such huge aggregations of toiling creatures in a more extreme form than their fellows of America. In them there is an even less mingling of the two classes of employers and employed and a consequent less understanding of each other. A deeper poverty, a more complete subordination of the individual to the institution of which he is a member, generally an unwilling member, and a correspondingly greater difficulty for the man at the bottom of the ladder to work his way to the top. Among the similarities should be remarked the power as of the magnet to draw from all the country about, and even from great distances, the human units of which they are made up. It is not often, however, that those who are absorbed in these great maelstroms, especially those of England, find their way out again, and the fact of one having done so is a sufficient criterion of his enterprise and courage. Such was the achievement of the Farrington family, especially of Daniel Thomas Farrington, with whose career this sketch is principally concerned.

Daniel Thomas Farrington was a son of Patrick and Anna (Vardon) Farrington, both natives of Ireland, having been born at Castlebar, County Mayo. His parents removed to Birmingham, England, and it was here that he was born June 30, 1868, and passed his childhood and early youth. He was one of five children, two of whom are deceased, and his remaining brother and sister live in America, in Detroit, Michigan, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, respectively.

Mr. Farrington attended the local schools of his native city, but in 1886, at the age of eighteen, he left the parental home and came to Waterbury, Connecticut. An elder sister, Mary Ann Farrington, now deceased, had already come to the Connecticut city and the young man joined her there, finding employment with the Waterbury, Farrell Foundry and Machine Company. He did not remain with this concern more than four months, however, when, finding a better position with the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, he left his first employers and became associated with the concern which was to benefit by his valuable services for so many years. The year following his arrival in this country his father followed him, his mother having died in Birmingham in 1882, and spent the remainder of his life in Waterbury. For seventeen years the younger Mr. Farrington remained with the Scoville Manufacturing Company, rising rapidly in rank until he held a position of responsibility in that concern. All the time, however, it was his greatest ambition to engage in business on his own account, and as time went on and his resources increased the possibility

of realizing his desire began to grow more definite. Mr. Farrington is possessed of a very keen business instinct and it was not a great while before he came to appreciate the wonderful possibilities offered to investment by the rapidly increasing land values in a growing city like Waterbury. This fact, together with the large volume of business done in city properties, thousands of transactions in this commodity, determined him to enter the field, and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital to make him in a degree independent he opened a real estate and fire insurance office at No. 111 West Main street, Waterbury, and quickly worked up a large business of the very best type. The volume of this business has constantly increased until to-day he is doing one of the largest of its kind in the city.

For many years Mr. Farrington has been interested in the conduct of the city's public affairs, and has taken a leading part therein, showing so wide a public spirit that he won the regard of his fellow citizens generally. His talents were appreciated by Mayor Reeves, who at the beginning of his administration appointed Mr. Farrington assessor. So marked were the services rendered by him in this capacity that he was reappointed by Mayor Scully in 1916, and is at present holding the same office to the great satisfaction of the community. Before these appointments Mr. Farrington had been elected alderman, in October, 1911, and served from January 1, 1912, until January, 1914, and at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen was elected its president, also served on the Board of Finance during his term as president. Though not what is known as a fraternity man, Mr. Farrington is a member of some of the non-secret orders, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Waterbury Order of Eagles, and the Loyal Order of Moose. In his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Waterbury.

Mr. Farrington was united in marriage, July 28, 1892, at Waterbury, with Mary Barrett, a native of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, from where it will be remembered Mr. Farrington's own parents came. Mrs. Farrington is the daughter of John Barrett, who is still residing at Castlebar at the age of seventy-two years, her mother dying there in 1910. She came as a young girl to this country alone and met her husband in Waterbury where they were both living. To them have been born four children, as follows: Anna Mary, born October 7, 1893; Daniel Thomas, Jr., born July 4, 1895, now a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in that State, class of 1920; Edward John, born June 14, 1897; and Thomas Francis, born July 11, 1907.

BYRNE, Michael John,

Judge of Probate.

There is, of course, no royal road to success. There is no road, even, of which it may be said that it is superior to all others, yet we can scarcely doubt that there are certain stretches of well travelled way that lead rather more directly to some specific goals than do others, and that it well pays those who would travel thither to take note of their existence. Let us take for example that so widely desired success in public life, for which so many strive and so few effectively win here, putting aside a certain undue influence said to be too frequently exerted to-day in this country, there are few ways of such direct approach as through the time-honored profession of law. There is certainly

nothing astonishing in this fact—and it surely is a fact—because the training, the associations, matters with which their daily work brings them in contact are of a kind that peculiarly well fit the lawyers for the tasks of public office, many of which are merely a continuation or slight modification of their more private labors. To step from the bar to the bench is to step from private to public life, yet it involves no such startling break in what a man must do, still less in what he must think, and although there are but few offices in which the transition is as direct as this, yet there are but few to which the step is not comparatively easy. Of course it is not, as has already been remarked, a royal road, for the law is an exacting mistress and requires of her votaries not merely hard and concentrated study in preparation for her practice but a sort of double task as student and business man as the condition of successful practice throughout the period in which they follow her. Nevertheless what has been stated is unquestionably true as anyone who chooses to examine the lives of our public men in the past can easily discover in the preponderance of lawyers over men of other callings who are chosen for this kind of advancement. The career of Michael John Byrne, the prominent attorney of Waterbury, Connecticut, is a case in point, although his choice of the law as a profession was rendered doubly difficult by the circumstances of his youth even to the extent of more than making up for any hypothetical advantages contained in that profession once he had entered it.

Michael John Byrne is a splendid example of the best type of Irish manhood, and was born in County Carlow, Ireland, October 3, 1872. His family had been resident in that region for many years before and the old homestead had remained in the hands of its members for generations. It was on this old place, that locally had the name of Graig-Alug, that Mr. Byrne's father and grandfather lived and died and it was there he was born also. The grandfather, Patrick Byrne, was married to Mary Maher and had two children, William and Catherine, both of whom are now deceased, the former having been the father of the present Mr. Byrne. William Byrne's life was an eminently quiet one, his work consisting in the operation of the old family farm, where he died in 1901 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, also deceased, was Elizabeth (Carroll) Byrne, and their marriage occurred in 1864 and was blessed with twelve children, of whom seven are at present living, as follows: James, a clergyman in Queens County, Ireland; Thomas, a clergyman in Kildare, Ireland; William, a clergyman in Kings County, Ireland; Peter, who now lives on the old homestead in County Carlow; Elizabeth, now the widow of John McGrath, and the owner of Nurney House, County Carlow, where she resides; Daniel J., who came to the United States, was graduated from the Yale Medical School, practiced for some time in Waterbury and then returned to Ireland and is now medical examiner for the Hospital District in Tullow, near his old home, and Michael John.

Michael John Byrne passed the years of his childhood and early youth in his native region and gained his education at the local schools. In the month of April, 1891, when he was a youth of eighteen years, he set sail for the United States and, upon reaching this country, settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, which has ever since been his home and the scene of his busy activities. Mr. Byrne was the first of his family to come to America and, though an ambitious

youth, he found that it was necessary for him to seek employment of the first kind that offered. As may be supposed this was humble enough at the outset, his first work being in the case department of the Waterbury Clock Company. He was possessed of an alert and intelligent appearance, however, and favorably impressed those whom he met, and it was in the autumn of the same year that he secured a position as salesman for a large book concern, his territory covering all of New England, New York and New Jersey. This was in 1891 and he continued to sell books with a high degree of success for two years. The success won by Mr. Byrne in the bookselling business at once stirred his ambition and made it possible for him to gratify his desire to study for a profession. He had chosen that of law and accordingly, in 1893, he entered the Department of Law at Yale University, and was a member of the first class graduated from that school in the new building known as Hendrie Hall, his class being that of 1895. He returned at once to Waterbury and in 1896 began practice there. He was admirably fitted for the practice of his profession both by natural talent and acquired ability, and it was but a short time before he began to make a name for himself. Rapidly his practice increased in size and importance and much important litigation was intrusted to his hands. But though a comparatively young man he acquitted himself admirably in this work and came to be regarded as one of the rising attorneys of the city and a leader of the county bar. He remained in private practice entirely by himself, taking a decidedly active part in the general life of the community and especially in politics. He identified himself with the Republican local organization. He became the candidate of his party for Judge of Probate and was elected and entered upon his office, January 1, 1909. Judge Byrne was the first Republican Judge of Probate in the Waterbury district in twenty years, and his election is a splendid tribute to the popularity and respect which he enjoyed among his fellow citizens. Judge Byrne has always been highly interested in the cause of education and for two years he was a member of the Old Center School District Committee.

It has not been the case that Judge Byrne has confined his activities either to his legal practice or to his duties as judge. On the contrary, he is one of the most conspicuous figures in the industrial and financial life of the city. He has organized many of the important concerns in Waterbury and in a number of cases has retained the chief office to the present. Such is The Connecticut Oil Company of Waterbury, of which he is president and treasurer, and such are The National Company of Waterbury, The Columbus Building Corporation of Waterbury and The Diamond Oil Company of Stamford, Connecticut, in all of which he holds the same offices. He is greatly interested in the efforts of the independent oil men to maintain their position in the mercantile world and is a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the Independent Oil Men's Association of the United States, the headquarters of which are in Chicago. He is a prominent figure in club and fraternity circles and a member of many organizations among which should be mentioned, besides the Connecticut and American Bar Associations, the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, the Knights of Columbus, the Country Club and the Mattatuck Historical Society. He is greatly interested in the Boy Scout movement and is a member

fo the council of the organization that bears that name. In the matter of religion Judge Byrne is a Roman Catholic and a devoted member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Waterbury.

It was at Troy, New York, on October 30, 1895, that Judge Byrne was married to Susan Kannally, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Curran) Kannally, both natives of Ireland, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Byrne seven children have been born as follows: William Patrick, born July 24, 1896, a graduate of Taft School in 1914 and a freshman at Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, class of 1916, now employed in the purchasing department of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company; Edward Michael, born October 9, 1899, a graduate of the Waterbury High School, class of 1916; now a freshman at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland; Elizabeth Kannally, born October 14, 1900, now a student in the Waterbury High School; Francis Carroll, born February 24, 1902, now a student in the Waterbury High School; Townsend, born August 11, 1903, now a student in the Waterbury High School; Louise, born February 16, 1905, now a student in Bunker Hill Grammar School; and James Thomas, born July 19, 1909, now a student in the Bunker Hill School.

CRONIN, Daniel Edward,

Business Man.

There is a popular notion that merit is very apt to meet with scant appreciation of this world until the death of the meritorious startles those about him into an appreciative attitude that comes too late to benefit its subject, that the great dead are honored, the great living abused. Of course there is a certain basis for this as for every popular notion, but there are also so many modifications and exceptions to it as a rule as to rob it of half its force. The great reformer, it is true, generally fares ill in every clime and time until his bones are dust and his memory canonized, but the reward of any ability short of this superlative degree, seems to depend rather upon its form than its power, its kind rather than its degree. To be more explicit: A man will gain recognition quickly enough if his abilities are such as are in demand in the age in which he lives, but not otherwise. The student, for instance, has but a poor portion in the world in an age when all men value war and qualities that excel in war above all else, but in an age of culture and enlightenment he will be valued at his true high worth. And again, in an age when business and industry occupy men's minds, the artist will meet with but scant recognition and the man of business will guide the world's affairs. And surely this is right and as it should be. If the warlike aristocracy of old neglected the student, if the industrial leader of to-day gives but little attention to the artist, who shall blame either the one or the other; it is part of the progress of the world. There would be small reason in expecting men to pay for what they do not want or to reward those whose work they do not value. This is an age of great business interests, an age when the world is on the outlook for men who can make things, men who can sell things, who can combine successfully the elements of our physical life, and when it finds such it hastens to reward them with wealth and position. To such men recognition does not come tardily, after their death, but promptly enough, often in their youth or the middle portion of their lives. Such has been the case with Daniel Edward

Cronin, of Waterbury, Connecticut, a man of the type which the world wants to-day, who, although not a native of the country, has become completely identified with the life of the community of his adoption.

Daniel Edward Cronin was born April 3, 1867, in the County of Cork, Ireland, a member of a family that has dwelt in that region from time immemorial. His grandfather was a farmer there and his father began life in the same occupation, but, being a man of large enterprise, and learning of the opportunity that awaited men of his character in the "New World," he migrated to the United States in middle life with his wife and child, the subject of this sketch. Michael Cronin, as the father was named, was married to Mary Leary, like himself a native of County Cork, and the two, upon coming to the United States made their home in Middletown, Connecticut, where they eventually died. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Daniel Edward Cronin was the eldest, the others, all of whom were born in this country, being as follows: Helen, now the wife of John Hamelton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the mother of five children; William, who was a resident of Middletown, Connecticut, and died there at the age of fifty-five years; John, who died at Middletown at the age of four years; Mary, a resident of Middletown; James, who married Catherine Clifford and now makes his home in Middletown with her and their four children; Elizabeth, now the wife of Frank Henze, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the mother of three children.

Mr. Cronin was but one year of age when he came with his parents from his native land to the United States of America, too young to have formed any associations with the former, so that while actually born there, he is to all intents and purposes a native American. He passed the whole of his childhood in Middletown, Connecticut, the city to which his parents first came upon reaching this country, and it was there that he was educated also, at the excellent public schools. It was in Middletown, also, that he learned the trade of mason, which turned his business activities into the channel in which he has been so successful for many years. Having mastered this craft, however, he did not remain in Middletown any longer but, at the age of twenty years, left the parental roof and went to Meriden, Connecticut. He remained about seven years working as a mason, and to such good effect that at the end of that period he had laid aside enough money to enable him to engage in business for himself. Accordingly he came to Waterbury, where he has made his home ever since, and at once established himself in business as a contractor for mason work and building. He has been extremely successful, the chief factors in this success being his intelligence and business foresight and the absolute trustworthiness with which he has always carried out the contracts placed in his hands. Indeed it was very quickly realized that this was the case, that here was a young man beyond the average in cleverness and sound business methods, whom it paid well to employ. He has consequently been kept busily occupied ever since, and a great deal of the most important work in the community has been intrusted to him, including the new Young Men's Christian Association building and a large number of the public schools. Many large private edifices such as business buildings have also been put in his hands so far as the mason work is concerned, and his business to-day is larger than at

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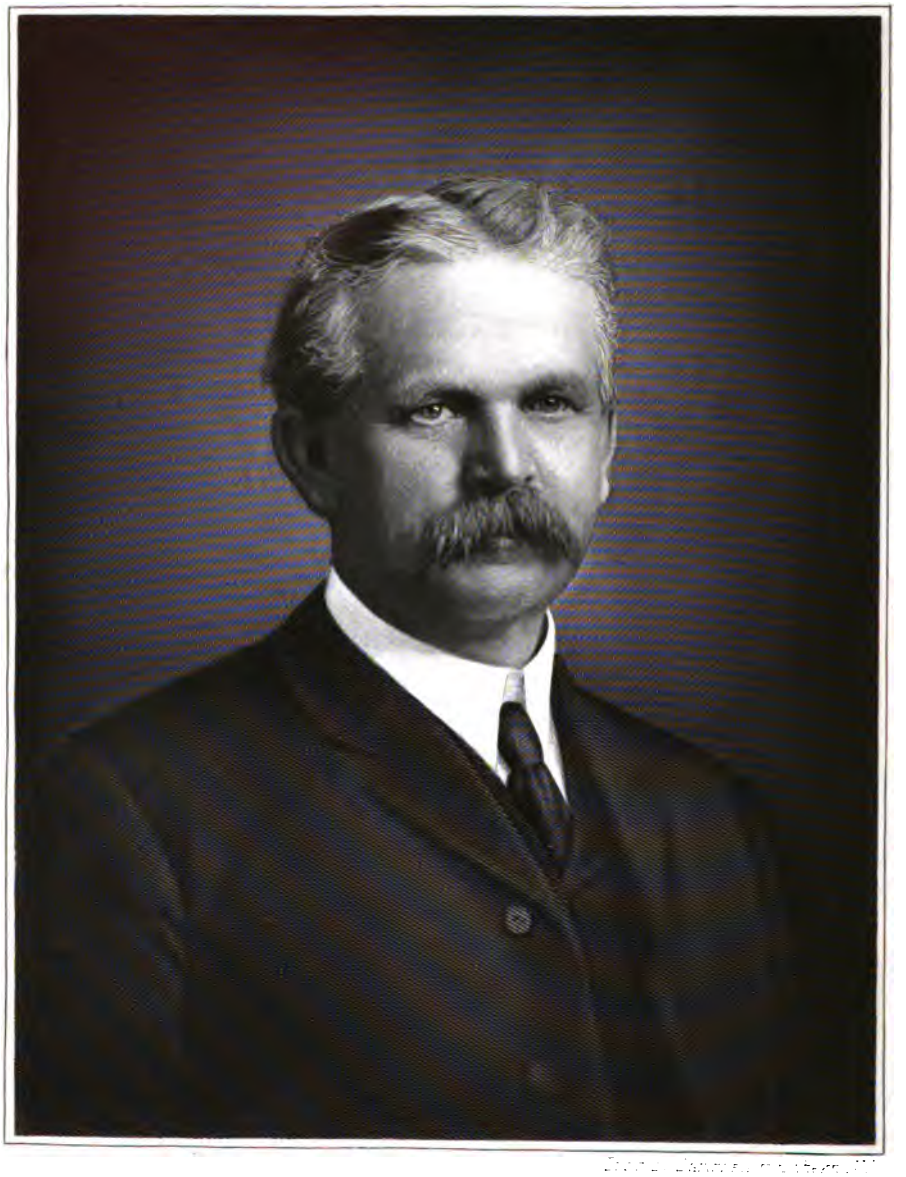
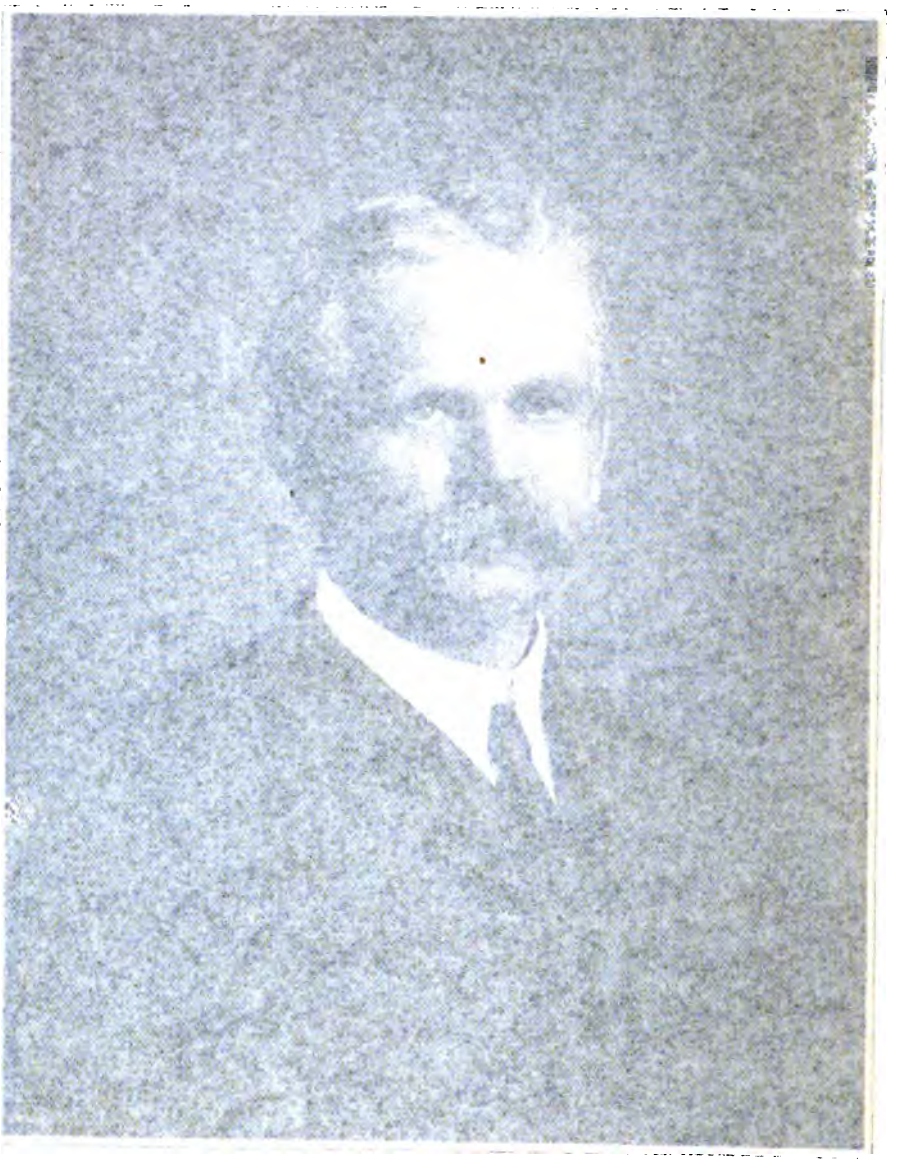


M. F. Carmody



M. F. Cavanaugh

any time in his career, and is still rapidly developing.

Mr. Cronin has never been content to give all his time and energies to his private business interests, as it seems unfortunately is the tendency among successful business men at the present time, but has always been an active participant in the general affairs of the community and interested in the general cause of civic betterment. He is prominent in fraternal circles, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he also mingles much in informal social intercourse with his fellow townsmen. He is a Roman Catholic in faith, as his forebears have been from the beginning, and attends the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Waterbury.

It was while residing in Meriden that Mr. Cronin was united in marriage with Margaret Cary, of that city. Mrs. Cronin is a native of County Cork, Ireland, but came to this country as a young girl entirely by herself, an act of faith and courage which so many of her countrywomen have given us striking examples of, the greatness of which we are only too apt to overlook.

CARMODY, M. F.,

Public Official.

In a city such as Waterbury, Connecticut, full as it is of prosperity and the makers of prosperity, with its lists of citizens, crowded with capable and successful men, it is difficult to single out any particular figures as worthy of especial note. Such, however, is indubitably the case with the career of M. F. Carmody, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch and whose death on August 23, 1916, left a gap among the ranks of his associates which it will be difficult to overlook.

Born August 23, 1853, in Ireland, he came to the United States with his parents when only three months of age, so that all his childish associations were with the land of his adoption. He came to swell the train of his countrymen that have made their way from the "Emerald Isle" to the great republic of the West, there to find wider opportunities for endeavor and a more open and freer field for self expression and development. He came also to add to the list of his countrymen who have identified themselves closely with the life of this country and who have made names for themselves in all of its varied departments of activity.

Mr. Carmody's education was received in the public schools of Waterbury, where his parents had settled and made their home upon their arrival in the United States. Completing his studies in these institutions at an early age, he began at once the business career in which he was so successful, directing his attention principally to the opportunity offered by real estate in that prosperous and growing community for successful investment. His instinct proved well nigh infallible and his investments were uniformally successful so that he was regarded as one of the most substantial citizens in the community.

But it was in another sphere of activity that Mr. Carmody became best known, the political sphere, namely. Mr. Carmody had always been a staunch member of the Democratic party, and while still a very young man he began to take an active part in local politics, allying himself with the local organization of his party in Waterbury. His political colleagues, perceiving that he was possessed of an unusual capability for affairs and also that he enjoyed a very considerable popularity in the community, came to regard him as available material for

office and it was not long before he began to hold a number of positions in Waterbury. One of the first of these was that of school auditor, a post in which he served his fellow townsmen well. He then was appointed deputy United States marshal and then deputy sheriff and in all of these proved himself an efficient public officer. Mr. Carmody was equally well known in religious circles in Waterbury. He was an ardent Catholic, attending St. Margaret's Church in the city, and a very religious man, observing all the rules and regulations of his church most scrupulously and doing much to advance the cause of religion generally in the community. He was also very well known in social circles and was a member of a number of important organizations, among which should be numbered the Sheridan Council, Knights of Columbus, and Court Shield, Foresters of America. About seven years before his death, Mr. Carmody revisited Ireland, spending some time at the forgotten place of his birth, a visit upon which he always looked with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Carmody was united in marriage on July 2, 1877, with Mary Gorman, a native of Tariffville, Connecticut, and a daughter of James F. and Jane (Wilson) Gorman, old and well known residents of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Carmody were the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters, as follows: Dr. James Carmody, a prominent dentist of Waterbury; George, a graduate of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and now makes his home in that city, where he is associated with Senator McClean; Mary E., Annie M., Jennie G., now a school teacher, Catherine I., who is also engaged in the profession of teaching, and Emeline W.

Mr. Carmody was a man of unusual character and one of his chief characteristics was his strong love of his fellow human beings, it being his delight to mix in informal social gatherings where he could come into the most natural and spontaneous associations with them. He was very fond of out-door sports, particularly those connected with the water, and here again he enjoyed the society of his fellows in the healthy competition which such sports stimulate. One of his chief delights was in the telling of stories to those about him, a delight which was shared by his auditors as he was a most accomplished narrator. He was one of those rare individuals who seem, so far as their feelings are concerned, to have drank at Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain and gained the secret of eternal youth. His heart never grew old, and to the last he always preserved a fresh, optimistic, youthful outlook that was extremely attractive. His enthusiasm was youthful, as were his sympathies also, and his heart made that spontaneous and warm response to the advances of others which passes with most men with the destruction of their illusions. Another point in which this seemingly perennial spirit manifested itself was in the keen love of nature and out-door life always displayed by Mr. Carmody, and fishing and hunting were especially favorite occupations and he used to take what time he could spare from his manifold duties to devote to these pleasures. Notwithstanding his youthful heart and mind, Mr. Carmody did not lack those qualities of maturer development which are essential to the success of a man upon whose shoulders are fallen large responsibilities and the conduct of important affairs. His foresight was clear, his judgment unclouded, and he never allowed personal proclivities and prepossessions to interfere with the application of those principles of practical life

which he knew perfectly well were essential to its proper conduct. Given this saving reservation, the spontaneity and enthusiasm of his feelings and manners were rather a strength than a weakness, since they inevitably called forth the same feelings in those he dealt with, with the result of placing everything on a frank and friendly feeling which greatly facilitated business dealings of all kinds. His manners were genial and kindly, and he was altogether as universally liked as he was respected for his position and influence.

CHASE, Isidore,

Merchant.

The passing of the last two or three centuries has been marked by one of the profoundest changes in the structure of society that has ever taken place and which is so tremendous that we do not as yet even begin to realize its significance or the far-reaching consequences that have still to spring from it. It would be out of the question and quite out of place to attempt even to suggest in an article such as this the magnitude and multitudinous aspects of a movement such as this involving, as it does, the growth of democracy, the new ideal of the citizen, the education of the so-called lower classes and any number of equally significant tendencies whose end is not yet. One aspect of this change is important to our present purpose, however, that which may be described as the alteration of the very base of our social fabric from a military to an industrial character, the exaltation of the whilom humble merchant and manufacturer and the humbling of the professional warrior to a comparatively unimportant place. There is no race the status of which has been so profoundly modified by this great change as the Hebrew, which for centuries suffered a most unjust contempt and is now only beginning to receive the recognition due it as an agent of enlightenment, progress and peace. Certainly we have found in this country that the members of this great people make citizens unsurpassed in public spirit and all the civic virtues, certainly we found them to have taken a foremost part in the development of mercantile and business interests in every community where they have settled. Many individual cases might be cited to illustrate the truth of this but none more worthily than that of Isidore Chase, the distinguished merchant of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose name heads this brief appreciation.

Isidore Chase is a son of Samuel and Jeannette (Bach) Chase, highly respected residents of Posen, Prussia, where the father was born and died at the age of forty-five years. One of their six children was Isidore, who was himself born in Posen, August 22, 1852, where he lived and received his education until he reached the age of fourteen. He then came to the United States and remained in New York City for about six months, doing what work he could find, and eventually came to Waterbury, Connecticut, which has remained his home and the scene of his business activities from that time to this. For a time after coming to the Connecticut city, he travelled through the State peddling goods of various kinds and showed a marked business ability in even these humble transactions. He had an elder brother, Max Chase, living in Waterbury about this time, however, and when this brother opened a small millinery store shortly after his coming to the town, the younger man was given a position therein which he filled with faithfulness and

efficiency. This little shop was the origin of the present great establishment of I. Chase & Son. The younger brother gradually took a more and more active part in the affairs of the business which was constantly increasing in size and eventually, upon the retirement of Max Chase, took charge of the concern completely. Under his vigorous but careful policy, the business has rapidly developed until it is now the largest exclusive millinery house in Waterbury and one of the largest in the State. In the year 1902 Mr. Chase admitted his son Samuel into the concern as a partner, and the younger man has given every evidence that he inherits his father's business capacity, and the house of I. Chase & Son seems destined to as bright and prosperous a career in the future as it has had in the past.

Large as has been Mr. Chase's accomplishment in the business world, important as his activities have been in mercantile circles, he has not confined himself to private affairs and interests, but has displayed a public spirit very characteristic of his race and given much of his time to public affairs. Besides his personal business, then, Mr. Chase has interested himself in the growth of real estate values and the development of property in his adopted city and has always invested with an eye, not only to his own advantage, but to that of the community generally. He is at present the owner, among other properties, of the handsome Chase Building, in which his millinery establishment has been located since 1912. He is also connected closely with financial matters and is a director of the Merchants' Trust Company of Waterbury. Outside of the realm of business altogether Mr. Chase has been well nigh equally active, and is even now prominent in many important movements in the city. He served for a two-year term on the board of finance in the city government, a post for which his eminent business ability fitted him, and he is now and has been for the past twenty years a member of the board of education, this question having always been of great interest to him. During this period he has rendered a most valuable service to the community at large in the thoroughly enlightened stand he has taken on all matters pertaining to the education of the children and the improvements in the school equipment that he has advocated. Socially Mr. Chase is a conspicuous figure and a member of many important clubs and organizations, among which should be mentioned the great Hebrew society of Bnai Brith, Harmony Lodge, Masonic order, of which he has been a member over forty years, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Concordia Singing Society and the Waterbury Turn Verein. He is a faithful member of Temple Israel Congregation and a very charitable man, assisting materially many philanthropic movements, notably the Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Bnai Brith, of which he is a member of the governing board.

It was at New Haven, Connecticut, on February 22, 1882, that Mr. Chase was united in marriage with Sophia Zunder, of that city. Miss Zunder was a daughter of Maier Zunder, one of the most prominent citizens of New Haven, a man most closely associated with the educational situation there, for whom one of the city schools was named. He was also a successful financier and was president of the National Savings Bank of New Haven. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase three children have been born as follows: Samuel, already mentioned as his father's partner, a graduate of Peekskill

Military Academy of New York in 1902, and married in 1913 to Florence Novitsky, of Jacksonville, Florida; Albert, who died in 1888 at the age of fourteen months; and Jeannette Zunder, born April 13, 1899, now (1916) a student in the Waterbury High School.

WEIDIG, Valentin K.,

Business Man.

This country has the greatest possible reason for feeling proud of the great element in its citizenship drawn originally from German ancestry, and which has contributed and still contributes to the activities of the country some of the most eminent men in all the callings. There are few families, however, of this great element that possess a greater claim to distinction than that which bears the name of Weidig, as represented here by Valentin K. Weidig, the successful merchant of Unionville, Connecticut, whose sudden death there on December 14, 1915, at his home on Water street, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community.

The Weidig family had its origin in Austria whence it came, in 1670, to Bavaria, and has made its home in the latter place ever since. The Weidigs belonged to the aristocracy both in their original Austrian home and in Bavaria, holding always an important position in the conduct of public affairs and in the regard of their fellows. The family coat-of-arms, which is preserved in a collection in Germany, has come down from a great antiquity. It consists of a shield of gray and green surmounted by a crest of two willow branches crossed.

The parents of Mr. Weidig were John and Barbara Weidig, residents of the town of Eldman, Bavaria, and it was here that Valentin K. Weidig was born, March 11, 1859. His education was similar to that of other boys of the better classes in Germany in that day, but Valentin K. was unusually alert and industrious as a student and went rapidly through his courses, graduating at an early age. After learning all that was to be learned at the Volkeschule, the lad entered his father's establishment there to learn another and even more immediately useful branch of knowledge, a trade wherewith to support himself. It was that of metal working and in it he grew quickly expert until he was acknowledged as a master of his craft. Nor was it only in the mere manual skill and dexterity required in the trade itself that the youth grew proficient, but in the matter of the business end of the establishment he also gained a wide knowledge, so much so that when only sixteen years of age, his father having received a shock that incapacitated him from participation in his business, the young man stepped into the elder man's place and most successfully conducted the business for upwards of two years, which was the time that it took the latter to recover. He was eighteen years old at this time and he entered into a partnership with his brother and the two young men operated a business for two years. He then travelled to all parts of Germany and Austria to carry on his work and gain a wider knowledge of his business. It was out of the question that so enterprising a nature as that of Mr. Weidig should not chafe under the restraints upon trade then existing in his own country, and turn with enthusiasm towards the great western republic of which accounts were many in the days of his youth. He remained several years longer in Germany, however, although he yearned ever more and more to try his fortune in the "New World," until at length, in the year 1884,

having reached the age of twenty-five, he finally determined to take the step and accordingly set sail for the United States. Arriving in this country, he came directly to Connecticut and settled in the town of Unionville, near Hartford, which remained his home from that time until the time of his death.

Mr. Weidig first secured a position in the employ of the late H. K. Vos Burg and worked in his establishment which was long known familiarly as "four ninety-nine," now the site of the late E. T. Thompson's grocery store. For several years he remained in this employ, exercising all that time the strictest economy with a view to saving up enough capital to start himself in business independently. This he was successful in doing and in 1888 he established himself in a hardware business on Water street, Unionville, and at once began to prosper. He also began to take contracts for plumbing and heating systems, and as this was very much in line with the trade he had learned in his native land he was able to do an unusually high class of work and establish an enviable reputation. It was at a time when skilled metal workers were none too plentiful in the region and such work as that done by Mr. Weidig was in great demand. Indeed it is said that he was the first man in Unionville that understood the repairing of copper parts of machines and mechanisms of all kinds, so that prior to his arrival there the mill owners and others who possessed such copper work had been obliged to send to other places for workmen to repair them. Thus Mr. Weidig was able to supply a long-felt want and, of course, all such work came to him. This and the plumbing business grew to such dimensions that he was eventually forced to give up the general hardware establishment which he had developed to a great size, in order that he could devote his whole time to them. Some of the best builders in the community, such as Robert Porteus and Richard F. Jones, both of Hartford, gave him their plumbing contracts and many of the largest and handsomest buildings in that city have had their plumbing and heating systems installed by him, such as the Hotel Garde and the Hartford Club building. It was not by any means only in his business that Mr. Weidig played a prominent part in the life of his adopted community. He was genuinely interested in the welfare of the whole place and bent every energy to advance it. He was a member of several organizations of importance in Hartford, especially military organizations such as the Putnam Phalanx and the Hartford Rifle Club, being highly interested in military matters generally.

Mr. Weidig was united in marriage with Lina Deublein at Unionville on June 17, 1884, only a short time after his arrival in this country from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Weidig's courtship and marriage were romantic and may be said to have begun in the Fatherland. They were both natives of Bavaria and while the little town of Hofen, where Mrs. Weidig was born and reared to young girlhood, was at some little distance from Eldman, the two young people had met. Their acquaintance was renewed upon the ocean, both of them taking passage to America upon the same steamer, and progressed rapidly there and in this country after they arrived here. They made two trips to the "Old Country," the first in 1894, after ten years in this country, and the second when they were married twenty-five years, having been twenty-five years in this country and each fifty years old. They revisited their former homes and renewed old acquaint-

ances. While there they celebrated their silver wedding surrounded by the friends of their youth. They afterwards spent four months travelling in various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

It was the greatest pride of Mr. Weidig to maintain the highest standard of honor and probity in all his dealings, business or otherwise, and he lived up to his ideal with unusual consistency. He was a very fine type of citizen and the loss to the community occasioned by his death was a very real one. He combined in very happy proportions the qualities of the practical business man with those of the public-spirited altruist, whose thoughts are always for the good of the community. It was by his own efforts that he rose from the humble position in which he began work in this country to that of one of the city's successful business men, and through all that long and worthy career he never conducted his business so that it was anything but a benefit to all his associates and to the city-at-large. He was frank and outspoken, a man whose integrity was never called in question, who could be and was trusted to keep the spirit as well as the letter of his contracts and engagements. He was possessed of true democratic instincts, and as ready to lend his ear to the humblest as to the proudest and most influential. These qualities gave him a host of friends and admirers from every rank and class in society. The depth of Mr. Weidig's devotion to the Fatherland and to his fellow countrymen is shown by the fact that at the time of his death he was laying his plans to devote the whole of this year's income from his business to the alleviation of the suffering caused in Germany by the great war. They were the parents of three children: Herman Lorence, died aged nine months; Andrew Robert, died aged three months; and a daughter died at birth. They adopted a son at four years of age, Raymond Dwight Allen, educated him and gave him their name. He is now married and has three children.

BERGIN, Martin,

Business Man.

The Bergin family, which was worthily represented in the towns of Waterbury and Southington, Connecticut, by the late Martin Bergin, a successful business man, had its origin in Queens County, Ireland, the ancestors of Mr. Bergin having lived there for many generations and were actively identified with the affairs of the region.

The first of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information was Thomas Francis Bergin, a native of Queens County, Ireland, who lived and died there, following the occupation of farming for many years. He was highly respected in the community, an industrious, thrifty man, who performed well the obligations of life. He married Anna McDonald, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are now deceased.

Martin Bergin, son of Thomas Francis and Anna (McDonald) Bergin, was born on the family homestead in Queens County, Ireland, in September, 1845. He was a man of considerable enterprise and originality, and he continued to reside in his native region in spite of the oppressive social regime until he had attained his eighteenth year. Then following the example of his fellow countrymen, he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his sister, Mary Bergin, and their first place of residence was Waterbury, Connecticut. During his residence in Ireland he received an excellent edu-

cation in a private school in Dublin, from which he received a diploma and certificate of graduation, and thus splendidly equipped he was ready to engage in an active career in his new home. He secured employment in the Waterbury Buckle Company, with which concern he was connected for upwards of six years, during which period of time he advanced rapidly to an excellent position, wherein he was enabled to not only support his sister and himself but to lay aside capital for the project in his mind of engaging in business on his own account. This project was realized in 1869, the year of his resignation from the Waterbury Buckle Company, and for this purpose he went to the neighboring town of Southington, where, after a preliminary survey of conditions, he established a small stationery store, in the conduct of which he was highly successful, continuing its proprietor until 1882, a period of thirteen years. He then purchased the undertaking business of Maher Brothers, of Waterbury, the Messrs. Maher being his brothers-in-law, and in the conduct of this business he was also highly successful, continuing the same until his death which occurred in Waterbury. Mr. Bergin was a man of high ideals to which he adhered with an unusual degree of faithfulness in the conduct of his life and which might well be pointed out as a model of good citizenship. His success was of that quiet kind that integrity and just dealing with one's fellowmen is sure to bring when coupled with ability such as he possessed, a success of the permanent kind which the years increase and render more secure because it rests upon the firm foundation of the trust and confidence of the community.

Mr. Bergin married, in 1869, during the first year of his residence in Southington, Elizabeth Maher, a resident of that town, born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1845, the same year as her husband. The Maher family is an old one in Queens County, Ireland, Patrick Mayer, the father of Mrs. Bergin, having been born there in 1800. Mr. Mayer came to the United States, accompanied by his family, and eventually died in Waterbury, Connecticut, aged ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Bergin were the parents of eleven children, all but one of whom, Sarah, are now living. Children: 1. Thomas Francis, of whom further. 2. Patrick S., of whom further. 3. Anna, wife of Harry Jones, of Washington, D. C., and they are the parents of two daughters. 4. Sarah, died in 1898. 5. Margaret. 6. Frances Mary. 7. John, a lieutenant in the Waterbury police force. 8. Elizabeth, a teacher in the Waterbury public schools. 9. Jane, employed as a stenographer in Waterbury. 10. Martin, a member of the Waterbury police force. 11. Daniel M., of whom further. All of these children with the exception of Mrs. Jones reside in Waterbury.

Thomas Francis Bergin was born in Southington, Connecticut, September 19, 1871. He attended the public schools of Southington and Waterbury, his parents removing to the latter named place when he was eleven years of age. He completed his studies in the year 1888, and was then taken into the undertaking business conducted by his father and from that time until the present (1916) has remained associated with it. After the death of Martin Bergin the business was continued and in 1912 it was incorporated under the name of Martin Bergin's Sons, with Patrick S. Bergin as president and Thomas Francis Bergin as secretary and treasurer. The business has steadily grown in size and importance under the able management of the young men and is now the largest of its kind in Waterbury. Mr. Bergin attends the Church of the Immaculate Concep-

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tion in Waterbury, active in the work of the parish, and holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in other important societies and organizations. Mr. Bergin married, February 9, 1899, Annie Sullivan, of Waterbury, born there in July, 1869, a daughter of Eugene and Mary (Allman) Sullivan, and they are the parents of one son, Martin Francis, born December 6, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were natives of Ireland; they came to the United States many years ago, Mr. Sullivan engaging in the grocery business in Waterbury, Connecticut, which he conducted successfully for a long period and until his death in 1885. He was survived by his wife until 1898, in which year her death also occurred in Waterbury.

Patrick S. Bergin was born in Southington, Connecticut, in 1873. He attended the public schools of Southington and Waterbury, and upon arriving at a suitable age was admitted to the business conducted by his father, as heretofore mentioned, and is now serving in the capacity of president of the firm of Martin Bergin's Sons. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of St. Joseph's Society. He is a Catholic in religion. He married, in 1907, Margaret Mitchell, and they are the parents of two sons, Stephen and Edward.

Daniel M. Bergin was born in Waterbury, Conecticut, in 1894. He attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1914, and then attended the Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he completed his studies. In 1916 he became connected with the firm of Martin Bergin's Sons, and judging from the work done by him so far his future is bright with promise and he bids fair to occupy as prominent a position in the business as his brothers.

MORIARTY, John,

Merchant, Public Benefactor.

The struggles of worth and strong character in their progress from an obscure origin to the summit of the ladder of success, though it be common enough in this age and country of enterprise, is nevertheless a matter of perennial interest to us all and each new example with its new conditions and circumstances never fails to reawaken our sympathy and our wonder concerning the vital forces and traits of character that find it possible to succeed where others fail and, triumphing over all manner of obstacles, win from a none too willing world fortune and recognition. Even more is this of interest when the hero of the story is still further handicapped by being of foreign birth and parentage, so that his task is the harder and his final success the more meritorious. Such is the case in the career of John Moriarty, the successful real estate owner and business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose success, despite a foreign birth, has been phenomenal in the land of his adoption. By blood an Irishman, by birth an Englishman, by fortune and by choice an American, Mr. Moriarty has associations with many lands, but none so definite and so potent as those that he has gained during the course of his career in this country, where he has more closely identified himself with the interests and ideals of the community.

The parents of John Moriarty, Eugene and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Moriarty, were natives of Ireland, where they spent the greater part of their early life, remaining there until after their marriage. They removed to Cornwall, England, where Mr. Moriarty was to take charge of an estate. Later they returned to Ireland and resided in County Kerry, and

in 1858 emigrated to the United States, accompanied by their children. The family remained in New York City for ten years, Eugene Moriarty securing a position as weigh master in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he remained eight years. He was a man of unusual education and culture, a man with whom education was regarded as highly necessary in life, and he had decided during the last few years of his employment in the Navy Yard to found a school of his own. He did not consider the city the best place to do this, however, and accordingly removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he realized his desire. This was in the year 1866 and for four years he successfully conducted his institution, but at the expiration of that period of time came to an untimely death, being killed in a railroad accident. His wife survived him ten years, her death occurring in Naugatuck, in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty were the parents of nine children, and this large family have remained wonderfully united, considering its size and the great portion of the earth's surface they have traveled over. They are now, with the exception of two who are deceased, all residents of the United States, and for that matter of the State of Connecticut and of a small district thereof. They were as follows: Margaret, now Mrs. John M. Mulville, of Waterbury; Ellen, now Mrs. Matthew T. Boylan, of Naugatuck, Connecticut; Bessie, now Mrs. Martin D. Dodge, also of Naugatuck; Mary Julia, deceased, was the wife of Patrick F. Murphy, of Oakville, Connecticut; John, of whom further; Eugene, deceased; Edward, a resident of Naugatuck; Ambrose, a resident of Waterbury; and ———.

John Moriarty was born in Cornwall, England, where his parents resided until he was seven years of age, then returned to Ireland, and when he was eight years of age came to the United States, and he attended the schools of New York City. He began his business career in the humble capacity of a hand in the Waterbury Button Company, with which concern he remained for about one year. He did not find the work congenial, and he turned his attention therefore to learning a trade. The one chosen by him was that of stone cutter and this he mastered, becoming so expert that he never found it difficult to obtain a position. He worked at this trade for ten years, and by the exercise of prudence and economy he managed to lay aside a considerable portion of his earnings, it being his ambition to engage in business on his own account. In 1877 he became the proprietor of the City Hotel, a successful hostelry on South Main street, Waterbury, and a little later he added a grocery establishment and conducted these two entirely different enterprises with equal success. Observing conditions very carefully it appeared to Mr. Moriarty that there was a great opportunity for a department store in Waterbury, and in 1883 he established the Waterbury Furniture Company, which he successfully conducted until 1901, when he disposed of the same by sale, having also disposed of his hotel and grocery establishment prior to engaging in the new enterprise, which was the largest in Western Connecticut. In the meantime, in 1893, he purchased the American Pin Company plant on East Main street, Nos. 123-171, which he is conducting at the present time (1916), and moved the department store there, and in 1911 purchased the property of the Blake & Johnson Company, at the same location, and turned it into a mercantile establishment which now comprises fifteen stores, a large number of offices, society halls, apartments, the Poli Theatre, etc.,

the property consisting of about one hundred thousand square feet. He also founded the Waterbury Storage Company, which has at this time about five hundred rooms and is still a growing business, which has proved a successful undertaking, and this, together with his other interests, is engaging his attention at the present time. With him are associated in its management three of his sons, Joseph C., vice-president; William C., secretary, and John C., assistant secretary, while Mr. Moriarty holds the double office of president and treasurer. William C. and John C. Moriarty, the sons, are attorneys-at-law and engaged in active practice in Waterbury. The above named concern, which was incorporated in 1915 under the name of John Moriarty, Inc., has reached its present great proportions exclusively as the result of Mr. Moriarty's foresight and great talent for affairs, and as these same qualities are still enlisted in its service its still further development may be confidently predicted.

The prominent place occupied by Mr. Moriarty in the community is in no wise suggested by a mere enumeration of his business successes, nor is its debt to him measured by the stimulus given to its business by his activities. On every side are evidences of his great liberality and public spirit, and few are the movements undertaken for the common weal with which he is not identified. One of the most conspicuous, as well as one of the most valuable, things that he has done for Waterbury was the erection of Poli Theatre, which has been an endless occasion of pleasure and profit to his fellow citizens. Upon its stage have appeared at different times many famous actors among which have been such great artists as Sarah Bernhardt, Richard Mansfield and Sir Henry Irving. It was the first playhouse of any size or importance in Western Connecticut and it has proved a public benefaction. There is one department of the public life of the community in which, up to the present, Mr. Moriarty has played no very active part, and that is politics. He is profoundly interested in general political issues, and is a strong supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but largely from lack of time and opportunity he has not participated in the conduct of local affairs to the extent warranted by his talents. He is, however, very active in almost every other department of the city's life and is everywhere a well known and conspicuous figure. He is an Irish Catholic, and attends St. Margaret's Church in Waterbury with his family, and liberally supports its various charitable works in the city. In the matter of charities generally Mr. Moriarty is very active, his private benefactions being large and his connection with organized philanthropy prominent. In the latter connection he is a member of the Associated Charities of Waterbury and a member of its board of directors. Mr. Moriarty is also active in social circles, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Moriarty married, October 5, 1876, Mary Elizabeth Collins, a native of Waterbury, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dunn) Collins, both deceased. Mr. Collins was an honored citizen of Waterbury for above sixty years and closely identified with its affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty are the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Mary Collins, born in Richmond, Virginia; educated in public schools of Waterbury and the Notre Dame College in the same city; became the wife of Peter A. Leman; died when she was only twenty-eight years of age. 2. Elizabeth, died in infancy. 3. Joseph C., educated in public schools and a business college in Waterbury; vice-president of John Mori-

arty, Inc.; married Pearl Helenbeck, of Waterbury, and they have one child, John H. 4. Cecelia, educated in public schools of Waterbury and a graduate of Notre Dame Convent; became the wife of J. Harry Moran, of Waterbury. 5. William Collins, educated in public schools of Waterbury and under the private tutelage of Professor Gulliver and others; graduate of the Georgetown Law School and is now engaged in active practice; he is the secretary of John Moriarity, Inc.; married Mabel Foulke, of Washington, D. C. 6. Lucy, died in infancy. 7. John Collins, educated in public schools of Waterbury, graduated from the high school, the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., and the Yale Law School, and is now practicing his profession in Waterbury; he is the assistant secretary of John Moriarty, Inc. 8. Irene, graduated from the high school of Waterbury and Trinity College, Washington, D. C; she is now a teacher in the Waterbury High School.

PEPE, Frank,

Business Man.

Bright indeed appears the future of the United States and the great race that is forming here out of the multitudinous elements that the "Old World" has, and is still contributing. Bright in view of our modern knowledge and the experience we have of the sons of other races who, coming here to seek their own safety or fortunes, have turned their activities to the advantage of the country of their adoption. There was a time when it was the prevailing opinion that the freer the national stock remained from mixture with other races the better it would be for the people as a whole, but this notion has been quite exploded by the force of recently acquired knowledge, especially knowledge of the historical fact that those peoples who have had their origins in a mixture of many races have uniformly been of a more vigorous type than those less broadly descended, and have, as a rule, been the dominant factors in the development of history. One of the chief factors in the modern change of view on this point is doubtless the growing acquaintance which our modern means of transportation and communication have made it possible for one nation to gain with its fellow nations, since acquaintance means understanding, and understanding love and the breaking down of prejudices. Assuredly, in view of our experience with the races which have come to these shores and contributed to our citizenship, it would be difficult to point to any one of them that had not brought us advantage and added to what we like to regard as our national virtues. And one of those to which we can turn with the greatest gratitude for what its sons have brought us is the Italian race, with its consistently cheerful disposition, its love of the beautiful and its intensely practical grasp of affairs. From the first and second of these qualities we may fairly hope to find a much-to-be-desired lightening of the greater austerity of our northern traits, while from the last we may equally reasonably expect to learn how properly to account for every last element in our national wealth, many of which we are at present only too apt to waste. Such, for example, is the case with our farming methods, in which we have been grossly careless and in which we are learning so much from Italian providence and skill. If we would seek for instances where individuals of this great race have proven how successful their talents and abilities could make them when exerted in an environment of freedom such as they meet with here, we have not far to go. On all sides may we see them, if we will but

use our eyes, prospering most where the struggle for existence is keenest. None better could be found than that of Frank Pepe, the successful merchant and business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, who, although coming to this country as a mere lad, has, while still a young man, made himself an enviable place in the regard of the community.

Born in the town of Scafati, Italy, October 9, 1873, he remained there in the land of his ancestors until he had reached his thirteenth year. He was a son of Donato and Rachela (Russo) Pepe, the former of Scafati, the latter a native of Sagilio, Italy. The father remained all his life in Italy and finally died there, but the mother came to this country with her children and died at Waterbury, March 5, 1910. They were the parents of seventeen children of whom nine are now living, four of them in Waterbury, the three besides our subject being: James, a successful farmer; Joseph, a sketch of whom follows in this work; and Raphaela, now the wife of Basilio Nastri, of Waterbury.

The somewhat slender schooling that Mr. Pepe received in his boyhood, a schooling for the slightness of which he has more than made up by his taste for knowledge and his determination to acquaint himself with all worthy things, was obtained during the brief thirteen years of his life spent in Italy. Upon coming to the United States in 1886, he found it necessary to devote his entire time and attention to that first of problems, the making of a living. He settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and there remained for a number of years, finding at first a position in one of the great industrial mills in that neighborhood, and later working in the establishment which an elder brother, Antonio, had founded in that city. Antonio's business was in groceries, and he had succeeded in starting a little retail store in New Haven which afterwards grew to a much greater size. It was here that Frank worked as soon as conditions would permit his brother to employ him and here that he became acquainted with the grocery business, in which he has so consistently engaged ever since. For nearly five years he remained in New Haven and then, in 1890, he came with his brother Joseph to Waterbury, which has remained the home of both ever since. It was his intention to engage in business on his own account and this, with characteristic energy and enterprise, he lost no time in doing. He had received some preliminary experience in the grocery business in his brother's store, and he consequently turned to it as in the line of least resistance. It was his intention, however, to take up the wholesale side of the business, a thing which required the expenditure of some capital. For this contingency he had provided himself, however, for by dint of the greatest frugality he had managed to save the better portion of his earnings while with his brother and it was these savings that enabled him to carry out his plans. He quickly established himself and from that time to this his trade has increased enormously. He was very soon recognized as perfectly straightforward in all his dealings and this reputation, aided by a winning personality, gained him customers on all sides. He is now the owner and manager of a very large and successful importing and wholesale grocery house situated at Nos. 40 and 42 Canal street, Waterbury. How great has been the prosperity of this business may readily be seen in the fact that Mr. Pepe has become in the meantime one of the important figures in the mercantile world of Waterbury and connected with many interests there. He is a large stockholder in the Merchants' Trust Bank and is a

director thereof, a position that he still holds to-day.

But it is not only in the realm of business that Mr. Pepe is active in the affairs of the community. He has identified himself closely with many movements in the city, and is especially active in social and religious circles. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies among which should be mentioned the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, the Sons of Columbus and the Knights of Columbus, the latter in connection with his church. He is a Catholic in faith and attends the Lady of Lord Church on South Main street, Waterbury.

Mr. Pepe was united in marriage on February 20, 1896, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Michelina Vastola, a native of Italy, born in the village of San Valentino, in the province of Salerno. Her father, Frank Vastola, died at Waterbury at the home of Mr. Pepe, and her mother, who was before her marriage Antoinetta Frigienti, still lives with them. To Mr. and Mrs. Pepe have been born eleven children of whom six are now living, as follows: Rachael, Anna, Rose, Genevieve, Josephine, and Francis, all single.

While Mr. Pepe naturally finds much of his time taken up with his large business interests, he is never at a loss for an opportunity to aid in every movement for the advantage of the community. He is deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of his fellow citizens and is interested in the conduct of public affairs. His personal character is such as to command the respect and admiration of all his associates and a warm and genuine affection on the part of his friends. Charitable and tolerant in his judgments upon other men, he is unbending towards himself and follows out the strictest code of morals and honor. He is one who, not content with the profession of a religion, infuses his beliefs into the daily conduct of his life in all its relations. Not a little does this appear in the ready charity with which he seeks to relieve all want that comes under his notice and assists worthy effort to bear its proper fruit. But although thus generous he shuns ostentation instinctively, and from pure native modesty obeys the injunction to let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

PEPE, Joseph,

Business Man.

In that group of capable and talented men who have given to Waterbury, Connecticut, the place it holds to-day in the industrial and mercantile world must be included the name of Joseph Pepe, who, although a native of a foreign country, has identified himself with the development of his adopted country and city in a way that redounds at once greatly to his own credit and the community's advantage. He is a member of a race that has contributed greatly to the growth of the composite American population and leavened it, so to speak, with its great virtues and talents.

In the charming little town of Scafati, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the beautiful Campania, barely ten miles from Mount Vesuvius and not half that from the ancient ruins of Pompeii, the Pepe family lived up to comparatively a few years ago. Donato and his wife, who had been Rachela Russo before her marriage, and their large family of children, made their home there until the sons of the family, hearing of the great republic in the West, where opportunity awaited all, decided to make their way thither. There were seventeen children in all and of these nine are still living, three of them in the same city in which our sub-

ject has made his home, Waterbury, Connecticut.

When Joseph Pepe had come to an age to leave the house of his father and his native land and go out into the world, several of his elder brothers had preceded him there. Two of these were Antonio and Frank Pepe, who had located at New Haven, Connecticut, where the former was conducting a successful grocery store, in which the latter was employed. It was to New Haven, therefore, that the youthful emigrant directed his way in the year 1891. He arrived in due course of time and found his brothers, but did not remain long in the city. He found that the younger brother, Frank, had already laid up a small sum of money which he was hoping to serve as capital in starting him in business on his own account, and quite willing to take the occasion of Joseph's arrival in the country as the opportunity to do so. Together, therefore, the two young men made their way from New Haven to Waterbury, Connecticut, after Joseph had been in the former place but thirty days, and from that day to this Waterbury has been the home of both and the scene of their active business enterprises. For a time they were associated in the one enterprise, Frank Pepe having opened a wholesale grocery and taken his brother into the business with him. This venture was an extremely successful one and the elder Mr. Pepe is still engaged in it. For fourteen years Joseph Pepe was connected with it and gave it his best time and energy, but eventually, in 1905, he severed his connection with his brother and founded a business of his own. This business was in hay, grain and feed, and from the outset it was successful, and has since grown to be one of the largest in this line in the State of Connecticut. The home which Mr. Pepe bought, located on the corner of Creston street and Roslyn avenue, bears witness to the extent of his success. It is a very handsome mansion of fourteen rooms and it is only one of many valuable properties that he owns in Waterbury. For he with his usual foresight perceived how great an opportunity was offered for investment by the rising land values in a growing city such as Waterbury, and with characteristic promptness of decision, availed himself of his knowledge. He has gone into the development of property quite extensively and in the year 1905 built the handsome business block at No. 54 Canal street, where his wholesale grain business is situated.

Besides his great activity in the business world, Mr. Pepe is extremely prominent in many other aspects of the city's life. He is, for instance, keenly interested in the political questions of the day, especially those that have a local aspect or in any way apply to the case of Waterbury, to the interests of which he is devoted. Indeed, he takes a decidedly conspicuous part in Waterbury politics, although not in the usual manner by allying himself to the organization of either party. He is, on the contrary, extremely independent, voting for the issue or the man that seems wisest or best to him at the time and refusing entirely to be bound by any partisan considerations whatsoever. This, of course, prevents him from receiving the political rewards which his talents and ability warrant, since such rewards are always in the gift of one or other of the parties which keep them for their more standpat henchmen. But although this is so, it does not prevent him from being a power in the community, or one whose aid and counsel is sought on all hands. In the matter of social life he is also very active and is a member of several impor-

tant clubs and other organizations, such as the Sons of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and others. He is a Catholic in faith and a member of South Main Street Church, Waterbury.

Mr. Pepe was married on April 26, 1900, to Concetto Vollono, a native of Italy, and a daughter of Frank and Lura (Semertiro) Vollono. To Mr. and Mrs. Pepe six children have been born as follows: Donato, Louise, Rachel, Eva, Francis and Antonio.

Joseph Pepe is one of the most successful and influential Italians in Connecticut. He enjoys the highest kind of commercial standing, and his social position is a most enviable one. Virtuous, honorable, public spirited, his life and career exhibit strikingly all those virtues and talents typical of the best Italian strains which have contributed so materially to the prosperity and development of this country. Normally but not unduly ambitious to occupy a position of prominence in the community in which he has chosen to reside, he has bent to that end his natural gifts of mind and body and an energetic temperament which acknowledges no discouragement, yet never during the whole course of his successful achievement has he forgotten the rights or interests of others, or sacrificed them to what might have seemed his own. He is far too much the philosopher to strive unduly or to make others unhappy or angry at his striving. Yet he has succeeded in making himself a leading citizen, an acknowledged power in the commercial world, and thus proved himself of the most valuable type of citizen, not one who makes haste to be rich, but one whose energies are normally employed and whose own advantage is so closely allied with that of the community-at-large that both are subserved by the same effort.

BARONIAN, George Armenag,

Representative Citizen.

The records of the successful men of this country are filled with the names of those who have come from distant lands and strange parts and who, gifted with natural abilities, have under the free institutions and open opportunities welcoming them here worked themselves up to positions of prominence and fortune in their adopted communities. Few, however, could match the romantic career of George Armenag Baronian, of the much persecuted Armenian race, who, although still but a young man, has made at least one effort in his own land to rise in the world, which was rendered abortive by the cruelty of the ruling class there, and who then, with praiseworthy enterprise, came to the United States, where already his efforts have met with marked success, and he is acknowledged in the city where he has made his home to be one of the rising business men.

George Armenag Baronian was born October 21, 1881, in the city of Ezerum in Asia Minor, one of those who, though Christian, are subject to the rule of the Turk. The country of his birth is one of the oldest in the history of the world and has been alternately the seat of empire and the province of other powers from time immemorial. Always, however, from the very dawn of history, it has been the home of myriads, and still to this day, when it is a part of the Turkish dominions, it retains an archaic eastern tradition and atmosphere difficult for the westerner to grasp and understand. The origin of Mr. Baronian's family is lost in the mists of the past, but for some generations at least he can trace his descent, his forebears living in Ezerum for many years before his birth. There his grandfather, Hoshannis

Baronian, and his wife Mariam, lived and died, the former at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Five children were born to them of whom one still lives in a place as far away from his birthplace as Detroit, Michigan. Another of these children, Toros Baronian, was the father of the Mr. Baronian of this sketch. He was born in Ezerum and was married to Nazig Sharigian, also a native of that city, and died at the age of thirty-six years when his son George A. was but six months old. His wife is still residing in Ezerum at the age of fifty-eight years. Besides Mr. Baronian two children were born to them, one who died in infancy, and a daughter, Nuvart, now the wife of Harry Vartanian, of Armenia.

The childhood of George Armenag Baronian was passed in his native Ezerum, where he went to school and learned as much as the oppressive system there in force would admit of. He graduated from the school there that corresponds in a manner to our grammar school, and his cleverness as a student is well shown in the fact that he was but eleven years of age at the time. It was but one year later, while still a mere child, that he made his way from Ezerum, which is situated in the easternmost portion of Asia Minor, all the way to far-off Constantinople, or Stamboul as it is called in that country, and there worked in the employ of several physicians as a sort of office boy. He was still in the city during the terrible Armenian massacres of 1896, but was promptly sent back to his home in Ezerum by the authorities regardless of his wishes. He was fifteen years of age at the time, and from then until he was eighteen he remained in Ezerum engaged in a number of small enterprises. It did not require any new experience on his part, however, to convince him that the conditions which bound his unfortunate co-religionists would not relax for him, no matter what intelligence and energy he displayed, and, finally, with a decision of mind unusual in one so young, but which is one of Mr. Baronian's most marked characteristics, he determined to leave his native land altogether and make his way to distant America, of which accounts were not lacking, even in Asia Minor, and all of which agreed upon the point that there virtue and ability were recognized in all regardless of race or creed. In the year 1899, accordingly, the lad set out upon his travels, but knowing so little of the many requirements for journeying in that part of the world he greatly delayed matters. His mistake was that of forgetting to provide himself with a passport, an unforgivable offence in most of Europe, and he was taken off the ship on which he had embarked and shortly after found himself in Trabizond. He had made up his mind, however, and with commendable perseverance he set out again. This time he saw to the matter of the passport, and after a number of adventures he found himself in the United States just one year after he had first started. His first home in this country was in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was fortunate enough to find work with the Providence Tool Company, one of the very large industrial concerns of the city. Here he remained for about three years, his aptness and cleverness in picking up the detail of his work making him acceptable to his superiors who advanced him accordingly. In 1903, feeling that labor conditions were more favorable in Waterbury, Connecticut, than in Providence, he removed to that city and has ever since made his home there. Still following the same line of work, he secured a position with the Farrell Foundry Company of Waterbury and again met with advancement. But mere advancement was not sufficient to satisfy

this very ambitious young man, who had quite other ideas for himself than that of working with his hands in any factory. He had the strongest desire in the world to become independent, to engage in some enterprise of his own where he would be at no one's orders, and his self-confidence told him that he could be succesful in such a situation, nor was it mistaken as events have since shown. He was not a man to risk all on a single throw, however, so at the expense of a great deal of trouble and hard work he began to do a little business in the evenings after his long days in the foundry. This is the spirit that triumphs in the end, and little by little he developed a very considerable business in real estate. In 1908 he gave up his position with the Farrell Foundry Company, deciding that his time could be more advantageously spent in his chosen field, namely, the real estate business, and since that time he has developed considerable land. He established himself in offices in the building at No. 95 Bank street, where he remains to the present time (1917). With the keen perception that characterizes Mr. Baronian, he speedily saw that in another and allied branch of business great opportunities awaited the prudent investor. He therefore began to deal in insurance and since then has developed that business to quite an extent. Prior to 1908 he had already gained a wide reputation as a sound and conservative business man, and he has by this time built up one of the largest establishments of the kind in the city. When it is considered that he is but thirty-five years of age and that he arrived in the country a mere youth barely sixteen years ago, without friends and with no knowledge of the language, the achievement is indeed one to challenge our admiration and wonder.

But Mr. Baronian is not confining his attention entirely to his business. He is, on the contrary, a man who loves the society of his fellows and joins in the social activities of his friends with much pleasure. He is also prominent in fraternal and club circles, and is a member of many such organizations among which should be mentioned the following: The local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1908, and the Knights of Pythias, two years later. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in 1911, when there was a movement to start a lodge of the Moose, he was one of the prime movers and a charter member when the body was organized. Mr. Baronian attends the Second Congregational Church in Waterbury.

Mr. Baronian was united in marriage at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 28, 1914, with Grace Lutfia Kurkjian, a countrywoman of his, who was born at Yantub, in Asia Minor, July 16, 1892. She is a daughter of Zadiz and Margaret Kurkjian, of whom the former died in his native land. It was after this event that she came to this country with her mother and one brother, Armenag, and settled in New Haven, where her mother still resides with her two sons, Armenag and Luther, the latter named joining them later.

Considering the remarkable success won by Mr. Baronian, it requires but little assurance to prophesy a brilliant career for him in the future. With his powers and faculties still increasing and developing, there can be little doubt that he will yet achieve a very considerable name for himself in the community that he has chosen for a home, nor is there any more doubt that with his strong disinterested interest in the welfare of his fellows his career will be one of long and invaluable public service.

LALLY, Francis Joseph,

Clergyman.

It is doubtless due to the strange dual character of man, an immortal soul which would be dealing with infinite things, and a very finite intelligence to grapple with them, that some of the profoundest truths of life appear to us in the form of paradoxes. One of the distinctions of the Catholic church is that it faces these paradoxes frankly and without illusion, candidly admitting its own inability and the inability of any finite agency to explain what is only reconcilable in God. Not the least striking of these paradoxes is that which forces itself more and more upon the conviction of every earnest man so long as he lives, the paradox that the way to reach the most desirable things is not to strive for them. How true this is of happiness we are often assured by the wisest and taught by that still more convincing preceptor, experience. Another form in which this may be stated, not lacking in suggestiveness to us, is that the best road to fulfillment is through forebearance. We have not to seek far for examples of this truth, which are afforded us in great numbers by the priesthood of the very church we have already mentioned. For these men, in giving up all things that the earth holds precious, even the praise that would normally attach to such self-sacrifice, meet with a deeper and surer realization. It is with them, be they sincere in their ministry, that peace dwells most constantly; they are the meek that inherit the earth. In the brief sketch which follows, the career of such a one is traced in outline, marking rather the effect of his religious experience upon his own character, and indirectly through his work upon the community, than to offer him the legitimate praise from which he has turned aside.

Francis Joseph Lally was born June 10, 1862, at Stratford, Connecticut, but although a native of the United States, he is by descent an Irishman, one of that race which has given so many of its sons to this high ministry. His father was John Lally, a native of Galway, County Galway, Ireland, and it was from that beautiful region on the wild west coast of Ireland, with the romantic Isles of Aran stretching to the west and south about which is woven so much of the tradition of those parts, that his family came. John Lally was born in the seacoast town of Galway sometime in the year 1832, but came to the United States as early as 1848, when he was but sixteen years of age, and settled at Stratford, Connecticut, where he continued to live the remainder of his years, and there died on August 15, 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. He followed successfully the occupation of farming all his life. He married Ann Lynch, a native of Cavan, Ireland. Her death also occurred in Stratford, June 20, 1913, at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living with the exception of one who died in infancy. Those that are now living are as follows: Father Lally, with whom this sketch is concerned; Mary, who now resides on the old homestead at Stratford; John, also a resident of Stratford and now an inspector of the Gold Manufacturing Company; Thomas, a resident of Stratford; William, a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, who married Annie Atkins, of Stratford; James, a resident of Stratford; Charles, who also resides there.

Like so many of the sons of good Catholic families, Father Lally felt the call of a religious life early and in his case the impulse was so strong and persistent that it was never entirely choked by the various worldly interests that cannot fail to make their appeal to the youth growing into

young manhood. It was never, perhaps, entirely confirmed so that he could be assured of his call to the priesthood until his college days. For the preparatory portion of his education he had attended the local public schools and there shown himself to be a conscientious and intelligent student, but it was not until, at the age of sixteen, he entered St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, that he felt the impulse of a truly congenial atmosphere and showed his real calibre as a scholar. It was here that he definitely determined to enter the priesthood, and accordingly, upon his completion of the college courses, he entered the Seminary of St. Bonaventure at Allegany, New York. He completed his studies there in 1886 and was then ordained by Bishop McMahon, of Hartford, and immediately assigned as assistant in St. Mary's parish, East Hartford. Here he served for seven years, always punctiliously performing all his tasks and duties and proving himself worthy of his ministry. He was then sent to St. Peter's Church in Hartford in the same capacity and remained there for something over six years. He was then given his first parish, that of St. Joseph at Windsor, Connecticut, and there did much to strengthen the cause of religion and to foster its spirit in the community. After twelve years in this location he was, in 1911, put in charge of the Church of St. Thomas at Waterbury, where he has carried on his good work ever since on a larger scale. Father Lally makes himself a comrade with the members of his parish, entering into their lives in the intimate way that is appropriate to his office, sharing their hopes and fears, their happiness and sorrow and winning their regard and affection without stint. He is a well-known figure in the city, and it is safe to say there are few who are better beloved.

HEITMAN, Henry Herman,

Public Official.

In 1892 Mr. Heitman entered the employ of the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, in the fire department. Nearly a quarter of a century has since elapsed since that first appointment, years that have witnessed one continuous series of promotion in rank until there was no higher post in the department for him to fill. There is no department of the public service in which merit alone determines a man's rise in rank to the same extent as in the fire departments of American cities, and to record the fact that Mr. Heitman has risen from hoseman to chief engineer of the Waterbury Fire Department is to also record the fact that his service to the department had been of a character which had deserved advancement to the highest position from the governing body.

It is a peculiar feeling that the public entertains toward a fireman and one that comes from the fact that he is their reliance in time of extreme peril, and that to save their lives and their property he freely offers his own life. That spirit of devotion to duty fills the heart of the true fireman, and it is so well known to the public that of all public servants he is their idol. To become chief of such a department as Waterbury boasts, a man must possess in a high degree qualities of mind and body that balks at no danger, no sacrifice and knows no such word as "impossible." He must have the courage to face the known and the unknown danger, the readiness of resource to attack his fiery foe under conditions most favorable to victory, and the dogged determination that fights to the last. Physical strength and endurance, moral as well as physical courage, the ability to command men and to lead as well as send them into

Henry [illegible]

[illegible] Bishop [illegible] Church, [illegible] Bishop [illegible] Hartford, [illegible] editor of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Henry H. Heitman

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danger are all needed qualities, and it is only a just estimate to state that the foregoing attributes are all proven possessions of Henry H. Heitman, chief engineer of the Waterbury Fire Department.

Mr. Heitman is a son of John Cord Heitman, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, died in New York City at the age of forty-five years. He settled in Brooklyn, New York, on coming to the United States, obtained a position as engineer upon a ferry boat plying the East river between the twin cities now consolidated. Later he moved his residence to New York City, but held his position as marine engineer until his death. He married Margaret Muller, who like her husband was born in Germany and died in New York City. They were the parents of three sons, Henry Herman being the only one to reach man's estate; John, the elder son, dying at the age of sixteen years; Charles, at the age of twelve.

Henry Herman Heitman was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1864, but in 1874 his parents moved to New York City where he attended the public schools and resided until he was seventeen. The years from 1881 to 1887 were spent in the West, his residence in Waterbury beginning in the latter year. He was employed as street car driver for eighteen months after his becoming a resident, then until 1892 was employed in the Benedict and Burnham manufactory, leaving that concern to accept an appointment in the fire department. Mr. Heitman was appointed fireman, October 30, 1892, and two years later received his first promotion as assistant engineer of Engine Company No. 2, made on August 14, 1914. Three years later lacking one month he received his next promotion, being appointed driver of Hose Wagon No. 2, on July 29, 1897. Six years after first entering the department he had so faithfully and efficiently filled the positions in which he had been placed and so demonstrated his fitness to both serve and command that he was chosen to lead Engine Company No. 2 as captain, the appointment being made October 12, 1898. Seven years he commanded that company in their battles with the fiery element winning the high encomium of his chief and the truest regard of his men. The good of the service then demanded a change, and on August 3, 1905, he was transferred from Engine Company No. 2 to the command of Hose Company No. 1, there serving until July 14, 1909, when he was appointed drill master. On November 1, 1911, he was appointed assistant chief engineer, and three years later, on November 1, 1914, was appointed to the highest and culminating honor of his career, chief engineer, which responsible position he now holds (1916).

Chief Heitman and his family are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and he is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a man of warm friendships, open hearted and genial although the marks of his nearly a quarter of a century of fire-fighting and responsibility have engraved his features with a grave and a serious expression not naturally his.

He married, in Waterbury, October 4, 1899, just a year after his appointment as captain, Jennie Hughes, born at Waterbury, March 31, 1875, daughter of Patrick and Helen (Topping) Hughes, both born in Ireland and both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heitman are the parents of a family of six: John Herman, a high school student, born September, 1901; Charles Stuart, born 1902; Henry Muller, born 1906; Felix Hughes, born 1910; Meta Mary, August 4, 1913; Margery Louise, twin of Meta Mary.

Now just in life's prime Chief Heitman has the best wishes of a host of warm friends and supporters for his long continuance in the post he so efficiently fills. He has fairly won the esteem of the city which he so devotedly serves, and has no higher ambition than to always merit that good will and confidence.

McLINDEN, James John,

Physician.

The city of Waterbury, Connecticut, is in many ways a monumental piece of evidence of the enterprise and intelligence of the large Irish element that is so important a factor in its life. Men of Irish birth or parentage form a great proportion of its population and fill its various positions and places of responsibility and trust with the utmost efficiency in all cases and brilliancy in not a few. But of all these capable and talented men prominent in every walk of life, perhaps the city may be most proud of her professional men who maintain a standard of professional ethics and etiquette difficult to match elsewhere. The physicians of Waterbury, for example, number in their ranks many brilliant practitioners whose devotion to the duties and obligations of their altruistic calling may well cause the city to feel a creditable pride. Among these the career of Dr. James John McLinden is conspicuous, and the more so in that he is still a comparatively young man whose success has been achieved in a period that seems remarkably brief for its degree.

James John McLinden, M. D., is himself a native of Waterbury, having been born there on December 1, 1876. He is of Irish parentage, however, both his father and mother coming from County Armagh, Ireland, where their ancestors had dwelt before them for many generations. The father, John McLinden, spent the early years of his youth in his native region, but while still a young man came to the United States and located at Waterbury, Connecticut, where he secured employment in the wealthy family of R. K. Brown as a superintendent of the great Brown estate. He continued in this capacity during his entire active life, his death occurring at Waterbury, April 13, 1908. He married, at Waterbury, Alice Elizabeth Quinn, who died there, December 24, 1909. She, like himself, was a native of County Armagh and had come to this country as quite a young girl. To them were born four children, of whom James John McLinden and a younger brother, Hugh Patrick, are living. Hugh Patrick McLinden is in charge of the drug store in Waterbury founded by himself and his brother and known by the name of McLinden Brothers. A third brother, Francis Edward, died at the age of thirty-seven years. He was also engaged in the drug business and as a traveling salesman. The fourth child was a sister, Mary Ann, who died in infancy.

Dr. McLinden has made Waterbury his home during his whole life up to the present time save for a few short intervals, most of which were spent at educational institutions in preparation for his medical practice. The first part of his schooling was obtained in the fine local schools of his native city from which he graduated. He then entered into a partnership with his brothers and founded the drug company of McLinden Brothers already mentioned, situated at No. 816 North Main street, Waterbury. He was a very ambitious youth and his interest being very strongly directed to the subject of medicine by his business, he determined upon a professional life and chose medicine as the profession. Accordingly he went to Philadelphia and there matriculated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He made a splendid rec-

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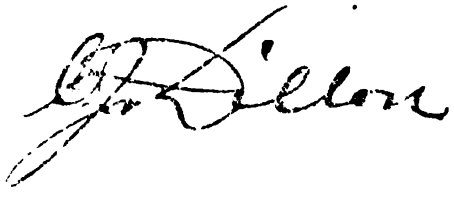
C. J. Dillon



ord as a student during his course in this institution and graduated therefrom with the class of 1898, taking his degree of M. D. Upon leaving college he became private physician to a retired English clergyman, and went to Newport, Rhode Island, to his patient's home. He did not remain more than eight months there, however, but returned to Waterbury and at once took up the practice of his profession. His office has always been located on North Main street and is at present situated at No. 858 North Main street, in his handsome residence. He has been highly successful in his practice and is already regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in the city, while the future seems to promise even brighter things.

The profession in which he is so prominent is not by any means the only point of contact of Dr. McLinden with the life of the community. On the contrary he is a leader in many movements and is particularly active in connection with the affairs of his church. He is a Catholic in belief and attends the Church of St. Thomas in Waterbury, and is a member of the Cardinal Newman Catholic Club, of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of various medical societies, the Waterbury Medical, New Haven County, State, and American Medical associations.

Dr. McLinden was united in marriage, May 7, 1902, at Waterbury, with Mary Alice Lott, a native of Port Jervis, New York, and a daughter of John and Catherine (Cummins) Lott, both deceased. Mr. Lott was a native of New York City and Mrs. Lott was born in Ireland and came to this country in her early youth. To Dr. and Mrs. McLinden two children have been born as follows: John Francis, August 4, 1904, and Alice May, February 16, 1908.

DILLON, Charles J.,

Representative Citizen.

Charles J. Dillon, of Hartford, is numbered among the active and enterprising citizens of that city. He is a man of strong, forceful character, his plan of life being along broad, liberal and honorable lines, from which course he has not deflected in the years of his active business career, and his record for integrity has given him a firm hold upon the regard and confidence of the community.

Charles J. Dillon was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 13, 1854, son of James and Catherine (King) Dillon, and grandson of James Dillon, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to the United States, but did not engage in active pursuits in this country, living a retired life with his seven sons. James Dillon, Jr., father of Charles J. Dillon, was a native of Westmeath, Ireland, came to the New World at an early age, and completed his schooling in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, in which city his parents made their home. His first occupation was as coachman for Isaac Towsey, whose residence was located on the site of the Ætna Life Insurance Company Building, and he served in that capacity for three years. He then accepted a position as fireman in the Woodruff & Beach Engine Works, but being of an ambitious nature, always striving to improve his condition in order to give his family the best possible advantages, he devoted his time and attention to the study of engineering, and in due course of time was advanced to the position of engineer in the company and so continued until the business was dissolved. He then secured employment along the same line with Peter Armomman, remaining in his employ until his decease, which occurred December 11,

1888. James Dillon, Jr., married, in 1840, Catherine, daughter of John King, and they were the parents of five children, namely: Mary, died in infancy; Catherine, became the wife of James F. Harrison, of Hartford; Ellen, became the wife of Willis P. Barker, of Hartford; Charles J., of whom further; and Maria, who became the wife of Richard Reardon, of Springfield.

Charles J. Dillon acquired a practical education in the public schools of Hartford, this qualifying him for an active business career. His first experience along the line of business pursuits was obtained in the employ of James B. Stone, proprietor of a wholesale paper business, with whom he was employed for eleven years, from 1869 to 1880. In July, 1880, he formed a partnership with Morton Kenney in the undertaking business at his present location, No. 559 Main street, Hartford, and this connection continued until the death of Mr. Kenney, which occurred in 1898, and on January 1, 1899, Mr. Dillon purchased the interest of his former partner and has since conducted the business under his own name. It is the oldest and best known undertaking establishment in Hartford, having the patronage of many of the best citizens and they have attended to more interments than any other one firm in the city. Mr. Dillon was one of the first men in his profession to embalm the bodies of deceased people, beginning that branch of the work about the year 1885. Mr. Dillon is staunch in his advocacy of Democratic principles, having affiliated with that party since young manhood, at which time he was an active worker in the Fifth Ward, now the First Ward. He served as chairman of the town committee of the Sixth Ward; as member of the State Central Committee for twenty-three years; served one term as fire marshal; was fire commissioner for three years; member of the fire department for nine years, in all of which offices he rendered efficient service. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Hartford Tent of Maccabees, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Deep River Association, Hilliard Guards, with which he has been connected for six years; Hilliard Guard Veteran Association, of which he is past major; and was adjutant of the Hibernian Rifles under two different colonels.

Mr. Dillon married, February 19, 1896, Hannah, daughter of Eugene and Jane Donovan. They are the parents of one son, James C. E., who is now (1917) a member of the senior class of the Hartford High School. Mr. Dillon and his family are members of St. Peter's Parish, Hartford.

KNOEK, Leviat Samuel,

Merchant.

Leviat Samuel Knoek, wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Hartford, is the present head of a family, the history of which is a striking example of the benefits accruing to those who with thrift and intelligence apply themselves directly and wholly to that industry which comes to their hand presently to perform, confident in the knowledge that the present task well done will make future tasks the easier to undertake.

Joseph L. Knoek, father of Leviat Samuel Knoek, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1827, the son of Levi Samuel Knoek. The Knoek family is of Rabbinical antecedents, and for many generations had resided in Amsterdam, poorly circumstanced. At least, such was the condition of Levi Samuel Knoek, who apprenticed his son to an Amsterdam tailor

at an early age. In 1850, however, the son, Joseph L., decided to emigrate, and in that year reached America, locating in Hartford, Connecticut, where he found employment at his trade with a Hartford tailor named Goodhart. Later, with a self-reliance characteristic of his people, he ventured into independent business, opening a store opposite that of his late employer, and there supplemented tailoring commissions by dealing in second-hand clothing. In course of time, by dint of praiseworthy thrift, he was enabled to purchase the building at the corner of Front and Ferry streets, immediately adjoining the Engine House. He next progressed to State street, to a store next that occupied for so many years by the firm of Smith, Northam & Company. The property was then known as the Glazier property, and in 1866, four years after entering into occupation, Mr. Knoek purchased the block, 161-67 State street. There he had his residence, as also his business, the next building being then occupied by the Kibbe Company, wholesale grocers. In 1873, Mr. Knoek purchased a property on the north side of State street, and there, at No. 188, continued in active business to the end of his days, his death coming on May 1, 1893. At the same address, the son, Leviat Samuel Knoek, has ever since conducted the business, though with the years has come much evolution in the business itself.

Joseph L. Knoek married Hannah Blodes, who was born at Lissa, Germany, the daughter of S. Blodes. To the union came seven children, five of whom grew to maturity: Gilbert J.; Hulda, who married Mark Sherick, of New York City; Celia, who married Hyman P. Levy, to whom she bore two children, Mr. Levy is a partner in the firm of L. S. Knoek & Company; Pearl, wife of Dr. H. H. Harris, of Jacksonville, Florida; Joseph A., a counsellor-at-law, graduate of Yale College and of the Harvard University Law School; Leviat Samuel, of whom further; and Adaline.

Leviat Samuel Knoek was born in Hartford, August 7, 1863, and when old enough attended the grammar and high schools of Hartford, after passing through which he became associated in business with his father. In course of evolution, the business entered the jewelry and broking lines, and in this connection, as in others, the activities of Mr. Knoek assumed state proportions, the Pawn Brokers' State Association, of which he was president for four years, having been organized mainly through his instrumentality. In the course of loaning operations, the firm became conversant with many branches of the hardware and machine tool lines, and eventually it ceased handling all other lines, and embarked exclusively in the hardware business. That has been the direction of the firm's operations since 1900, attaining such success that to-day the company uses a larger floor space under one roof than does any other hardware firm in the city of Hartford. The building owned by the firm was remodelled in 1914, so as to give a floor space of forty-six feet by ninety-three feet, four floors and basement, and in the regular employ of the company are sixteen people. L. S. Knoek & Company's operations are extensive, both in the wholesale and retail branches of hardware trading; they sell very largely to five and ten-cent stores, and are sole general agents for the United States for the Stanley Rule and Level Company's second quality products. Typical of the initiative of the firm is a very complete catalogue issued by them, in which are listed about forty thousand items.

As a responsible and public-spirited member of the community, Mr. Knoek

has participated in public work; he was for three years (1891-93) a member of the Hartford Common Council; he belongs to St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served on the ways and means committee for ten years; and is a member of Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of the Touro Club of Hartford, having been treasurer of the latter for ten years. Politically he is a Democrat, loyally following the party of which his living principle has declared him a member.

BUCKLEY, Dennis Francis,

Insurance Superintendent.

For twenty-two years Mr. Buckley has been in the continuous employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New England territory and is now well known to the Waterbury public as the efficient superintendent of the Waterbury district, a position he has ably filled since 1907. He has worked his way upward from the lower positions in the agency department of the company to his present position, and is rated one of the strong men of that department. He is a splendid organizer, has the happy faculty of imparting his own superabundant enthusiasm to the agency force which he controls, and has made the Waterbury district one of the banner districts of the State. Master of every detail of the business he superintends, he is always in a position to advance, and while the business of the agency is a large and important one, the volume of new business shows a constant increase. Personality is an important factor in life insurance and in determining the causes which made the Waterbury district so successful, the personal attributes of Superintendent Buckley must be given great credit. He is very popular socially, while his energy, quick comprehension of their problems, his sympathy and consideration have won him the highest respect of the agency force.

He is a son of Daniel Buckley, born in County Cork, Ireland, a farmer, who leaving his family in Ireland came to the United States, but was stricken with typhoid fever on shipboard and died soon after his arrival at Buffalo, New York. His widow, Ellen (Danahy) Buckley, came to the United States with her children in 1883 and is now living at North Adams, Massachusetts, aged sixty-five years. Daniel and Ellen Buckley were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Dennis Francis; Timothy, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Nellie, wife of William Seasons; Anna, wife of Matthew McGlynn, of North Adams, Massachusetts. A daughter Minnie died unmarried at the age of thirty-five.

Dennis Francis Buckley was born in County Cork, Ireland, October 17, 1872, and there lived until he was eleven years of age. In 1883 he was brought to the United States by his widowed mother, who for several years lived at Palmer, Massachusetts, where the children attended public school, and Dennis F. remained until his twentieth year. The family then moved to North Adams, Massachusetts, where he worked in a shoe factory for two years. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York as agent at North Adams, and from that year, 1894, he has been continuously in the service of that company. From North Adams he was transferred to Pittsfield, Massa-

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Jas. A. Newlands

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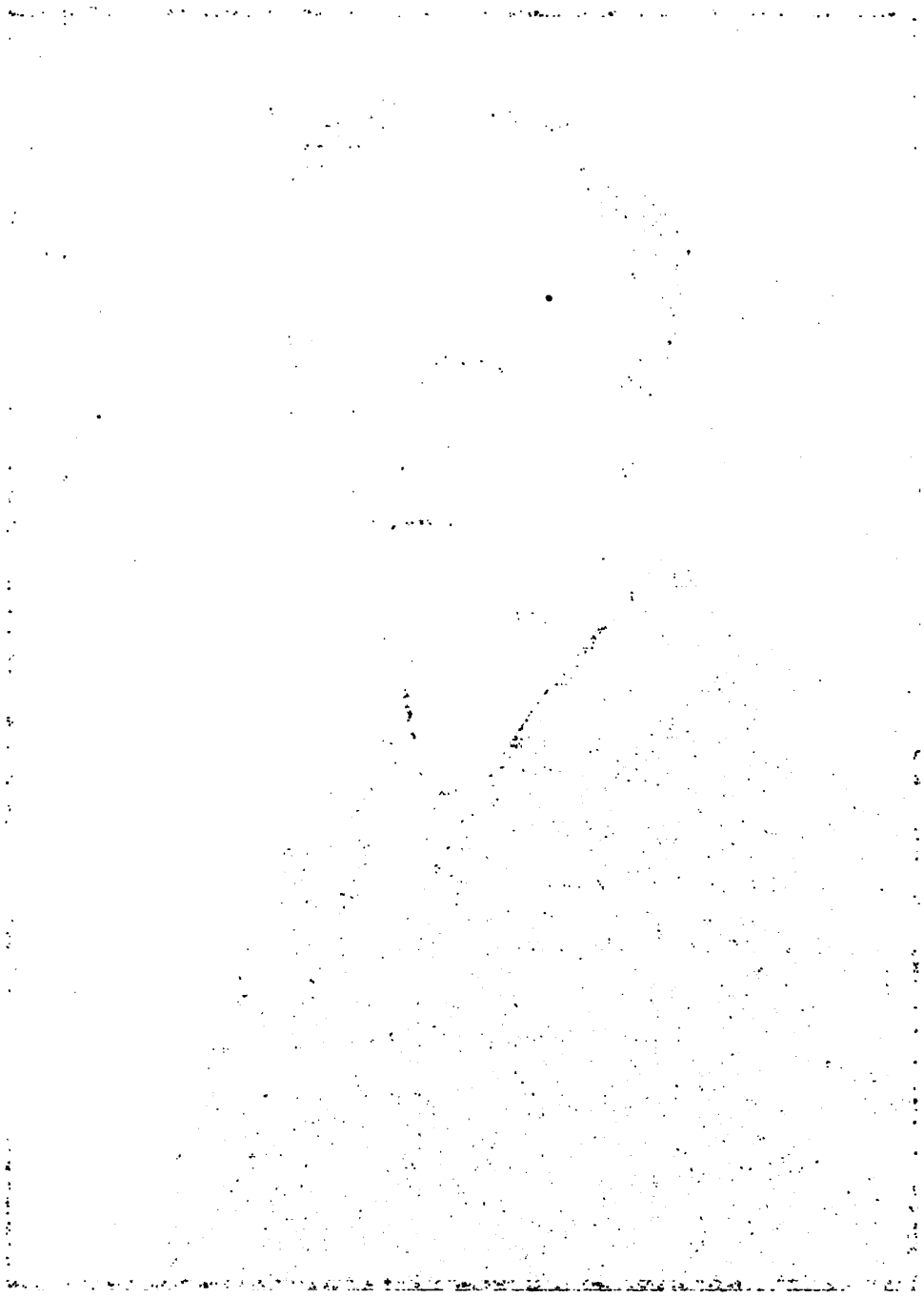


Jas. A. Newlands

chusetts, and after four years there was sent to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, remaining five years, having been promoted to higher position with each change of location, as his ability to both produce and manage was demonstrated. In 1907 he was appointed superintendent of Waterbury, Connecticut, district, and now holds that responsible position, one to which he has risen through personal ability and merit. He is a member of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Buckley married, at Lee, Massachusetts, September 15, 1903, Elizabeth V. Bossidy, daughter of Barth Bossidy, deceased, and a sister of Judge Barth Bossidy, of the Massachusetts courts located at Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley are the parents of Edmund Collins, born July 5, 1904; Walter William; Donald Francis, deceased; and William.

NEWLANDS, James Andrew,

State Chemist.

James Andrew Newlands, president of The Henry Souther Engineering Company, director of Newlands Sanitary Laboratory, and State Chemist at Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 23, 1877, that city having been the seat of the Newlands family or clan for generations. Mr. Newlands is a worthy representative of that sturdy race of people, noted for their persistence in whatever they undertake, thoroughness in detail, and great efficiency in the performance of duties and obligations, essential factors in business success, and they are also noted for their high type of citizenship, being willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to uphold the honor and integrity of their adopted land.

James W. Newlands, father of James Andrew Newlands, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1848. After acquiring a practical education in the schools of his native city, he learned the trade of pattern maker, which line of work he followed in Edinburgh until the year 1881, when the family emigrated to the United States, locating in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. In that city James W. Newlands secured employment in the United States Steel Company as a pattern maker, and shortly afterward his skill and ability led to his promotion to chief pattern maker. After about fifteen years' service with that company, he left to accept a similar position with the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained until 1908, in which year he retired from active mechanical pursuits, taking up his residence at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, where he is residing at the present time (1917). He married Helen Frances Mar, daughter of Peter Mar, of Jedburgh, which has been the seat of the Mar family for a number of generations. They were the parents of five children, four of whom attained years of maturity, as follows: John, of Burgettstown; James Andrew, of whom further; George, of Pittsburgh; Harold, of Burgettstown. The members of the family attend the Presbyterian church.

James Andrew Newlands attended the public schools of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and prepared for college at Port Byron Academy, Port Byron, Illinois. He then entered Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903. He then took post-graduate work in the University of Chicago, studying medical bacteriology, and in 1904 and 1905 completed the sanitary engineering courses at the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology. During a portion of the year 1903 he worked in the Smith Sanitary Laboratory at Beloit under the preceptorship of Professor E. G. Smith. After completing his formal technical training, he entered the employ of The Henry Souther Engineering Company as water analyst. Later he accepted a position with the State Board of Health to install their laboratory. For two years, from 1905 to 1907, he served as State Bacteriologist, and from 1907 to 1913 served as chemist of the board. He then purchased an interest in The Henry Souther Engineering Company, was secretary of the company until July 1, 1916, when he was elected to the office of president. This company and the Newlands Sanitary Laboratory perform all kinds of chemical analysis for the city and State departments, physical and bacteriological, public utilities and for large manufacturing industries. Their business comes from all over the United States and even from British, French, Belgian and Russian companies. The company employs the services of more than thirty skilled men, and it ranks high in the business industries of the community. Mr. Newlands also serves as chemist of the water department of the city of Hartford. He has written many articles for technical journals on "Water Purification," "Sewage Disposal," "Chlorine Treatment of Water and Sewage," "Disposal of Factory Wastes," "Oyster Pollution," "Typhoid Epidemics," etc. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Association, Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, University Club of Hartford, Hartford Golf Club, and the Phi Kappa Psi of Beloit University.

Mr. Newlands married, October 21, 1908, Alice Cary, of Florence, Massachusetts, daughter of James Cary, and a descendant of the old Nantucket family of that name. They are the parents of one son, James Bryant, born December 20, 1915.

GAFFNEY, John W.,

Contractor and Builder.

It is not always possible to record in the career of a successful man that his interests and the best advantage of the community coincide so nicely that the pursuit of one involves catching, as it were, the other. Not always, not even often possible, and, indeed, the individual of whom it may be said may count himself doubly happy from well nigh every standpoint. This is truly to be said, however, of John W. Gaffney, the distinguished citizen and business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, who for fifty years has been intimately identified with the development of the city and who, during that whole period, has made his own and the city's interests accord so happily that his whole business career is marked with landmarks in the upbuilding of this flourishing community.

John W. Gaffney is not a native of Waterbury, nor, for that matter of America at all. He is a splendid example of the strong and capable Irishman who finds his way to the top of the ladder wherever his lot may happen to be cast. But though he was born in Ireland in the year 1842, even his earliest conscious associations are with this country, for he was brought hither by his parents when only two years of age, and save those first two years, has made his home in Waterbury during his entire life. Here it was that he received his schooling and here, also, that he entered business at an early age. In 1864, when Mr. Gaffney

was but twenty-two years of age, he and John Rutherford established what is now the firm of John W. Gaffney & Son, Bridgeport, Connecticut, being the scene of its first contracting and building operations. It was not long before the two partners separated, however, Mr. Rutherford withdrawing, and Mr. Gaffney removing to Waterbury, where he continued the business alone. So great were his business talents and so good was the reputation that he established in this city that the business grew rapidly from year to year and eventually became the largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Gaffney remained alone in the enterprise until 1888, when he admitted a Mr. Daniel E. Cronan, of Waterbury, into the firm as a partner, this association lasting for about twelve years. Mr. Cronan then left to engage in business on his own account, but in 1898 Mr. Gaffney's son, Joseph T. Gaffney, had been admitted to partnership and since the withdrawal of Mr. Cronan the firm has been John W. Gaffney & Son. Thus for more than fifty years Mr. Gaffney has been engaged in building up the city of Waterbury for which he possesses the strongest kind of affection and which it is his chief ambition to see as the most important industrial center in the State. The list of important buildings and other works carried out by the Gaffney company during this long period is a truly remarkable one. It is too long to publish in its entirety, but some of the most conspicuous should certainly be noticed. Mr. Gaffney has built twenty-nine schools in the first place, four churches are credited to him, St. Patrick's and the First Baptist in Waterbury, St. Mark's at Thomaston and St. Mary's at Union City. Then there have been two convents, a hospital, the White Dental Factory, the New London State Armory, the South Norwalk State Armory, the Litchfield County Court House, the mills of the Novelty Manufacturing Company and of the Benedict and Burnham Manufacturing Company, the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association Building, the plants of the Rogers & Hamilton Company, the Waterbury Clock Company factories, the Waterbury Postoffice, brick blocks containing thirty-two stores, and Winchester Hotel for Governor Lilly, Southern New England Telephone building, Poli's two theatres, the "Waterbury Evening Democrat" building and many others, mills, club houses, schools, public edifices scattered about in various parts of the State as their names show, for Mr. Gaffney's business is not limited to the region about Waterbury. One of his works deserves especial attention as the largest masonry contract ever made in Connecticut. This was for the construction of the dam of the great Wigwam Reservoir to furnish the water supply for the city of Waterbury and which, with the auxiliary contract of laying six of the thirteen miles of pipe line, took Mr. Gaffney two years to complete. Besides these great works there have been many other enterprises undertaken by Mr. Gaffney in which the desire to increase the prosperity of the city shared at least an equal place with his personal desires. It was he that purchased the land, opened up the region, erected and sold the buildings on what are now known as Easton avenue, Park place, Gaffney place and Center street, of which the last alone involved the expediture of more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As late as 1895 this was a tract of unimproved and almost vacant land, yet lying very near the center of the city and adjoining some of the principal streets in the business district. Mr.

Gaffney already owned a tract on the west side of Bank street and in 1896 he purchased an adjacent property on which stood a brick building. He then began operations under the name of the Milford Land & Cottage Company and in 1897 he presented to the city a complete street, both sides of which were nearly built up with five-story business blocks, the street itself paved with brick and with sewer, water and gas pipes complete.

Mr. Gaffney married, February 14, 1877, Mary A. Byrnes, of Waterbury, a daughter of George and Ann Byrnes, residents of that place. To them were born six children as follows: George A.; Joseph T., who is now his father's partner in the great contracting business and who inherits the elder man's talents and business ability; John L., Mary A., and two who are deceased.

SEERY, Edward St. Lawrence,

Lawyer.

It is not only the "Old World," with its system of castes, its classes and well-protected aristocracies, that presents to us the sight of families that for more than one generation have displayed unbrokenly a combination of talents and abilities, for even democratic America can show the same, presenting, as it were, a kind of aristocracy of brains whose members never seem to fall below a certain high standard of intelligence and character, and who continue to establish and reëstablish their high standing in the community. It is, of course, so much more to their credit that they should do so in a country like the United States, where the republican institutions remove all those artificial assistances which in other countries, in the form of aristocratic institutions, are so often responsible for the successes of the scions of great houses, irrespective of any notable virtues or abilities on their part. Such families are well typified by the Seery family of Waterbury, Connecticut, of which Edward St. Lawrence Seery, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, is a typical member.

His ancestors came originally from the town of Mount Temple, County Westmeath, Ireland, where his grandfather, Thomas Seery, was a miller during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, dying in 1839. He and his wife, who before her marriage was a Miss Clark, and the daughter of the Episcopalian clergyman in the town, were the parents of four children, all of whom are now deceased. One of these, Thomas H. Seery, was the father of Edward St. Lawrence Seery, and a man of parts, to whose enterprise it is due that his children are now citizens of the United States of America. This gentleman was born, like his ancestors, in Mount Temple, County Westmeath, October 25, 1825, and was only fourteen years of age when his father died. As he grew older, the accounts he heard of the great republic of the western hemisphere impelled him to try his fortunes there, and accordingly in the spring of 1844, when nineteen years of age, he set sail for this country, and upon his arrival located at once in Waterbury, which was his home for the remainder of his life, a period of fifty-two years, his death occurring in 1896. For a full half century he was a foreman in the Waterbury Brass Works, and became a well known figure in the industrial world and a man of influence among his fellow citizens. He was married in 1858 to Mary Seery, who was no relation of his, in spite of the curious coincidence that she was a

native of the same town in Ireland as that which gave him birth. Mrs. Seery survives her husband, and still resides in Waterbury with her son, Edward St. L. Seery, having reached the age of seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Seery, Sr., were the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Waterbury, and all of whom are at present living in various parts of the United States. They are as follows: Peter H., a prominent resident of Newark, New Jersey, where he manufactures steel tubing on a large scale, is an unusually able mechanical engineer and the designer and builder of a number of modern mills, including several in Waterbury; Ellen E., the widow of Thomas H. Hays, of Waterbury; Maria C., the widow of Peter J. Bolan, during his life one of the leading merchants in the hardware line of Waterbury; Edward St. Lawrence, mentioned at length below; Kate, instructor in art in the Waterbury public schools; Francis J., now professor of civil engineering at Cornell University.

Edward St. Lawrence Seery was born February 28, 1869, in Waterbury, Connecticut, the city that has remained his home during practically his entire life up to the present. He passed his early years there in the appropriate pastimes of childhood, and there gained the preliminary portion of his education, attending the excellent public schools of the city for that purpose. In the high school he prepared for the college course it was his purpose to take, and then matriculated at Yale University Law School. His career in this famous school was a distinguished one, and he proved himself a most intelligent and earnest student, gaining an unusual grasp of the principles of his subject. He graduated with the class of 1895, and in the same year was admitted to the Connecticut bar. At first he practiced law in partnership with Thomas F. Lawlor, another distinguished attorney of the city, and it was but a short time before he made a name for himself before the courts of his native county, and gained the reputation of being one of the most promising of the rising young lawyers in that region. For fifteen years the partnership with Mr. Lawlor continued, by which time Mr. Seery was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in Waterbury. The partnership was then severed, and since that time Mr. Seery has practiced by himself. He has always been highly successful and much important litigation is entrusted to his care.

In many ways Mr. Seery is particularly well fitted for the career he has chosen, possessing that happy combination of qualities that is required for both sides of a lawyer's task, that of the man of action and force which he needs in the courtroom, before judge and jury, and that more nearly approaching the student for his own office and library. That he was the student, all those that were associated with him during his college years knew, and this he well lived up to in later years, and nowhere better exemplifying it than in the treatment of the cases that come under his charge. Upon these he expends the greatest care, no detail of fact or law being too small for him to interest himself in or to follow up with the most consummate patience. He is thus always completely prepared in every case that goes to trial, and very difficult it is to trip him upon any matter of detail, that fertile cause of error and weakness on the part of many brilliant attorneys. But, in addition to this, he is also unusually alert to appreciate a sudden point and prompt to make up his mind and act on a decision, so that, as well may be believed, he is a dangerous adversary in court.

Mr. Seery plays an important part in

the life of the community of which he is a member, and takes a leading part in many of the more important movements undertaken for the common weal. He is a member of the Bronson Library Board, and finds a most congenial field for activity there, as he is most keenly interested in the question of education and the problem of making study generally popular. He is also conspicuous in social and fraternal circles of the city, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is prominent in the activities of this order. In the matter of religious belief, Mr. Seery is a Catholic, as have been his ancestors before him for unnumbered generations. He attends St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church of Waterbury, and is prominent in the affairs of the parish. Mr. Seery is not married.

RIORDAN, Michael Davitt,

Physician.

Though originally of Irish extraction, the Riordan family has lived in this country a number of generations and is entirely identified with the life and traditions thereof. Dr. Michael Davitt Riordan is one of the most brilliant of the young physicians of Waterbury and is a credit to his profession, despite his youth. The promise of the future for him is a brilliant one and there seems to be no doubt that he will, ere long, be one of the leaders of his profession in that part of the State.

Dr. Riordan comes of a family that has been well known in New England for many years. His father, Jerimiah Thomas Riordan, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1857. As a young man of twenty-two years, he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he secured a position with the United States Finishing Company, a concern engaged in the bleaching, dyeing and printing of cotton goods. He remained in Norwich a period of about thirty years and died there on December 4, 1910. He was married in Norwich to Helen Birracree, a native of that place, where she is now residing at the age of fifty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Riordan ten children were born, all of whom are now living, as follows: Joseph, born May 6, 1879, and at present a resident of Willimantic, Connecticut, where he is engaged in the dry goods business; Jerimiah T., born December 1, 1881, and now residing in Norwich, Connecticut, where he is engaged in business as a haberdasher; Michael Davitt, of whom further; Mary, a resident of Willimantic; Charles, a resident of Norwich, where he is engaged in newspaper work; Helen, a resident of Norwich; Amelia, who is a trained nurse in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where she is connected with St. Vincent's Hospital; Rosalie, a resident of Essex, Connecticut, where she teaches school; James, now a pupil in the Norwich Academy in that town; and Madeline, also a pupil there.

Born on April 2, 1883, at Norwich, Connecticut, Michael Davitt Riordan spent the years of his childhood and early youth there. He attended the public schools for his education, and at the age of twenty-one went to the Cushing Academy at the town of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Graduating from this institution with a fine preparation for a college course he matriculated in the University of Vermont. It had been his determination for some time past to take up medicine as a profession and he entered this department of the university. He proved a most capable and earnest student and graduated with the class of 1912. To supplement the theoretic

knowledge gained at the university with the practical experience necessary, he became an interne in St. Mary's Hospital at Waterbury, Connecticut, remaining there for eighteen months. He then filled the same capacity in the Waterbury Hospital for another six months. After this experience, he began his general practice in Waterbury, where he has remained up to the present time and now has an office at No. 853 Bank street. Dr. Riordan has already gained a high reputation among his fellow practitioners as a clever diagnostician and as his knowledge of *materia medica* is a profound one, he bids fair to have a brilliant future. His practice is already a large one and is growing steadily.

Dr. Riordan is necessarily very much bound by the exacting nature of his profession, but such time as he can spare he gives with the greatest good will in the world to the more general affairs of the community. He is fond of social life and is a member of a number of prominent organizations there, among which should be mentioned the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Catholic Order of the Knights of Columbus. In his religious faith Dr. Riordan is a stanch Catholic, and a faithful member of St. Patrick's Church in Waterbury.

O'BRIEN, Edward Morgan,

Public Official.

Many years ago Morgan O'Brien came from Ireland to Waterbury, bringing wife and children. He found employment in the factories of the town, supported his family and lived an honorable life. His years were wonderfully lengthened, and in succession he bore the titles, octogenarian, nonogenarian, and finally centenarian. He died about 1891.

With Morgan O'Brien came his son, Terrence O'Brien, born in Ireland. In later life he became a groceryman and then a wholesale liquor dealer. He prospered and for several years has lived a retired life. He married Margaret Carey, born in Southbury or Quakerstown, and is living near Waterbury. They are the parents of four children: Mamie, died in childhood; Katherine, a teacher in Waterbury public schools; Anna, a nun belonging to the Order of Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada; Edward Morgan, of further mention.

Edward Morgan O'Brien, of the third generation of his family in the United States, and of the first American born generation, son of Terrence O'Brien and grandson of Morgan O'Brien, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, June 22, 1885. Like all the children of Terrence and Margaret O'Brien he was given all the advantages of higher education, his training including the public school courses followed by extended periods of study at Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and at Niagara University where his classical education was completed. Deciding upon the legal profession he entered the Law School, Georgetown University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1909. Mr. O'Brien, after obtaining his degree, was admitted to the Connecticut bar and at once began practice in Waterbury. During the years intervening he established a good reputation, his clientele increasing with each year. He was appointed clerk of the City Court and held that office until his appointment by President Wilson to his present responsible office of postmaster of Waterbury. He had been an active party worker for several years, and in politics, as in his profession, is aggressive, keenly active and alive mentally as well as physically. He possessed wide influence among the

young men of his party and is a leader trusted and capable. He is a member of St. Margaret's Catholic Church, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is unmarried.

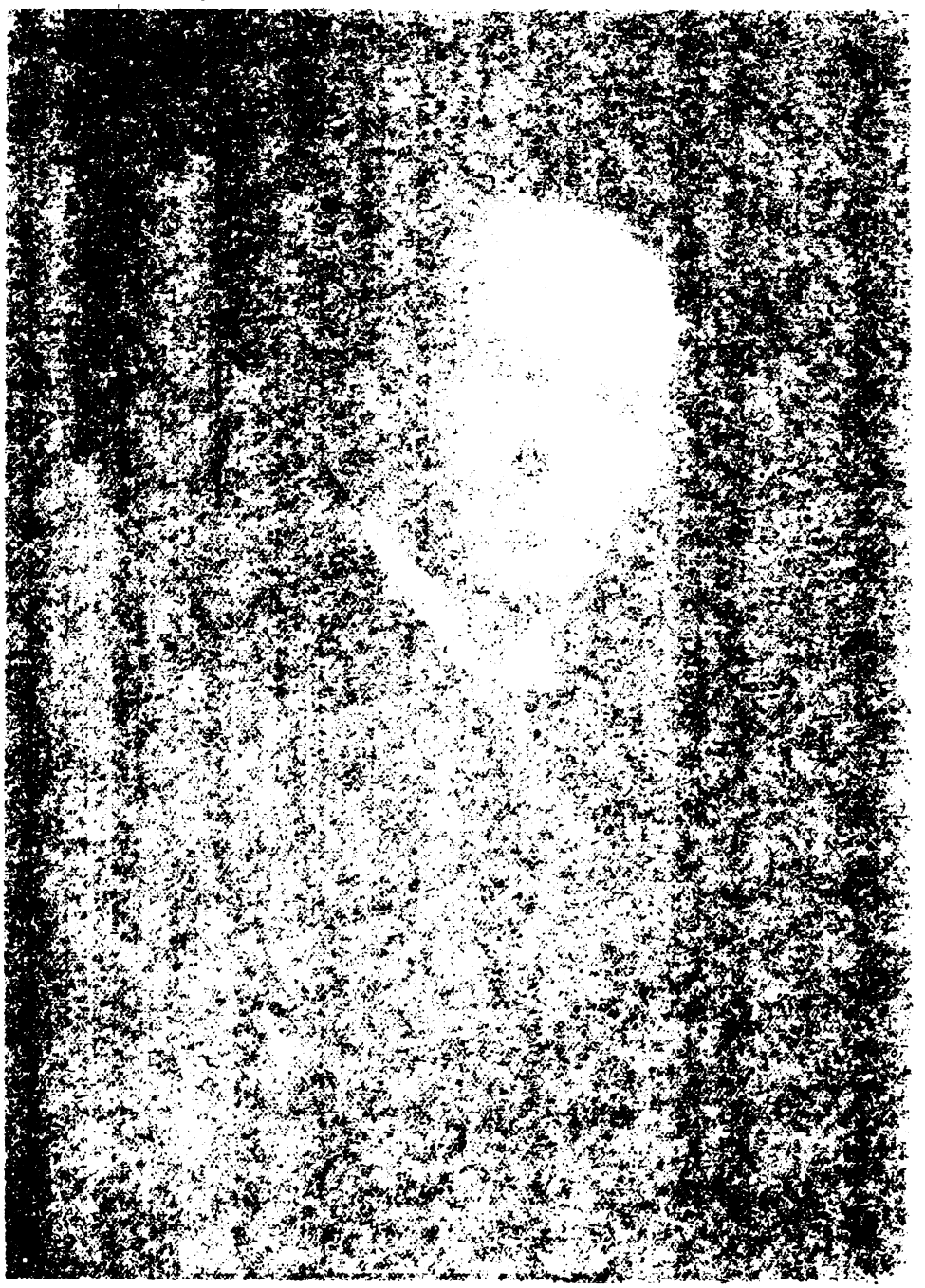
McGRATH, John Francis,

Lawyer.

John Francis McGrath, one of the rising attorneys of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose career, though it as yet is a comparatively short one, has shown an adherence to high ideals and standards well worthy of remark.

Born June 24, 1878, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Mr. McGrath is of Irish parentage and exhibits in himself the best traits of that brilliant race. Though his father, Edward McGrath, was born in Ireland, he is not entitled to be considered the immigrant ancestor, as he was but a lad fifteen years of age when he came to this country with his father and the latter's large family. It is to Mr. McGrath's grandfather then that we must turn to learn of the coming of the family to this country. This grandfather, Thomas McGrath, was born in Limerick, Ireland, where he passed his youth and young manhood and married a Miss Powell, who bore him thirteen children. Three of these died in Ireland, but with the ten remaining, he and his wife came to the United States in 1862, settling in Waterbury, seven of these children remaining alive to-day, and six still making their homes in Waterbury. The father of Mr. McGrath, as has already been remarked, was a lad of fifteen when he came to this country, and it was not long before he had closely identified himself with the new environment. He was an unusually clever and enterprising youth and rapidly worked himself into a position of prominence in the city's life and has held a number of responsible positions among which should be numbered that of school inspector, which he held a number of years. He engaged in the real estate business and is still following that line with eminent success. He married Annie Fruin, like himself a native of Ireland, born at Tipperary in 1850. To them four children were born of whom Mr. McGrath was the youngest. The others were Thomas F., a young physician of Waterbury who died only six months after graduation from the Baltimore Medical School; William J., born January 11, 1875, and now a resident of Waterbury where he is engaged with his father in business, and married Margaret Grout who has borne him four children, Edward, Julia, Thomas, and William; Edward H., born December 31, 1876, died January 9, 1911.

John Francis McGrath received the rudimentary portion of his education in the excellent local schools, showing himself an apt scholar and ambitious from the outset. He later attended Holy Cross College and from there went to St. Francis College in Brooklyn. In these institutions he maintained and even raised the high standard of scholarship he had set, and won for himself the favorable regard of the instructors and masters. For some years before completing his college course Mr. McGrath had decided on the profession of the law for his future career, and upon leaving St. Francis College he went to Yale University and there took the course in the famous Law School. He graduated therefrom with the class of 1902 and at once returned to his native city and began active practice. He was successful at once and for the ensuing five years did a large and increasing business. In 1907 he received the appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney for the city and served in that



John H. McGinnis

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John F. McGrath.

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capacity until 1911, when he was advanced to the post of prosecuting attorney and holds that office to-day. The service he is rendering to the community in this capacity is a notable one and has won for him a well deserved popularity and trust. In the year 1913 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Connecticut State Senate to represent the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and in his career as a member of this body increased the indebtedness of the community to him. His whole public service has shown a disinterestedness and probity most rare and commendable and one that his fellow citizens appreciate. There are very few aspects of the community's life in which Mr. McGrath does not take a prominent part, none in which he is not interested. He is a well-known figure in social circles and a prominent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. McGrath married (first) October 1, 1902, Annie L. Merritt, of Jackson, Tennessee, who died in 1908. Mr. McGrath married (second) June 30, 1910, Frances A. Fallon, a native of Lee, Massachusetts, born in October, 1878, a daughter of Timothy and Mary (Murray) Fallon, of that place. Mr. Fallon died in 1913 and Mrs. Fallon now resides with Mr. and Mrs. McGrath in Waterbury. To these have been born three children as follows: Mary, who died in infancy; John F., Jr., born July 28, 1913; and Eleanor, born November 14, 1915.

BELCHER, Clarence,

Business Man.

As treasurer of W. C. Mason & Company, Mr. Belcher occupies a position of trust in the corporation which he served as stenographer and secretary for many years prior to its incorporation in 1906. His connection with the predecessors of W. C. Mason & Company began in 1893 and the intimate capacity in which he served peculiarly fitted him for the honorable post he ably fills. Belcher is an ancient name in Tolland county, Connecticut, and there Richmond S. Belcher was born during the first decade of the nineteenth century. He was succeeded by his son, Francis Jerome Belcher, born in Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, February 15, 1845, died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, May 21, 1902. During the earlier years of his business life he was employed in the textile industry, but later was proprietor of a meat market in Hartford, going thence to Glastonbury where he continued in the same business until his death. During his connection with the textile industry he also resided in Willington and South Manchester for short periods. He married Josephine Maria Smith, born in Brookfield, Vermont, December 3, 1840, daughter of John A. and Almira (Allen) Smith, of ancient Vermont family. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom grew to adult years: Herbert, of Glastonbury; Clarence, of whom further; Clinton, of South Glastonbury; Mrs. Grace Josephine Behnke, a resident of Glastonbury.

Clarence Belcher was born in Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, October 26, 1872. During his boyhood he resided in Willington, South Manchester, Hartford, the family moving to Glastonbury in 1881. He attended the public schools of these towns, finishing his studies with a course at Hunsinger's Business College in Hartford. There he acquired facility as a stenographer and after graduation was employed in that capacity with the New York & New England Railroad Company, located in the office

of the master mechanic. Six months were passed in that office, months which added materially to his business equipment and gave him entrance to the business world. He was just of legal age when in 1893 he entered the employ of J. J. Poole & Company as stenographer and private secretary, that company being later succeeded by W. C. Mason & Company. With the incorporation of the latter company in 1906 Mr. Belcher was elected treasurer, an office he yet most satisfactorily fills. He is also a director of the Hatch & North Coal Company and of the Hartford Wood Company.

Mr. Belcher married Maribel Agnes Yale, daughter of Charles F. Yale, of East Hartford. They are the parents of two sons: Yale Osmond and Philip Francis Belcher.

MULVILLE, James Henry,

Undertaker.

That sudden snap in the thread of life which removes a man from the world at the height of a career of usefulness and promise, is one of the most inexplicable things in the whole gamut of human experience. The completion of a life which has reached the full three score and ten brings with it an inevitable complement of sadness, but this is alleviated by the knowledge that that life has been lived to the full. But there is something infinitely more sad in the death of a man in the prime of life, before whom stretches the long vista of years in which full usefulness is to be worked out. This was the case in the death of James Henry Mulville, on January 4, 1909, in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, where he had been a life-long resident. Mr. Mulville was forty years of age, in the prime of life, successful in business and well known and liked in Waterbury.

James Henry Mulville was born in Waterbury, on August 25, 1869, the son of John and Bridget (Rice) Mulville, long residents of that city. His parents were natives of Ireland, but came to America early in life, settling in Waterbury, where their children were born, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Henry Newell, of Hoboken, New Jersey; Mrs. Robert Sutton; Nellie, unmarried; John; and George. Mrs. Mulville, Sr., survives her husband and makes her home on Oak street. James H. Mulville received his early education in the schools of Waterbury, and after being graduated from the elementary schools became associated with his cousin, William E. Dillon, in the undertaking business. When he entered the business, fresh from school, he was merely a youth, and in consequence of his being unable to start out for himself at so early an age, remained with his cousin for a number of years. When he reached the age of twenty-five years, however, he achieved his ambition of starting independently in business for himself. From the time when he first engaged in the undertaking business, Mr. Mulville was uniformly successful in it. As his business grew, he was from time to time compelled to move to larger quarters, which were variously located in different sections of the city. His first office was located in Judge Cowell's building, opposite Poli's Theatre. He remained here for a short time only, going next to the Troot Building. On March 20, 1895, he removed to the place where his business is still conducted by his wife, namely, the St. Patrick's Hall building, opposite the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. Mulville was closely identified with almost every phase of life in Waterbury, and actively interested in all civic affairs before the community. He was espe-

cially well known and liked in the fraternal organizations of the city, and in its social circles. He was prominent in the trade organizations of the undertaking business, being a director in the State branch of the Undertakers' and Funeral Directors' associations. He was a member of the following fraternal organizations: Waterbury Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fifth Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Hendricksen Council, Knights of Columbus; Court Meany, Foresters of America; Silas Bronson Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs; Court Waterbury, Ancient Order of Foresters; and the Waterbury Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He also belonged to the Patrick Sarsfield Club and the Brooklyn Athletic Club.

For a few years prior to the time of his death Mr. Mulville's health was not in good condition, and in seeking to better it he travelled extensively. There is no experience so broadening to a man intellectually, in fact in almost every conceivable way, as that of coming in contact with the conditions of life, society and thought, throughout the world. There is nothing which makes so much for tolerance and broadmindedness of character. Mr. Mulville was a keen student of the times and a keen observer, and very receptive of the impressions of travel, which left their imprint upon him, making him a cultured man. His last two trips in the interest of his health were made to Denver, Colorado, but failed to accomplish their purpose, and to the despair of all who knew him, and who saw the promise of his career, he died. He possessed a rare genius in making and keeping friends, and was popular to a degree which was enviable. His death was in every sense of the word a loss to the community.

On October 31, 1894, Mr. Mulville married Julia C. Kenney, daughter of John and Julia (McGrath) Kenney, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Mulville's parents came to America shortly after their marriage and settled in Wallingford, where on July 3, 1869, she was born. They moved to Waterbury while she was still a student in school and her education was completed in the schools there. She was one of seven children, all girls, namely: Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Julia, Annie, and Nellie, all of whom are married, with the exception of Mary and Annie, and all living in Waterbury. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Mulville are: James, died at the age of three years; Irene, unmarried, aged twenty years; John, eighteen years; Joseph, thirteen years; Cecelia, ten years. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception of Waterbury.

Upon the death of Mr. Mulville, his business was continued in his name under the management of John Joseph McAvoy, a resident of the city of Waterbury from early childhood and prominent in that city. Mr. McAvoy is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, and is unmarried. He is a member of several of the most important fraternal and social organizations of the city, among which are the following: Knights of Columbus, the Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, St. Mary's Alumni, the Brooklyn Athletic Club, and the Patrick Sarsfield Club.

CROTHERS, Thomas Davison, M. D.,

Specialist in Alcoholic Diseases.

Considering inebriety a disease, often one of heredity, Dr. Crothers has de-

voted the greater part of his professional life to its study, treatment and cure. His first public appearance as a specialist in alcoholic diseases was in 1875 as assistant physician at the New York Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and from that time until the present he constantly labored in that field as superintendent of public institutions, in his own private hospital, Walnut Lodge at Hartford, on the platform and through his able pen. He is as well known abroad as in his own country and his work, "Diseases of Inebriety," is a standard authority. He descends from a line of eminent Scotch surgeons who for a century have been professors and teachers in Edinburgh University. Maternally he descends from the Holmes family of Stonington, Connecticut, and the Smith family of Westchester, New York, both of Colonial and Revolutionary prominence.

Dr. Thomas D. Crothers was born at West Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, September 22, 1842, son of Robert and Electra (Smith) Crothers. His youth was spent on the farm and in obtaining a preparatory education. With his own savings, earned by teaching school in New York and New Jersey, he paid his way through Fort Edward Military Institute. He spent the years 1862-63 in the hospital of the Union army and in 1863 entered Albany Medical College whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1865, having had an unusual experience in army hospitals as well as the theoretical knowledge of a medical student. In 1865 he also pursued post-graduate courses at Long Island Hospital and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He then located at Galway, New York, there practicing his profession, 1866-70. In 1870 he located in Albany and three years later was appointed clinical assistant and lecturer at Albany Medical College, continuing as such during the years 1872-73-74-75, holding official connection with the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of Philadelphia as a member of the editorial staff. In 1875 he was appointed assistant superintendent and physician of the New York Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, there continuing until 1878, then resigned to become superintendent of Walnut Hill Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1880 he founded Walnut Lodge Hospital for the treatment of alcohol and opium inebriates and since that date has been president of the corporation and superintendent of the hospital.

In addition to the personal treatment and care of inebriates at the institution over which he has presided and still presides. Dr. Crothers has maintained constant relation with professional journals, societies and public movements along the line in which he specializes. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the American Temperance Association and editor of the society's organ, the "Bulletin." Previous to that appointment he had in 1887 visited England as one of the American delegates to the International Congress called for the study of inebriety. The British Society honored him with a public dinner in London and on that occasion he received many evidences of appreciation from eminent men who were familiar with his work. In 1889 and 1890 he delivered a course of lectures on inebriety before the students of his *alma mater*, Albany Medical College, and in 1893 published his "Diseases of Inebriety" (Treat & Company, New York). In November, 1900, he was elected professor of diseases of the brain and nervous system in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. Since 1876 he has been editor of the "Journal of Inebriety," a journal of national and international reputation among scientific

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James Henry White.

James Henry White

periodicals. In April, 1899, he was chosen vice-president of the international congress held in Paris for the prevention of alcoholic abuses, and on June 16, 1900, delivered the historical address on the medical study of the alcoholic question before the World's Temperance Congress in session at London, England. In 1901 he published "Drug Habits and Their Treatment," and in 1902 "Morphinism and Other Drug Diseases." In 1904 he published the first medical text-book on Morphomania, a second edition following, his work yet a leading authority. In 1911 he published "Clinical Study of Inebriety." He was one of the three representatives from the United States in 1906 to the Anti-Alcoholic Congress held at Stockholm, Sweden, and is professor of nervous and mental diseases and dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Massachusetts. He is ex-president of the American Editors Association, the national organization of the medical editors of the United States.

In a life of such unparalleled activity, continuing for forty years as a specialist, the prolific writings of Dr. Crothers and his constant appearance on the lecture platform have given his views, theories and opinions wide publicity. He has created a deep interest in his subject and controversy has at times raged about him. But his success has proved the strength of the opinions he holds and on two continents he has achieved high reputation in this branch of medical science. He is a member of the British Medical Society, the French Society for Psychological Research, the English Psychical Society, the Belgian Society of Mental Science, the American Association of Mental Science, The Hartford City, County and State societies, the American Medical Association, and many other medical and scientific societies. In 1912 he was made president of the New York Medico-Legal Society and has been reëlected since to the present time. He is a member of the Congregational church, is a Republican in politics, and holds all degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second. Dr. Crothers married, in 1872, Mrs. S. B. Risedorph, of Albany, New York.

WHITE, James Henry,

Musician, Manufacturer of Musical Instruments.

Through the perfection of the Angelus and the self-playing organ Mr. White and his family have achieved great distinction and also commercial reward. The family is of distinguished American ancestry, having been founded in America by Elder John Strong. The adoption of Mr. White's father by Judge James White, a prominent citizen of Marlboro, Connecticut, led to the change of the patronymic.

Elder John Strong, ancestor of all the known families of this surname in New England and virtually all in this country, was born in Taunton, England, 1605, a son of Richard Strong. The arms of the Strong family are as follows: Gules, an eagle displayed within a border engrailed. Crest: Out of a mural coronet, or, a demi eagle, wings displayed gold. The family was originally located in County Shropshire, England, but one of the family married an heiress of Griffith, County Caernarvon, Wales, and went thither to reside in 1545. Of this Welsh branch was Richard Strong, who was born in County Caernarvon in 1561, and in 1590 removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving beside his son John a daughter Eleanor.

John Strong lived at London and Ply-

mouth, and finally, having strong Puritan sympathies and convictions, he and his sister came to New England, sailing March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," landing at Nantasket (Hull), and settled in Dorchester. The sister married Walter Deane, a tanner of Taunton, Massachusetts, previously of Taunton, England. In 1635 John Strong removed to Hingham, was admitted a freeman, March 9, 1636, and removed to Taunton before December 4, 1638, when he was on the list of inhabitants and proprietors there, and remained there until 1645 or later. He was deputy from that town to the General Court in Plymouth in 1641-43-44, and removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was appointed with four others "to superintend and bring forward the settlement of the place." He settled finally, however, in Northampton, Massachusetts, with which his name has been associated since. He was one of the first and most active founders, for a full forty years a prominent and influential citizen, and prospered in his business as a tanner and husbandman. His tannery was on what is now the southwest corner of Market street, near the railroad station, and he owned some two hundred acres of land in and near Northampton. He was elected ruling elder of the church and ordained May 13, 1663. His first wife died on the passage or soon after landing in Massachusetts, and about two months later her baby died also. He married (second) in December, 1630, Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester. She died, the mother of sixteen children, July 6, 1688, aged about eighty years. He died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years. At the time of his death he had one hundred and sixty descendants, among whom were eighteen children and at least thirty-three grandchildren. He made over his lands during his lifetime to his children.

John (2) Strong, son of John (1) Strong, was born 1626, in England, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, February 20, 1698. He was a tanner by trade and an important citizen of Windsor. He married (second) in 1664, Elizabeth Warriner, who died June 7, 1684.

John (3) Strong, son of John (2) Strong, was born December 25, 1665, at Windsor, and died there, May 29, 1749. He married there, November 26, 1686, Hannah Trumbull, of Suffield, Connecticut, daughter of Deacon John Trumbull.

Deacon David Strong, second son of John (3) Strong, was born December 15, 1704, at Windsor, and died January 25, 1801. He was a farmer at Bolton, Connecticut, for sixty-five years was deacon of the Congregational church, and in 1730 moved from Windsor to Bolton, where he lived three miles from the center of the town on the road to Buckingham, then Eastbury. He married, May 3, 1732, Thankful, born March 5, 1709, died May 21, 1771, daughter of Moses Loomis, of Windsor, and Joanna (Gibbs) Loomis, who were married April 27, 1694. Moses Loomis, of Windsor, father of Mrs. Thankful Strong, born May 15, 1671, was son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis. Joanna (Gibbs) Loomis, wife of Moses Loomis, was born March 26, 1671, daughter of Samuel and Hepzibah (Dibble) Gibbs, of Windsor.

Ebenezer Strong, youngest child of Deacon David and Thankful (Loomis) Strong, was born 1754, lived in Bolton, and died in 1824. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a private in the company of Captain Thomas Pitkin from Bolton on the Lexington alarm; also in 1776 under Captain J. Wells. He married, August 24, 1779, Lucy (Kilbourne) Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Goodrich) Kilbourne, and widow of Daniel Lawrence, who was killed in the Wyoming massacre. She died April 28, 1793.

Captain Ethan Eli Strong, fourth son of Ebenezer Strong, was born October 8, 1789, at Bolton, and died there September 19, 1867. He was a farmer in his native town, and a member of the Hartford Phalanx. He married, December 10, 1812, Betsey Cowles, of Belchertown, born July 24, 1794, daughter of John Cowles.

John Remember Cowles Strong, son of Captain Ethan Eli and Elizabeth Betsey (Cowles) Strong, was born February 7, 1822, at Bolton, and died at Meriden, Connecticut, January 13, 1907. When an infant he was adopted by Judge James White, of Marlboro, Connecticut, and given the name of Henry Kirke White. His boyhood days were spent on the farm of his foster father, and his mental training was provided by the district schools and private study. Very early in life he developed a remarkable musical talent, and before he was twenty years old was widely known as a music teacher, having charge of various singing schools and choral societies. His quick ear and fine musical instinct made him readily expert in tuning various musical instruments, so that this gift provided him for many years with a livelihood. In 1841 he visited the West, and remained four years, occupied in piano and organ tuning. In 1845 he located in Colchester, Connecticut, where he became an assistant to Denison Smith, a manufacturer of musical instruments. Two years later Mr. White embarked in business for himself at New London, Connecticut, engaging in the manufacture of melodeons. Six years later the business was removed to Washington, New Jersey, where it was conducted four years, when the financial panic of 1857 crippled its activities, and the subsequent outbreak of the Civil War made the business still more difficult. For some years Mr. White resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in piano tuning. At the close of the Civil War he went to Brattleboro, Vermont, and took charge of the tuning and action department of the Estey Organ Works. His sons accompanied him in this removal, taking positions in the factory, where their inherited musical talent gained them rapid promotion. During the years 1876-77, Mr. White and his sons were associated with the late Horace C. Wilcox, of Meriden, Connecticut, in organizing the Wilcox & White Organ Company, which was established at Meriden. Mr. Wilcox was a man of wealth, head of a great silver manufacturing industry of Meriden, an able financier, and the combination of his capital with the great talent of the White family, resulted in the very rapid development of this industry, which prospered from the beginning. Its product soon found a world-wide market. Mr. Wilcox did not live many years after the establishment of the Wilcox & White Organ Company, but the genius and experience of Mr. Henry K. White was able to manage the industry with success, and to his energy, industry and good judgment the continued prosperity and growth of the concern were due. At the time of his death, in 1897, he was probably the oldest living maker of reed instruments, and he had just cause to rejoice and feel a pride in the development of the industry he founded. In 1877 the Wilcox & White Organ Company was incorporated, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1888 the Symphony or pneumatic self-playing organ was placed on the market by this company, and nine years later the first piano player, called the Angelus, the invention of Mr. White's son, Edward H. White, was brought out. The marvelous success of this instrument placed the company in the

lead among manufacturers of musical instruments in the country. The inventive genius of the Whites has made many improvements from time to time, bringing the Angelus and the Angelus pianos to such a state of perfection as to maintain the lead first established by these instruments. At the time the piano player was invented the capital of the company was seventy-five thousand dollars. In the following year the capital was doubled, and in 1910 it was increased to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1897 James H. White became president, and since that time successive enlargements have doubled the capacity of the plant. At the present time some four hundred people are employed in the establishment. Henry Kirke White held various public offices of trust and honor. He was alderman from the Fifth Ward, and for a time was acting mayor of the city. For many years he was a member of the school committee, was the first chairman of his district, and always took a lively interest in public education. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a Baptist. He was a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brattleboro, Vermont; Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar. Mr. White married (first) September 2, 1846, Lucy Cornwell, of Middletown, Connecticut, born January 2, 1825, died February 18, 1867, daughter of William and Julia (Roberts) Cornwell, of that town. Julia Roberts was a daughter of Asa Roberts, who was born March 1, 1777. Mr. White married (second) Mrs. Betsey Herrick, born July 12, 1840, daughter of Benjamin Stickney, of Dummerston, Vermont. His children were all born of the first wife, namely: James Henry, mentioned below; Edward H., mentioned below; Howard; Julia Cornwell, born March 8, 1862, married (first) May 15, 1883, Winfield Scott, deceased, and had Harold White Scott, born June 3, 1884; she married (second) June 4, 1896, Silas S. Donovan.

James Henry White, the eldest child of Henry Kirke White (Strong) and Lucy (Cornwell) White, was born September 26, 1847, at Westfield, Connecticut. In the public schools of Somerville, Washington and Phillipsburg, New Jersey, he received a good mental training, and while the family was living in Philadelphia, during the Civil War, he was employed in the department store of John Wanamaker, where he received a thorough business training. With his father he removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, was employed in the Estey Organ factory, beginning in the tuning department, and rose rapidly to a responsible position in that establishment. When the Wilcox & White Organ Company was established in Meriden, James H. White was thirty years of age, and he has been identified with the progress and development of that establishment to the present time, having been, since 1890, its president and treasurer. The affairs of the company have been wisely handled, and under his management it has prospered. One of the principal products of the establishment is the Angelus, regarding which a well known writer in "Harper's Magazine" says: "Beneficent Nature has placed within the soul of every human being the love of music. In every thousand she has picked a few for the richer dower of the ability to produce it. Among primitive people those mortals thus favored have been set apart for special honor, and even worshipped because of their god-like power of producing melody that would stir even the soul of a savage. If the power to produce music in a person be a great mark of genius, what may be said of those who have conceived and

perfected the means by which any one can produce it! This magnificent faculty, which means so much to every man or woman lacking musical genius and education, has been conferred upon universal mankind by Mr. H. K. White, his sons and grandsons, in the conception and perfection of the Angelus, by which everyone, from the child of three years to the musical artist, can play the piano with perfect technique and expression, limited only by the power of the player to feel the music being played. * * * The Angelus holds its position of pre-eminence because it is an original invention, whose inventors still live—father, son, grandson—all of unquestioned musical genius, still adding constantly to its powers, making it more human in its possibilities, more artistic in its wonderful effects. The imitator who must ferret his way around patent laws is naturally handicapped and his machine is merely mechanical. The Angelus alone gives soul to the music. Dominant, live, energetic, ambitious, capable genius makes the Angelus, to-day as ever, the pre-eminent and incomparable piano-player."

James Henry White is not only successful as a business man, but is also active in promoting the best interests of his home city, where he is popular and his worth highly appreciated. He is interested in several important enterprises of the city aside from the Wilcox & White Company; is a director of the Home National Bank, City Savings Bank, Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Company. An active member of the Congregational church, he has long served that body as a trustee; is a member of the Highland Country Club and the Home Club, and a sincere supporter of Republican principles and policies in public affairs. He has never sought for political preferment for himself, but has served as councilman from the Fifth Ward of Meriden as one of the duties of a good citizen. Wherever musical instruments are known, used and enjoyed, the name of Mr. White is a familiar one. He married, December 1, 1868, Kate Cheney, of Brattleboro, Vermont, born March 3, 1848, daughter of Samuel T. R. and Martha (Brown) Cheney, of that city. They have children as follows: 1. Frank Cornwell, born October 28, 1870, in Brattleboro; was educated in the public schools of that city, and is now vice-president and mechanical superintendent of the Wilcox & White Company, and is the author of various important improvements in the Angelus; he married, December 19, 1893, Charlotte Foster, daughter of Henry Foster, of Meriden, and has children: Ruth, born February 3, 1896, married, April 18, 1917, Frederic Parkman Warfield, of New York City; Henry Foster, born July 23, 1897; Frank Cornwell, Jr., born December 22, 1908. 2. Grace Ella, born January 26, 1874; was married, April 28, 1906, to Edward C. Goodwin, librarian of the United States Senate at Washington, D. C. 3. Flora May, born December 29, 1876; was married, June 15, 1904, to Harry H. Smith, son of Philip Smith, of Meriden; they have a son, Philip Huntingdon Smith, born August 3, 1905.

Edward H. White, inventor of the Angelus, son of Henry Kirke White (Strong) and Lucy (Cornwell) White, was born April 5, 1855, in Washington, New Jersey, and died September 15, 1899, in Meriden. From the time his father removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, the son was closely associated with him, and when the Wilcox & White Organ Company was established at Meriden, he superintended the tuning and voicing of the instruments. The original inventor of the

Angelus, he is justly entitled to a place among the great originators of the century. He was secretary and superintendent of the Meriden establishment, a man of domestic habits, devoted to his home, kind and considerate to employes, of a thoroughly lovable and attractive personality, a Republican in politics. He married, November 18, 1885, Mary, daughter of Bela and Mary Ellen Carter, who survives him, and has devoted her life to carrying out the benevolent and charitable work undertaken jointly by herself and husband. They had one child: Allan Hubbard.

Howard White, youngest son of Henry Kirke White, was born September 9, 1856, in Somerville, New Jersey, and died in Meriden, December 9, 1897. His education and training were similar to those of his brothers, and he was active in the development of the Wilcox & White Organ Company. He was instrumental in the improvement of the Symphony and Angelus, was a well known and valued citizen of Meriden, a social favorite, and generous to the poor and unfortunate. He was a member of the Home Club, and an earnest supporter of the Republican party in politics. He married, in 1880, Flora A., daughter of Russell J. Ives, of Meriden, and they had two sons: Russell S. and Stanley Butler, both of whom are connected with the business of the Wilcox & White Comany.

CORNING, Henry Franklin,

Business Man.

The career of Henry Franklin Corning sets at naught the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in Hartford, the city of his birth, Mr. Corning has attained high rank among business men and a reputation to be envied. He has based his business principles and conduct upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest; is a generous friend and a warm advocate of those who are battling for right and of principles and policies for the public good.

The maternal grandfather, Ralph Goodwin, was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. He learned the silver plating trade in the days of close plating, the process being as follows: The iron work was filed smooth; it was then tinned and brushed very smooth and then two sheets of silver were put on with the soldering iron; then the article plated in this manner was dressed off with leathers and cloths. These old cloths were saved when they had served their purpose, the accumulation was burned and the value of the silver recovered in this way amounted to eighty or ninety dollars per barrel of cloths. In those days they rolled their own silver. The business was originally located in a cellar on Church street, but after a few years it was removed to Kingsley street, from there to Central row and from there to Main street opposite Grove street. At one time Mr. Goodwin had twenty close platers at work, the profit from each worker amounting to about five dollars per day. This was the beginning of the business now known as H. F. Corning & Company, formerly Corning Brothers.

Henry Corning, Jr., father of Henry Franklin Corning, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 12, 1818, and died in January, 1904, attaining the great age of eighty-six years. After completing his studies in the schools of Hartford, he engaged in the dry goods business in New York City and so continued for fourteen

years. In 1858 he entered into business relations with his brother, Franklin Corning, and they were admitted to partnership in the father's business, which at that time was strictly silver plating, but shortly afterward they added carriage supplies, leathers, etc., conducting a jobbing business, handling coach and saddlery hardware. About the year 1877 they began making harness, and also began to add trunks and bags to their stock, and ten years later they also added to their stock small leather goods, such as pocket books, card cases, etc., for which they found a ready sale. Their harness trade increased to such large proportions that it became necessary to keep three men constantly on the road. Henry Corning, Jr., continued a member of the firm until February, 1900, when weight of years compelled him to withdraw, he being then eighty-two years of age. He was an excellent business man, upright and honorable, conducting his business upon a high plane. He was a Democrat in politics, served for several years as a member of the Common Council, served as police commissioner, was a candidate for the offices of city and town collector against Mr. Strong, and took an active part in every movement for the advancement of his native city. He was for many years senior warden of St. John's and Trinity Protestant Episcopal churches. Mr. Corning married, at Christ Church, Hartford, May 4, 1847, Mary Jane Goodwin, daughter of Ralph Goodwin, of ancient New England family, aforementioned. They were the parents of four children: Henry Franklin, of whom further; Jennie, died in childhood; Mary Elizabeth Kappell; Caroline Goodwin, died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1892. Mrs. Corning was a descendant of the well known Goodwin family, and her uncle on the maternal side, Eben Spear, was a ship carpenter and made a cane from a piece of timber taken from the old ship, "Constitution," when it was brought into New London for repairs. He cut the original timber and from that made the cane which is now in the possession of Henry Franklin Corning. He said it was so saturated with salt water that it was the hardest piece of wood he ever attempted to polish. He gave it to Ralph Goodwin, aforementioned, who had a gold head put on it. Henry Franklin Corning also has another cane made by his grandfather, Ralph Goodwin, which was given by the maker of it to his father, Moses Goodwin.

Henry Franklin Corning was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 28, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native city, and completed his education in boarding schools at Windham and Cheshire, Connecticut. He began business life on February 22, 1865, as clerk in the leather goods store of Corning Brothers, having previously served in that capacity during his school vacation in the year 1864. He received for his services for the first year $150, the second $175 and the third $200. He has never been engaged in any other line of business nor connected with any other enterprise than the one he entered as a lad of sixteen, more than half a century ago. Nine years after becoming a clerk he was admitted as a partner, and from that year, 1874, the firm name has been H. F. Corning & Company, Mr. Corning for many years having been senior member and controlling head. For more than sixty years the store has been located at No. 83 Asylum street, and the stock carried comprises a complete line of horse goods, trunks, bags, pocket books and leather findings. The customers of the store are legion, many of them having dealt there all their lives, succeeding their fathers and their grandfathers as patrons. The principles upon which the business

was founded have been strictly adhered to by each succeeding owner, fair and honorable dealing coupled with wise business management winning and holding public approval. Mr. Corning is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the City Club, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Corning married, November 12, 1873, in Trinity Church, Hartford, Connecticut, Mary Ellen Keney, daughter of Aaron Keney, of Hartford.

BUCKINGHAM, Charles Booth,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

As president of N. Buckingham & Company (Inc.), manufacturers and dealers in furniture, Mr. Buckingham occupies a position in the business life of Bridgeport formerly filled by his honored father, Nathan Buckingham, who when his son was sixteen years of age made him his business associate. He is a descendant of Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan, who arrived from England, June 26, 1637, and on March 30, 1638, settled in New Haven, removing to Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. He was one of the seven charter members of the church organized at New Haven, August 22, 1639, and his name is fifth in a list of the "Free Planters" of Milford, November 29, 1639. His son, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was ordained in 1670, but in 1665 had begun preaching in Saybrook, Connecticut, and was pastor of the Saybrook Church until his death, April 1, 1709. He was also one of the founders of Yale College and a fellow from 1700. On the maternal side, Charles Booth Buckingham traces descent from Richard Booth, who came from England to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1640.

Charles Booth Buckingham was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 20, 1847, son of Nathan and Mary (Booth) Buckingham, his father a manufacturer of Bridgeport. He was educated in the city public schools and until sixteen attended Strong's Military School, leaving to enter the employ of his father. From that time until the present he has been connected with the business, having begun at the bottom in the factory and worked his way to the topmost round. There is no detail of factory, store or office with which he is not personally familiar, and as president of N. Buckingham & Company (Inc.) he is at the head of an important business enterprise. The company are manufacturers and dealers in furniture and undertaker's supplies, transact a large business and are rated among the foremost houses of the city in their line. Mr. Buckingham is also treasurer of the company, trustee of the City Savings Bank, member of the Board of Trade and of the Business Men's Association. He is a man of energy and sterling worth, upright and honorable in all his dealings and highly esteemed.

Through his patriotic ancestry he gained admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, was a member of the State Board for six years, and in 1905-06 was president of General Silliman Chapter of the order. He is also a member of the Society of Patriots and Founders; Arcanum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Seaside Club. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious belief a Universalist. During his younger years he rendered five years of military service in the Connecticut National Guard.

Mr. Buckingham married (first) in March, 1875, Justine H. Bellows, who died in September, 1905, leaving two sons, Nathan C. and Earl M. Buckingham. He married (second) January 1, 1908, Christine S. Gillette, a native of Milford, Connecticut.

GROZIER, James H.,

Builder and Contractor.

It has now been nearly thirty years since Mr. Grozier first located in Holyoke, Massachusetts, later coming to New Britain, Connecticut, where he superintended the erection of the First Methodist Church, also the railroad station arcade. He then removed to Hartford, a city in which he has erected many important edifices and beautiful houses which may be regarded as monuments to his skill as a builder and to his reliability as a contractor. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since he began contracting in a small way, but his strict fulfillment of every contract, his conscientious regard for every detail and his manifest intention to pursue a policy of fair dealing, won him public confidence and enviable reputation. When his business became so extensive that greater capital and managerial force became a necessity, he incorporated as the J. H. Grozier Company, of which he is president and treasurer, thus adding to his staff of assistants men with a financial interest in the success of the business. He is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Hamilton) Grozier, of Linlithgow, Scotland, and grandson of James Grozier, of Linlithgow, a custom shoemaker, the Groziers an old Linlithgow, West Lothian, family. Alexander Grozier was a contractor and builder and taught his son his trade and business.

James H. Grozier was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, and there was educated. He learned his trade under his capable father in Linlithgow Bridge, and remained in his employ until coming to the United States in 1888. He went direct to Holyoke, Massachusetts, upon his arrival and worked at his trade one year before going to New Britain, Connecticut, where he remained three years. In 1892 he permanently settled in Hartford and a little later began business as a contractor and builder. With a thorough technical knowledge of building construction, strong native business ability and a well fixed principle of square dealing, there is little wonder that the business he so quietly and unostentatiously launched soon began taking on the dignity of an established enterprise. As completed contracts became his references, business increased, his force of workmen doubled, trebled and quadrupled, and in course of time there were few important contracts awarded in Hartford upon which he was not invited to estimate and bid. He remained in sole control of his large business until 1910, when it so far outgrew the ability of one man to manage its many details that he organized a stock company and incorporated it as the J. H. Grozier Company, general builders and contractors. He was chosen president and treasurer of the company, and with the enlarged opportunities of a corporation he has broadened his lines and increased his business. Among the many contracts of importance Mr. Grozier has fulfilled to the perfect satisfaction of municipality and owners, the following show the scope of his work and the character of those who entrust him with their property interests. He built the second section of the Hartford High School, Brown School Annex, Washington Street School, Manchester High School, Bloomfield Center School, Hockanum School, Burnside School, Bloomfield Town Hall, Hartford Hospital Addition, Institute for the Blind for the State of Connecticut, the spire of Trinity Episcopal Church, and was one of the contractors on the beautiful Prospect avenue house of Colonel C. L. F. Robinson. The industrial buildings he erected include the new addition to the Underwood Typewriter Company's plant, Whitney Manufacturing Company, Lan-

ders, Frary & Clark addition at New Britain, Peter A. Frassee plant, C. J. Bates factory at Chester, Connecticut; addition to Billings & Spencer plant, Hartford; additions to the plant of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, to the Cushman Chuck Company plant, the Hartford Special Machine Company, the Hartford Rubber Works, and many others, including his own beautiful residence at No. 91 Warrenton avenue.

Although essentially a business man and devoted to the interests he so ably manages, Mr. Grozier is a man of social habit and is associated with his fellowmen in fraternity and club. He is a member of Clan Gordan, No. 19, Order of Scottish Clans; Summit Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Thistle Bowling Club; Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Hartford Curling Club, the Hartford Automobile Club, the First Presbyterian Church, Wethersfield Golf Club, Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, and the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

He married, in Westbrook, Maine, Margaret McClellan Struthers, born in Glasgow, Scotland, daughter of William Struthers. Mr. and Mrs. Grozier have three children: Margaret S., married William H. Miner; Alexander Hamilton; Clarence James.

HALL, Russell,

Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer.

It is the lot of Russell Hall to be blessed with length of years, and few men have to their credit a better life record. From his eighteenth year until his arrival at octogenarian honors he has been engaged in business in Meriden as manufacturer and wholesale dealer in grocer's supplies, with a trade covering a large field, a man of energy and vision, honorable and upright in all his dealings, a man at once respected and loved. In his later years the heavier burdens of business management have been surrendered to younger but capable shoulders, although he preserves a deep interest and concern. In direct paternal line he traces descent from John Hall, born in England in 1605, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1676. Through his mother, Anna G. (Hall) Hall, he also traces to Rev. Samuel Hall and his wife, Anne (Law) Hall, a daughter of Governor Jonathan Law, of Connecticut, granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Eliot, and great-granddaughter of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, and of Governor William Brinton, of Rhode Island.

John Hall, the American ancestor, was one of the early settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was granted six acres in a division of land. He married, in 1641, Jane Wollen, who bore him nine children, all of whom lived to mature years and married.

Thomas Hall, fourth son of John Hall, the founder, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 24, 1649, his marriage to Grace Watson being the first to appear in Wallingford records. Their son, Jonathan Hall, died at the age of eighty-one years; his wife, Dinah (Andrews) Hall, whom he married May 12, 1703, survived him to the great age of ninety-nine years. Ezekiel Hall, son of Jonathan and Dinah (Andrews) Hall, was born at the Hall homestead, May 13, 1719. He married, October 20, 1743, Anna Andrews. Their eldest son, Benajah Hall, was born in that part of Wallingford, now included in the town of Meriden, October 24, 1744. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a pensioner. He married Ruth Francis, August 19, 1784, and they were the parents of Orrin Hall and grandparents of Russell Hall, of Meriden.

Orrin Hall, eldest son of Benajah Hall,

...ed Colt Fire Arms Exhibition at New ... Company's Hartford plant. J. ... Chester, Connecticut; ... Assistant Superintendent; ... the plant of the Colt ... Manufacturing Company, Coun... Cheshman Clock Company ... Standard Special Machine Com... Hartford Rubber Works, and ... including his own beautiful ... at No. 91 Westerly avenue.

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Orrin Hall, eldest son of Ben... ...

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Russell Hall

[illegible] Society

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was born June 5, 1785, grew up at the home farm, but in early manhood became an itinerant merchant, traveling through the towns and villages of Virginia, selling, exchanging and buying after the fashion of the day. That class of merchants, known as "tin peddlers," formed an important feature of country life and were welcome guests at the farm houses not alone for the household necessities they brought but for the news they carried from the outside world. Later Mr. Hall retired from the "road," returned to Meriden and thereafter engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in July, 1853. He married Anna Guy Hall, of Meriden. They were the parents of: Almon; Mariette, married Stephen Ives; Nelson Philo; Elvira, married Silas Ives; Margaret, died aged eighteen; Russell, of further mention; Martha, who died young.

Russell Hall, youngest son of Orrin and Anna Guy (Hall) Hall, was born at the homestead in Meriden, Connecticut, July 26, 1835, and there grew to youthful manhood, obtaining his education under the instruction of the veteran Meriden teacher, John Atkins. At the age of eighteen years, with a very slender capital, he began manufacturing tinware which he sold to the peddlers. His little venture proved profitable, and after eight years he added to his line of tinware manufacture a line of woodenware, and eventually a full line of grocer's supplies, dealing in wholesale quantities only. His business grew until he became one of the largest dealers in his line in the State, his salesmen covering a large territory. This business built upon quality of goods and upright dealing is a monument to the energy, enterprise and ability of its founder and lifelong manager, who in addition to oversight of manufacturing and selling departments, kept in touch with his customers throughout the entire territory covered by his salesmen, through regular visits. He became well acquainted through these regular visitations and very popular with his many customers, his genial, kindly nature and spirit of fairness winning him the regard of all with whom he came in contact, his being one of those rare natures whose good qualities shine brightest where acquaintance is closest, and in both business and private life he possesses a host of warm friends. In addition to his manufacturing and wholesale business, Mr. Hall acquired large real estate interests and did much to improve the properties he owned. He was a Democrat for years, but for some years past has been a Republican in politics, always taking a deep interest in public affairs, but never desiring nor accepting public office. Mr. Hall is a director of the Puritan Trust Company, of Meriden; an attendant of the Baptist church, and liberal supporter of the same.

Mr. Hall married (first) Emily Preston, daughter of Ira Preston. He married (second) January 28, 1866, Mary E. Baldwin, daughter of Ransom and Sarah (Twiss) Baldwin, granddaughter of James Baldwin, a Revolutionary soldier, son of Moses (2) Baldwin, son of Moses (1) Baldwin, son of James Baldwin, son of Joseph (2) Baldwin, son of Joseph (1) Baldwin, the first of the Baldwin name in Connecticut, his residence beginning in Milford in 1639, he coming from England with his two brothers, Nathaniel and Timothy. Moses (2) Baldwin served in the French and Indian War, while his son James rendered similar service during the Revolution.

Russell and Mary E. (Baldwin) Hall are the parents of six children: Luther Russell, died aged six years; Irving Baldwin, died aged four years; Lena Augusta, died aged two years; all succumbing to diphtheria in the month of December, 1875;

Wesley R., died in infancy; Bessie M., died aged thirteen years; Howard Baldwin, born May 1, 1881, his father's business associate and successor, who married Gertrude Wetmore, of Wallingford, one daughter, Lois B. Hall.

BARRETT, John Calvin,

Business Man.

About 1905 Mr. Barrett, a native son of Connecticut, and a practical pattern maker, located in Hartford and in a small way began business. With the years that business grew, the reputation of its founder became firmly established as a man of ability and honor, its demands leading him to organize as a stock company in 1909, as the John C. Barrett Company, wood and metal pattern makers. Of that company Mr. Barrett is president. The Barrett surname belongs to an ancient and honorable English family founded by a follower of William the Conqueror, who fought at Hastings in 1066 and is among those found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, that monument ordered erected by the Conqueror to commemorate the names of those there engaged with him in the battle which decided the fate of England. Barretts came to America among the early settlers of New England, but the ancestors of John Calvin Barrett remained in England until the Revolutionary War period, when William Barrett came with Burgoyne's army to subdue the rebellious colonists. William Barrett was captured with a detachment of British soldiers, and while being taken as prisoners of war to Albany he camped in New Hartford. He eluded the guards and made his escape, but did not rejoin the British army. He remained around the vicinity until the war closed, then permanently settled, marrying a daughter of John Spencer.

Calvin Barrett, a son of William Barrett, married Belinda Merrill, of New Hartford, and had a son, Jason Barrett, who lived in New Hartford. He married Dulcina Mullet and had a son, John C. Barrett, born in New Hartford, May 20, 1847. He learned the pattern maker's trade, which he followed in New Britain, Connecticut, for thirty-five years. In the spring of 1914, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which incapacitated him. He was a member of the Order of United American Mechanics and a man highly regarded as an artisan and as a citizen. He married Lillian Spencer, granddaughter of Michael Spencer, of Burlington, and daughter of Dwight Spencer, an olden time mechanic, a skilled pattern and gun maker of New Hartford and Burlington. He made the entire gun by hand and was well known all over the State as an expert workman. John C. and Lillian (Spencer) Barrett were the parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to mature years: Alfred J.; Myrtle J.; Susan A.; John Calvin, of further mention; Wilbur; Lucy; Jason M., and Julia. The family were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of New Britain.

John Calvin Barrett, son of John C. Barrett, mentioned above, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, May 5, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and grew to manhood. He learned the trade of metal pattern maker and worked at his trade in various localities, gaining wide experience and knowledge of every form and detail of pattern making. In 1903 he began working in a Hartford plant, and two years later began business for himself in a small way. He prospered and business so increased that a force of ten skilled men is employed in wood and metal pattern making at his plant. In August, 1909, the business was incorporated as the John C. Barrett Company, John C. Barrett president. Mr. Bar-

rett is a member of the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of Broadview Heights Chapel Sunday school, the Chapel a mission of South Park Church.

He married Harriet Morgans, daughter of William H. S. Morgans, of Berlin, Connecticut, the Morgans of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have six children: George Morgans, Clayton Spencer, Jessie Abigail, Ruth, Lillian, and John Wesley.

BANNON, Patrick Francis,

Representative Citizen.

This is a success worshiping age. The men whom we delight to honor are those who have accomplished something real and tangible, the significance of which we can grasp with our five senses, the men who have built up an industry or raised themselves from a position of obscurity and poverty to one of distinction and wealth. We demand success and, as though in response, we have progress in all the departments of material achievement such as the world has never before witnessed. Perhaps the most characteristic of all the achievements of the day is that which has taken place in the business world, in the line of industrial and commercial development, and it is the leaders of activity in this direction that are our choicest heroes. Patrick Francis Bannon, the distinguished manufacturer and man of affairs of Waterbury, Connecticut, is one of those who have risen by their own unaided efforts to a place of prominence in the city, and his career is as conspicuous for the high principles he observed in its course as for the success that has attended it. It may be said of him without exaggeration that he is a progressive, virile, self-made American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of this modern age, and who, in compassing his own success, is performing a corresponding service for the community of which he is a member.

Patrick Francis Bannon is a native of this country, having been born at Waterbury, Connecticut, November 22, 1855. He is, however, of Irish descent on both sides of the house, and inherits the strong virtues and ready intelligence that have made his race so successful in every calling and in every part of the earth where they have found their way. Mr. Bannon's grandfather, Patrick Bannon, was a farmer in County Westmeath, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1783. The greater part of his life was spent in his native country, and it was there that he was married and reared his children. His wife, who was a Miss Reid, also a native of Ireland, bore him seven children, all of whom are now deceased. In the year 1840, when he was a man fifty-seven years of age, he left his native land for good and came to the United States, where he settled in Waterbury and remained until his death in 1852, his age being sixty-nine years.

One of his seven children was William Bannon, the father of the present Mr. Bannon, who was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1826, and accompanied his father to the United States at the age of fourteen years. Waterbury became his permanent home and he soon found employment there with the great concern that for many years under the various names of Brown & Elton, Brown Brothers and Brown & Burnham, has manufactured drawn wire and similar products on a large scale. Mr. Bannon worked for this concern during many years of its existence, under all its different names, and finally died in Waterbury in 1902, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Margaret Carroll, like himself a native of Ireland, she having been born in County

Queens in the year 1830. They were the parents of ten children, only three of whom are now living. These are Patrick Francis, with whose career this sketch is particularly concerned; William, also a resident of Waterbury, and Elizabeth, now the wife of James Cunningham, of Waterbury.

From the day of his birth down to the present time Mr. Bannon has made Waterbury his home and the scene of his active career. He attended the excellent public schools of the city for his education and showed himself an apt and intelligent student. Later he entered the employ of the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company, dealers in brass goods, and there began his career in the industrial world which he is still following out. He did not remain with the brass concern a great while, however, but in 1874 secured a position with the Waterbury Farrell Foundry Company to learn the machinist's trade, which he had determined to take up. This was in 1874, when he was nineteen years of age, and from that time to this he has remained associated with this company. Mr. Bannon has all his life been possessed of the persistency that works slowly, but indefatigably towards its goal, in no apparent hurry to succeed, but none the less perfectly determined to reach the objective point eventually. His is that instinct of loyalty that makes a man continue in the old association, gradually working his way upwards towards the front, instead of, as in the case of so many brilliant men, breaking quickly away from all authority and embarking upon independent enterprises. And this was precisely Mr. Bannon's course. Slowly, but without pause, he made his way upwards, his intelligence and industry bringing him into the notice of his employers. He now holds the office of superintendent of the great works and is one of the directors of the company. The success of the concern is due in no small degree to his good business judgment and to his splendid management of the practical details of the running of the plant. There are very few men who understand the foundry business in every detail as well as Mr. Bannon, who has as it were grown up in it and become familiar with it at first hand, having himself worked at each step.

But it is not merely in his business that Mr. Bannon is prominent in the community. With the instinct for public affairs which marks so many of his race, he has entered politics and played an important part in local activities. He is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and it has been as a candidate of that party that he has been elected to various important city offices. Among the more important of these were that of member of the Board of Common Council of Waterbury, which he held during the early nineties, and treasurer of the city, to which he was elected in 1892 and held during four years. In both of these capacities he did invaluable service to the community, performing his responsible duties with great good judgment and entire disinterestedness. He was also a member of the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard of Waterbury, and from 1881 to 1884 was captain of Company G therein, and to this day he is familiarly called Captain Bannon among his personal friends and acquaintances. Mr. Bannon is a staunch member of the Catholic church, as his forebears before him have been for generations, and attends St. Margaret's Church, Waterbury, and takes a large share of the work of the parish upon himself. He is closely identified with social life in Catholic circles in the city and a member of a number of clubs and other organizations connected with the church, formally or informally, such as the Knights of Colum-

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John Drahur

...ss and ... at the Benevolent Leagu... ...is also a member of the Order ... United Workmen and the Home Benefit ... Association of Boston.

On September 17, 1889, Mr. Bannon was married to Margaret G. Thompson, of Waterbury, in which city she was born ... 18, 1865. She is a daughter of Rob... ... Thompson a native of County ... s, ... came to the United States a... ... and made his home in ... until his death. To Mr. and ... have been born four ch... ... lows: Helen A., December 20, ... M., June 20, 1892, Walter ... ber 2, 1896, and now a student ... Worcester Polytechnic Institute, ... and Richard C., January 8, ... a student in the Waterbury ... l, class of 1918. All the m... ... family, like Mr. Bannon ... Catholic church and it is h... ... that he has handed on the an... ... unimpaired to his children just ... estors handed it on to him.

...R. John,

Manufacturer.

... skilled mechanic John Deaker ... natural aptitude for the ... and after a term of service as ... journeyman and manager ... the business of ... he had learned in the machine ... kind of his own ... ... successful and although ... Waterbury's large manufacturing ... one of its ... ... at No. 70 North Main street ... to the ... of ... as well as to a ... ... business ... ... man which with ... ... day places him in ex... ... fully ...

... ..., his ... ... dispute ... and the scene of ... ... Deaker came ... ... where he remained ... Connecticut, ... about 1850. He was ... in Waterbury ... with the Holmes ... pany, one of the old ... ing concerns of the ... New York City ... ... to ... John ... ... yet surviving ... years. They ... deceased, was th... ... of Waterbury, ... from ... ... John ... Mary ...

John ... bury, ... attended ... early age ... Scoville ... ... with Thomas Kit... ... his own home shop ... knowledge which ... ...

John Drake

bus and the Catholic Benevolent League. He is also a member of the Order of United Workmen and the Home Benefit Association of Boston.

On September 17, 1889, Mr. Bannon was married to Margaret G. Thompson, of Waterbury, in which city she was born April 18, 1858. She is a daughter of Richard Thompson, a native of County Queens, Ireland, who came to the United States as a young man and made his home in Waterbury until his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Bannon have been born four children as follows: Helen A., December 20, 1890; Sadie M., July 20, 1892; William T., November 2, 1896, and now a student at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of 1919; and Richard C., January 8, 1900, now a student in the Waterbury High School, class of 1918. All the members of the family, like Mr. Bannon, attend the Catholic church, and it is his chief pride that he has handed on the ancient faith unimpaired to his children just as his ancestors handed it on to him.

DRAHER, John,

Manufacturer.

Son of a skilled mechanic, John Draher inherited a natural aptitude for the same pursuits and after a term of service as apprentice, journeyman and manager, succeeded to the business of Thomas Kirk, with whom he had learned the machinist's trade. As head of his own business he has been very successful and although his is not one of Waterbury's large industrial plants it is one of importance, his machine shops at No. 70 North Elm street being devoted to the construction of special machinery as well as to a general machine shop business. He is a good business man which, with his mechanical ability places him in excellent position to forcefully conduct a business replete with new problems each day. He is a son of John and Sophia (Dehn) Draher, his father born in Alsace, that much disputed province now war-racked and the scene of desperate conflict. John (1) Draher came to the United States about 1830, locating in New York City where he remained until making Waterbury, Connecticut, his permanent home about 1850. He was a skilled machinist, and in Waterbury was master mechanic with the Holmes Booth & Harden Company, one of the olden time manufacturing concerns of the city. He married, in New York City, Sophia Dehn, of Prussian birth, brought to this country when young. John (1) Draher, died in 1866, his wife yet surviving him at the age of eighty-five years. They had four children: Emma, deceased, was the wife of Valentine Bohl, of Waterbury; Sophia, the wife of William Schnitz, of Elgin, Illinois; Mary, wife of Frederick Illy, of Waterbury; John (2), of further mention, twin with Mary.

John (2) Draher was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, January 19, 1857. He attended the public schools, and at an early age received a boy's job with the Scoville Manufacturing Company followed by a term with the Atwood plant. He then began learning the machinist's trade with Thomas Kirk, of Waterbury, and in his machine shop acquired the skill and knowledge which distinguish him among machinists and machinery builders. Three years were spent as apprentice, then a term as journeyman under the same employer terminating only by Mr. Kirk's death in 1883. He continued in the same business until 1894, when he purchased the Kirk plant and has since conducted a general machine shop business employing about fifteen hands. He is president of the General Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1909 with plant at No. 68

North Elm street, engaged in the manufacturing of rivets, bolts, screws and burnished steel balls. He is also treasurer of the American Fastener Company, incorporated in December, 1915, to manufacture dress fasteners, supplanting the old hook and eye so long used. In earlier days he took an active part in public affairs, represented his ward in Common Council and has ever been a keen observer of men and events. He is a Republican in political faith, but is extremely independent in thought and action, supporting men and measures that command his approval. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of several other orders, turn vereins and clubs, is fond of hunting and fishing, holding membership in the Waterbury Rod and Gun and the Recreation Rod and Gun clubs.

Mr. Draher married (first) Bridget Keenan, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, daughter of Thomas Keenan, who bore him two children: Laura and John (3) Draher, the latter deceased. He married (second) Florence Geddes, of Waterbury, Connecticut. The family home is at No. 259 Cook street, Waterbury.

HENDERSON, John,

Man of Affairs.

John Henderson was born within eight miles of the city of Edinburgh, February 2, 1848. It was in this same region, made familiar to the whole world in Stevenson's wonderful pensketches, that his ancestors had resided generation after generation. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were millwrights.

The great-grandfather's name was John Henderson. He had a shop and employed a number of skilled workmen. Much of his work was in connection with the introduction of the paper making machinery that superseded the old hand process of paper making. To him and his wife, Ellen (Wilson) Henderson, were born six sons and three daughters, all of whom grew up and did their share of useful work and also contributed something to the joy and mirth of their friends and neighbors.

The grandfather, Robert Henderson, came to this country in May, 1854, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Cowan) Henderson, one son, Robert, and his wife; two daughters and their husbands, Margaret (Mrs. James France); Janet (Mrs. Thomas White); one son, James, unmarried, and also a dozen grandchildren. Another daughter, Ellen, with her husband, Alexander Borthwick, and three children came three years earlier. They all settled at Norwich, Connecticut, and there the father and mother, the three daughters and two of the sons-in-law died and were buried. The sons, Robert and James, still live at Norwich. John, the oldest son, and his wife, Elizabeth (Hunter) Henderson, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Ewart) Hunter, and eight children came in the summer of 1860. One of the children (James) died at Norwich at the age of eleven years in 1863. Another (David) died at Waterbury in 1909, at the age of fifty-nine years. One died in infancy in Scotland.

The seven children now living are: Robert, Elizabeth, John, William D., Alexander B., Annie, and Thomas, who was born in Waterbury. Robert lives in Thomaston, and Annie (Mrs. William H. Marigold) in Bridgeport; all the others live in Waterbury.

At Norwich the father was employed by the Chelsea Paper Company at his trade of millwright. There he stayed nearly four years, then came with all his family to Waterbury. In Waterbury he was about fifteen years with the Farrell Foundry & Machine Company, then twen-

ty years with the Waterbury Brass Company. When about eighty years old he retired from active life. His death occurred in his eighty-ninth year on June 12, 1910.

John Henderson passed the first twelve years of his life near Edinburgh, and there he received his education at the local schools. At the age of sixteen he began his apprenticeship to the machinist trade. In 1880 he and his brother, Alexander B., also a machinist, opened a machine shop and are still carrying on the business here in Waterbury. Mr. Henderson is a well known figure in the city. Two years he served on the old boards of road commissioners and sewer commissioners. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city. Six consecutive times he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Centre School District. For all the offices to which he was elected he was nominated without being consulted. He regarded his election as a call to duty and tried in every instance to render the best service of which he was capable. As an example of his public spirit and disinterestedness, it may be remarked, that not being aware that members of the Board of Education received any salary he was surprised when a check was handed to him and at once turned it over to the fund for the founding of the Waterbury Hospital.

A story of political intrigue ought here to be told. Once at a Republican caucus a committee was appointed to nominate school officers and report to an adjourned meeting. Before the adjourned meeting was held one of the committee went to Mr. Henderson and told him that neither he nor the Rev. R. W. Micou, one of the most useful members of the Board of Education, had been re-nominated. Mr. Henderson then spent a good deal of time arousing the friends of Mr. Micou and they turned out in great force at the adjourned meeting. General Kellogg made a stirring speech in favor of Mr. Micou and he was re-nominated without any opposition. Another gentleman then asked, "What is the objection to Mr. Henderson?" As no one answered he also was re-nominated without opposition. Being one of four Republicans who were nominated but only three of whom could be elected Mr. Micou was defeated at the election and Mr. Henderson was one of those elected. A prominent Democrat told Mr. Henderson afterwards that having a large majority in the district and being sure of the election of their own ticket the Democrats always determined which of the Republicans should be defeated. They defeated him by instructing a number of their men to vote the Republican ticket and to scratch a certain name from it.

At Salem, New London county, Connecticut, on April 22, 1872, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Margaret Murray, daughter of Gilbert and Janet Murray, of that town, who came from Scotland in 1855 with a large family of children. Both of the parents died and are buried at Norwich. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson four children have been born as follows: John M., Gilbert M., Arthur and Charles. John M. Henderson is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and is now a mechanical engineer, making his residence at Rome, New York State. He was married, November 14, 1911, to Charlotte Dunne, of Moira, New York, and they have one child, John C., now two years of age. John M. Henderson was for five years connected with Company A, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, before his removal to Rome, N. Y. Gilbert M. is associated with his father in business. He was married, January 7,

1903, to Agnes Mackie, a native of Scotland, and they have one child, a daughter, Margaret, now eight years of age. Arthur and Charles Henderson were twins and are both deceased. The former was a lawyer with a growing practice in Waterbury, and died at the age of twenty-seven years in the month of November, 1904. He was connected with Company A, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, for three years. Charles died in December, 1892, when but fifteen years of age.

Mr. Henderson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Third Congregational Church of Waterbury, which on his initiative was organized in 1892. When the West Side Savings Bank was founded in 1889 he was elected a director and still occupies that office.

As a private citizen Mr. Henderson has constantly labored for the improvement of the Brooklyn and Town Plot District, so called, in which he has resided more than thirty-five years. Better streets and new school houses and a Congregational church (the only Protestant church in the district) are some of the results obtained through his efforts. Much was done at his own expense, as when he got Alder street laid out and later got a map of the district made which was printed in the Waterbury "American," June 26, 1905, showing where another bridge was needed across the river and where several new streets were also needed, one of which would necessitate the removal of his dwelling house which was only fifteen years old. When the said street was made he asked that the damages be determined by three disinterested persons, but the lawyer who was mayor of the city at that time wished to have the case go to the Superior Court. At the trial he acted as attorney for the city and was well remunerated for his services. The net compensation that Mr. Henderson received only covered the expense of a new house of smaller size. The land went for nothing. The public now has the use of the bridge and some of the new streets that were shown on his map. In no case was personal gain derived or looked for. A woman and her husband, residents of the district, saw a place when traveling where the streets were in as bad condition as their own used to be. When they returned she told Mr. Henderson that when they saw the resemblance her husband said, "there is no John Henderson here."

Having started the movement to get a church built in the district he and the minister-to-be were appointed to raise the money to build it. Men and women of different denominations contributed generously in sums ranging from five to five hundred dollars. The late Mr. R. K. Brown said to the minister as he gave his check that seeing Mr. Henderson was identified with the movement he had no hesitation about giving it. Mr. Henderson's own contribution, in land and money together, was more than a thousand dollars. Besides the church building he aimed to have a parsonage and then a pipe organ provided. The building and the organ were in due time provided but not the parsonage. A gentleman who was well-to-do in the world expressed his intention of donating a parsonage in whole or in part and desired that the matter be placed entirely in his hands. He built a house that for several years was called the parsonage. Three ministers occupied it successively for a short time and paid him rent. But he gave up his good intention and turned the house into two tenements. The church could have done for itself what he prevented it from doing. In the Congregational System there is no

supervision of the churches. The one mentioned has had many ups and downs but it still survives and it will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in about four months. Mr. Henderson is glad of the opportunities he has had to promote the welfare of the community; the joy of effort and achievement has been his reward.

MAY, Albert Abraham,

Undertaker, Civil War Veteran.

Albert Abraham May was born March 17, 1844, in Northfield, Vermont, son of Hustin and Nufflet (Duphiney) May, and is of English and French ancestry. He was reared in Ludlow, Vermont, and graduated from Black River Academy in 1860. When the first call was made for troops, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. May was one of the earliest to respond, enlisting April 20, 1861, and serving as a private in Company I, Second Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Falls Church, and was honorably discharged in 1863, only to reenlist in the same company and regiment, becoming corporal. As a veteran he took gallant part in the battles of the Wilderness, the Seven Days Fight before Richmond, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and the two battles of Petersburg, participating altogether in twenty-seven engagements. Perhaps it was not wonderful that Mr. May should suffer for his gallantry, but he is one whom his country should ever remember with pride and gratitude. He was wounded six times, the first time in the face, in 1862, at Falls Church, Virginia. Carried from the battlefield of the Wilderness, in 1864, with a shattered leg, he bravely won his promotion, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1865, as second lieutenant.

Returning home, Mr. May, after a season of recuperation, went to Boston, and later to Dedham, Massachusetts, and there engaged in the grocery business for seven years. In 1878 he located in Salem, Massachusetts, and was there engaged as a carpenter for the Boston & Maine Railway Company until 1886, when he was appointed a member of the police force of that city, and served most acceptably for nine years. In April, 1896, he established the Pequod Business College in Meriden, Connecticut, which was regarded as one of the best institutions in the State. It was brought to a high standing through the untiring efforts of its founder, and the able assistance of his wife, who was an expert stenographer and very apt in the way of giving instruction in that useful branch of industry, as well as a business woman of rare foresight. As a progressive and busy citizen, Captain May naturally became in time connected with enterprises outside of the business college, among which was the undertaking establishment of the Sturgis & May Company. In time the sole responsibility of this establishment fell upon him, and the business college was resigned to other hands. Captain May has been very active in the social and fraternal affairs of Meriden, and long has been a leading member of Merriam Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was long commander; is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, of which he was worthy patron; the Pilgrim Fathers, of which he has been governor; Meridian Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs, of which he was archon; the New England Order of Protection; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Colonial Club, Meriden, and other beneficiary and social organizations. He has always been a sincere and steadfast

supporter of Republican principles in matters of government. A very active member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, he was many years a teacher in its Sunday school, and long its capable and beloved superintendent. In every way he has fulfilled the requirements of a good citizen, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

Mr. May married (first) December 31, 1865, Charlotte E. Hooker, daughter of James B. Hooker, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She died November 15, 1895. He married (second) October 3, 1897, Rose Emery, daughter of Job and Abigail (Simpson) Emery, of South Berwick, Maine. Child of first marriage: George Albert, a dentist of Boston, married Eva Ellsworth, and died December 23, 1899; children: Albert Ellsworth, and Gladys Irene, married William H. Hurlburt, of Peabody, Massachusetts. Mrs. May is an active member of Meridian Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she was conductor; a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, in which she has also held office; lieutenant-governor of O. H. Platt Colony, of the Pilgrim Fathers; a member of the New England Order of Protection; Rebekah Lodge of Meriden, also a member of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. As may be inferred, she is a lady of high attainments, social and intellectual.

DALLAS, Alexander,

Florist.

Among the many peoples that make up the group that we think of as civilized there is a certain number that have in common a certain dominant quality which gives them the position of leaders among the others, and that, not only as peoples, but as individuals in their dealings with the individuals of other races. Not the least of these is the Scotch people, whose enterprising sons have spread far and wide over the earth and in all parts thereof have proved their quality as leaders, rising to positions of honor and influence, and achieving fame in a myriad different callings. The United States has been one scene of their successes, and they may be said to have formed one of the most valuable, if not one of the largest, elements in the complex citizenship of the country. A good example of the above proposition may well be found in the person of Alexander Dallas, the successful merchant and business man of Waterbury, Connecticut, now at the height of his success and prominence in the city of his adoption.

Alexander Dallas was born in Morayshire, Scotland, on October 22, 1850, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Mann) Dallas. The place of his birth was the estate of Sir Gordon Cummin, and it was upon that beautiful place that he grew up to his young manhood. He went to school during the years of his childhood, but at the early age of thirteen years he gave up his studies and began his apprenticeship as gardener in the gardens of the estate where he worked for some four years, learning all the detail of his trade. He then went to the estate of the Duke of Gordon where he secured employment, remaining there another year. In the year 1872, when he was twenty-two years of age, Mr. Dallas left his native land and came to the United States of America, settling for a time in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where his brother, John Dallas, had already made his home. Here he engaged in business with his brother, the association lasting upwards of three years, and here also his wife and mother joined him. The young man was possessed of his full share of enterprise and self-confidence fostered by the fact that his father had

died when he was but six weeks of age and he had consequently been thrown on his own resources at an early age. His mother died sometime after her arrival in Bridgeport, and a little later he severed his connection with his brother and removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, which has since that time continued to be his home. The brother went to Danbury, Connecticut, where he eventually died. Upon coming to Waterbury, Mr. Dallas purchased the florist establishment of James McWhinnie and since that time has conducted it with ever growing success. Besides his detailed knowledge of the business, Mr. Dallas possesses many qualifications to succeed therein. He is naturally fond of plants and has the disposition that makes work with them and the kind of association with nature that it entails attractive. The business of which he is now the head is of large proportions and he has established a reputation for straightforward dealing and readiness to fulfill every obligation second to none.

Mr. Dallas finds time, in spite of the demands of his business, to participate actively in the fraternal life of the city and is a member of several important orders including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a Free Mason and belongs to the local bodies of that order up to and including the Clark Commandery, Knights Templar. He has always been strongly religious in his feelings and convictions, is a Congregationalist in belief and attends the First Church of that denomination in Waterbury. Of this he has been a member ever since he came to the city and a deacon for many years.

Mr. Dallas was married at Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Catherine Thomson, who was also a native of Scotland. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mann) Thomson, of Roxburghshire, where she was born and whence she came to the United States just one year after Mr. Dallas. Her parents, however, remained in their native land and eventually died there. To Mr. and Mrs. Dallas five children have been born, as follows: Alexander Thomson Grant, who died at the age of eighteen years; Agnes Lambert, who died at the age of four; Elizabeth Thomson, who died at the age of two; John Thomson, born in the year 1881, a graduate of Yale University and of the New York Theological Seminary where he received the degree of LL. D., and is now a brilliant young clergyman, assistant head master and chaplain at Taft's School, Watertown; Walter, born in 1885, and now associated with his father in business, with the office of secretary and assistant treasurer.

McGRATH, John Henry, M. D.,

Physician.

We Americans owe our national existence to the great migratory impulse that has driven the European races out over the surface of the earth to seek new homes and new ventures. Many are the factors that have contributed to this impulse, civil or religious oppression at home, the pure love of the unknown, dreams of the wealth or power or fame to be gained, all have played their parts, and the sum total of them all has resulted in this great nation that we see about us and to which we consider ourselves so fortunate to belong. Many of the peoples abroad have given us most generously of their children, others again have been more niggardly, and our gratitude to these has been more on account of the quality than the quantity of the contribution. In the person of Dr. John Henry McGrath, however, we have a representative of a race to which

we should be thankful for both quality and quantity for in the case of Ireland we have received an unusually large proportion of its population and the virtues and abilities which they have brought here and transplanted into our social and political soil constitute one of the most valuable elements therein.

Dr. John Henry McGrath, who in his own person is a fine example of the characteristic virtues and talents of his race, was not born in Ireland, but in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 23, 1883. He is, however, of Irish parentage, both his father and mother having been born in that country, the former in County Tipperary and the latter in Limerick. Both sides of the family bore the name McGrath, although of no relation to one another, and both originally came from County Limerick, where Mr. McGrath's paternal grandfather was born. The father, Patrick Joseph McGrath, spent his childhood and the major part of his early youth in his native Tipperary, but came to America while still a very young man and settled in Saratoga, New York. He did not remain in that city for a great time, however, but came to Waterbury, Connecticut, and made that city his home until his death, October 20, 1896. He was very successful in his business here and it was in the Connecticut city that he met Nora McGrath, who had come to this country as a young girl. They were married and became the parents of six children as follows: Margaret Agnes, now the wife of H. J. Carroll, of Waterbury; Nellie, died at the age of four years; John Henry, mentioned at length below; Thomas Francis, born October 20, 1884, married Della Dayfield, of Torrington, Connecticut, who bore him one child, Edward; James Charles, born February 10, 1886, married Agnes Brennan, of Waterbury, and is the father of one child, James; William, who died in infancy.

Dr. John H. McGrath, of this sketch, has made his native city of Waterbury his home up to the present time and practically all his associations are with it. He began his education there at the local public schools, graduating from the Waterbury High School in 1901. From there he went to Niagara University, graduating with the class of 1904. During his course in the latter place Dr. McGrath definitely decided upon medicine for his career in life, and upon graduating therefrom went directly to the Medical School of Yale University. He had already established a reputation as an excellent student, and here he added greatly to his name, drawing the favorable attention of his instructors and masters to himself. He graduated in 1908 and then entered the New Haven General Hospital as an interne for the sake of the practical experience. He remained a year in that institution and then went to Hartford, remaining for six months, gaining more experience in the St. Francis Hospital of that city. He became greatly interested in hospital work and in the problem of hospitals generally during this period, an interest which was to bear important fruit. It had always been his intention to return to his native town to take up his practice and it now occurred to him that Waterbury was decidedly in need of a first-class hospital and that there was a fine opening for such an institution there. Accordingly in 1909, having remained his six months at the St. Francis Hospital, he came to Waterbury, bringing with him several Sisters of Mercy from that institution and at once opened St. Mary's Hospital there. He was himself the first house physician of St. Mary's and under his skillful management the institution has flourished, and has played and still plays a very important part in the life of the community. Dr. McGrath also began a private practice in the city which has ever

since that time grown rapidly and finally forced him to give up much of his work in connection with the hospital. He is still connected with it as its radiologist, however, and he still retains his great interest in its work and does much to advance its interests and assure its success. He has gained a wide recognition in that part of the State as a physician of unusual skill and knowledge and is regarded generally as one of the leaders of his profession there, despite his youth. In the year, 1909 he was appointed city physician of Waterbury, and served a year in that capacity, doing an invaluable service to the community during that time.

It is not only in connection with his profession, however, that Dr. McGrath has become a prominent figure in the community life of the place. He is a member of a great many organizations and societies of all kinds and actively participates in their affairs. His religious belief is in the Catholic faith, of which he is a faithful member, and he attends the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Waterbury. He is a member of the St. Joseph Temperance Society, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Sarfield Club, the Knights of Columbus and the various fraternities of the Moose, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and others.

Dr. McGrath was united in marriage with Mary Fitzgerald, of Waterbury, on June 20, 1910. Mrs. McGrath is a native of Waterbury, born March 10, 1888, a daughter of John and Frances (Fitzmaurice) Fitzgerald. Her father was a road foreman for the city all his active life, and died March 20, 1914, at the age of forty-eight. He was a native of Ireland as was also his wife, Frances (Fitzmaurice) Fitzgerald, who was but a child when she married Mr. Fitzgerald, and is now residing with Dr. McGrath in Waterbury. She is now forty-two years of age. To Dr. and Mrs. McGrath have been born three children as follows: John Patrick, who died in infancy; Margaret Agnes, born June 20, 1912; and Mary Frances, born March 12, 1914.

ANDERSON, Percy Paul,

Real Estate Expert.

A native son of Bridgeport, Mr. Anderson has here spent the greater part of his life and is active in the business, social and political life of his city. He is a son of J. J. and Emily Wheeler (Dyer) Anderson, his father coming to Bridgeport from St. Louis, Missouri, but his mother a member of an old and influential Bridgeport family. She was a daughter of William B. Dyer, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, a banker and one of the leading financiers of his day. He married Emily Bowen, a woman of strong character and an untiring worker for charity and benevolence.

Percy Paul Anderson was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 6, 1874. He attended private school and high school until sixteen years of age, then entered the employ of the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport and there continued four years. He had an ambition to thoroughly master the banking business, and after leaving the Pequonnock National Bank he spent one year in the service of the Bridgeport National Bank. His progress had been satisfactory in both banks, but he decided to enter business for himself. In pursuance of a well thought out plan he resigned his position, made his headquarters in New York City and began dealing in lumber in wholesale quantities. He operated in the South principally, purchasing from the mills their output of hard wood lumber and southern pine and selling in New York City and vicinity. He spent five

years in successful operation along those lines, then became interested in Bridgeport real estate and returned to his native city, where he has since remained. He formed a partnership with his brother, Clarence D. Anderson, and as Anderson & Company conducted a general real estate and insurance business for five years, when they dissolved, Percy P. Anderson continuing in the same business under his own name. He has built up a very successful agency and is one of the largest operators in the city. He owns and controls much valuable real estate in the city and is a recognized authority on property values, being often called as an expert appraiser by the city, by corporations and private individuals. He has promoted many business enterprises now in successful operation in Bridgeport and with some of them yet retains an active interest. He is a director of the First Bridgeport National Bank, has served the city on the Board of Appointment and is an ex-president of the Bridgeport Fire Underwriters Association, an office he resigned in January, 1917. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the City Board of Trade, active in the work of both. In club life Mr. Anderson takes an active part, belonging to the Seaside, Contemporary, Bridgeport Yacht and Brooklawn Country clubs. He is an enthusiastic motorist and enjoys his cars to the limit. Athletics, golf, hunting, fishing and yachting all appeal to his nature and he indulges in such recreations as opportunity offers. He was formerly a member of the society committee of the old North Congregational Church, and is now a member and secretary of the financial and building committees of the United Congregational Church.

Mr. Anderson married Florence N. Hawley, daughter of Charles H. Hawley, of Bridgeport. They are the parents of: Hawley Dyer, died aged four years; Virginia Hawley and Paul Hawley Anderson. The family home on Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, is the abode of hospitality and good cheer, both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson being popular entertainers, and in society.

McDONALD, Edward Joseph,

Attorney-at-Law.

A splendid example of the sterling traits and characteristics of the Irish race is to be found in Edward Joseph McDonald, one of the rising lawyers of Waterbury, Connecticut, who, although not himself a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in the city that has always been his home, is nevertheless the son of parents who were born and who spent their childhood in that beautiful country.

Edward Joseph McDonald, Sr., the father, was born in the little village of Ballyrone, County Queens, Ireland, and came to the United States as a mere youth prior to the Civil War. He was a lad of unusual cleverness and enterprise and, in spite of his youth and the fact that he was alone in a strange land, he soon found employment and rapidly made his way up the ladder of advancement. He settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, and worked for many years in the mills there, finally attaining the position of foreman in the great plant of the Rogers & Hamilton Company, which position he held until his death, in 1905, during which time he made an enviable name for himself as an honest and reliable man, a name to which his son has succeeded. He married, at Waterbury, Margaret Johnson, who also came to the United States from Ireland at an early age, and whose death occurred in Waterbury, Connecticut, in March, 1915. Born to them were seven children of

whom five are still living, as follows: Mary, who is a resident of Waterbury and is employed as a stenographer in that city; William, a machinist of Waterbury; Sarah, a teacher in the public schools of Waterbury; Margaret, who is serving in a similar capacity; Edward Joseph, of whom further. The deceased children were Joseph and James, whose deaths occurred at the ages of twenty-four and twenty-six years respectively.

Edward Joseph McDonald was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 12, 1886, that city having been his home ever since. He obtained his education in the public schools and was graduated in 1905 from the well known Crosby High School. He was a lad of unusual talent and proved himself a student of more than average intelligence and industry. Altogether it seemed inexpedient that he should learn a trade or enter the mills as his father had done, and he eventually secured a position with the "Waterbury Democrat" as reporter, that paper maintaining the highest standards, and the training that the young man received upon its staff was one which is sure to benefit him highly, and Mr. McDonald is a man to profit to the fullest extent by such an opportunity. He remained in that capacity for seven years, during which period he became very well known in the city, especially in political circles, and wherever he was known he was popular. In 1912 he was chosen to fill the position of clerk of the Board of Public Charities, in which he has served most efficiently to the present time (1916). It became obvious to Mr. McDonald a few years ago that if he should master the profession of law and enter upon its practice it would serve his purpose in a number of ways. He regarded the study of law as a most admirable mental training, and he also felt that it would prove serviceable in the discharge of his public duties and would make him a more valuable servant of the people. Accordingly he began a course of study along that line, in addition to his other duties, and in 1915 passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice at the Connecticut bar. He has recently opened a law office in the old Odd Fellow's building. Mr. McDonald does not confine his attention to his professional and official duties, but is a prominent figure in the general life of the community. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and takes an active part in its affairs. In religious belief he is a Catholic, as his ancestors have been for many generations, and attends St. Margaret's Church in Waterbury, being a liberal supporter of the philanthropic work of the parish.

Mr. McDonald married, in Waterbury, November 6, 1912, Winifred J. Weiss, a native of Waterbury, a daughter of Charles Weiss, both deceased, who were lifelong residents of that city. Charles Weiss was one of the prominent dentists of Waterbury, practicing his profession there for many years, and was well known and highly esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are the parents of two children: Edward Joseph, 3rd., born January 3, 1914, and Robert J., born July 15, 1915.

Mr. McDonald has just attained the age of thirty years and he is already one of the prominent figures in the affairs of the city, so that it needs no very great share of the prophet's special vision to predict for him a brilliant future and a place of great influence and honor in the community.

PEASE, Simeon,

Public Official.

A prominent figure in public life today in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, is Simeon Pease, who, from the time he came to make his home there, has been greatly identified with the life of the town and of Fairfield county generally.

Born July 26, 1862, at Trumansburg, New York, Mr. Pease was a son of Benjamin Franklin Pease, and a grandson of Simeon Pease. The latter was a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Enfield, but came to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, New York, while still a young man, about 1812, and built there the first frame house in that section. He married Cynthia Markum and they were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living at the present time (1916) among whom is Benjamin Franklin Pease, father of Simeon Pease. He was born at Trumansburg, New York, April 10, 1839. Later in life he removed to Connecticut, and now resides in the village of Greenfield Hill, which has been his residence for the past twenty-six years. He is a farmer by occupation and derives from his operations a considerable degree of success. He was married at Trumansburg, New York, to Augusta A. Pratt, a native of Trumansburg, New York, daughter of Ephraim S. and Hulda (Williams) Pratt, Mr. Pratt having been a native of Massachusetts and having moved to Trumansburg at an early date. Mr. and Mrs. Pease were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, and those that survive are as follows: Simeon, of whom further; Augustine H., now a resident of Greenfield Hill, Connecticut; Cora, now the wife of F. E. Perry, also of Greenfield Hill, Connecticut; Benjamin Franklin, Jr., a resident of the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Ephraim S., a resident of Buffalo, New York; James A., a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and William H., a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Simeon Pease spent the early years of his life in his native town, Trumansburg, New York, and there attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, after which he went West and located at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he pursued a course of study in the South Missouri State Normal College, graduating therefrom in 1881. Upon his return to New York State, he taught in the schools of Seneca and Tompkins counties for a short period of time. After a residence of about five years in this locality, he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, his efforts being rewarded with a large degree of success. He was, even at that time, recognized as a leading figure in the rural community of which he was a member, and was elected to offices of trust and responsibility which he has filled capably and efficiently. The first position which he was called upon to fill was as member of the School Board of Fairfield, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1916). He was one of the first selectmen of Fairfield, holding the office for five years, and for six years was a member of the Board. His next public office was as county commissioner of Fairfield county, the duties of which he performed for twelve years to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1909 he was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut, his service being noted for promptness and thoroughness, and he was appointed a member of the committee on humane institutions. In 1914 he was elected sheriff of Fairfield county, taking the oath of office on

June 1, 1915, and at the present time is capably performing the duties connected therewith. Aside from his business and politics, Mr. Pease figured prominently in the interests of Fairfield and Bridgeport, taking a leading part in several departments of the community's life. He is a member of the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Greenfield Hill Grange, No. 133, Patrons of Husbandry; of Fairfield Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; of the Algonquin Club, of Bridgeport, and of the Bridgeport Club. He is an attendant of the Congregational church at Greenfield Hill.

Mr. Pease married, June 4, 1884, Carrie A. Banks, a native of Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, a daughter of Hezekiah and Abbie (Williams) Banks. Mr. Banks, who was born at Easton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, was a farmer in the Greenfield Hill region, and died there at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Pease are the parents of two children: Olive A., born September 29, 1887, now employed as a stenographer by her father; and Francis A., born April 12, 1890. Both reside with their parents.

LINSKEY, John Joseph,

Real Estate Operator.

Although not long resident in his present home in Waterbury, Mr. Linskey is a native son of Connecticut and well known in the State, in fact all over New England, as a promoter and developer, specializing in land and building improvement. He has developed tracts in many parts of New England, and in both Waterbury and Bridgeport "Fairlawn Manor" is evidence of his efficient handling of properties.

Mr. Linskey is a son of Martin Linskey, born in County Galway, Ireland, where his youth was passed. When a young man he came to the United States, found his way to Guilford, Connecticut, where he became an iron molder and yet resides, aged seventy-three years. He married Ellen Hannon, also born in Galway, who died at Guilford, aged fifty-five years, the mother of seven sons and seven daughters, all living save a son William, who died in infancy. Children: John Joseph, of further mention; Mary, twin with John J., married Charles Noemeyer, of New Haven, Connecticut; Kate, married Matthew Lahey, of New Haven; Dennis, married Nora Keefe, residing in Naugatuck, Connecticut; Theresa, married Benjamin Parker, of New Haven; Martin (2), residing in Naugatuck, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Clyne; Thomas, married Margaret Skinner, resides in New Haven; Nicholas, married Daisy Larkin, resides in Guilford, Connecticut; Daniel, also of Guilford, married Annie Maline; Elizabeth, married John Flannigan, of Brooklyn, New York; Jennie, married Daniel O'Neill, of Guilford; Lillian, married Joseph Brennan, of New Haven; and Ellen, married William Brown, of Brooklyn, New York.

John Joseph Linskey, eldest son of Martin and Ellen (Hannon) Linskey, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, April 24, 1862, and there resided until he was eighteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at Guilford Academy, being an apt pupil and a good student. At the age of eighteen he began work as a wage earner, going to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where for two years he was an employe of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company. He had then attained his majority and being able to command sufficient capital he went to Naugatuck, Connecticut, and opened a grocery store. He was ener-

getic and capable, public-spirited and progressive, and his store soon gained popular favor and support. He prospered and in course of time opened a second store in Naugatuck of which his brother was manager. For seventeen years he continued in successful business as a grocer, and during four years of President Cleveland's second term served as postmaster of the Union City office. About 1905 he retired to engage in the real estate business at Naugatuck, a line of activity in which he has been very successful, being sole owner of the same. From a local business he became interested in the development of land areas in other parts of New England, many important land developments of suburban properties having been carried to a successful issue under his management. On March 20, 1916, he moved his office to Waterbury, where he is well known through his development of the "Fairlawn Manor" tract. Mr. Linskey is essentially a business man and has not taken active part in public affairs. He won success as a merchant and is an authority on land promotion and suburban values, sound in his judgment, upright and honorable in his methods. He is a Democrat in politics, a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Naugatuck, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Linskey married at Naugatuck, October 23, 1888, Louise Theresa Clancy, born there in 1868, daughter of Thomas Clancy, born in Ireland, died in Naugatuck, Connecticut, at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Linskey are the parents of a family of nine, as follows: Ellen A., a graduate of Monroe Business College in Waterbury, now her father's assistant as stenographer and clerk; Thomas F., married Agnes Wallace and has two daughters, Constance and Rose Marie; Louise, a graduate of Naugatuck High School, and Marie R., both residing at home; Madeline R., a student at Naugatuck High School; John Joseph (2), attending Salem School; William L., attending Salem School; Margaret, died in infancy; Francis, attending Oak Street School, Naugatuck.

GREENBERG, William Bradford,

Dentist.

Prominent among the rising dentists of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Dr. William Bradford Greenberg, who in spite of his youth has already won an enviable reputation for himself among his colleagues and the people of the city. He was born September 19, 1885, at Waterbury, a son of Samuel and Bertha (Born) Greenberg, and has passed his entire life up to the present in his native city.

He attended the local schools of Waterbury for the preliminary portion of his education and prepared for college at the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, after graduating from the former institution in the year 1903, and entering the department of dentistry he studied that subject during the required period. At the university, as formerly, he proved himself an unusually industrious and intelligent student, winning the favorable regard of his masters and instructors by the excellence of his work. Graduating with the class of 1906, Dr. Greenberg took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and at once entered the General Hospital of the city of Philadelphia as interne. Here he remained for a period of two years, winning the requisite practical experience, and then returned to his native city, Waterbury, where he at

once began to practice his profession. He opened offices at the Lilly Building in that city—Nos. 301 to 303, which have remained his headquarters up to the present time. Dr. Greenberg's specialty has been oral surgery, in which he has met with a high degree of success. His work shows unusual skill and thoroughness and gives promise of a brilliant future in store for him. In spite of the demands made upon his time by his professional duties, Dr. Greenberg is a prominent figure in the fraternal circles of Waterbury and is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias, being affiliated with the local lodges of both these organizations.

Dr. Greenberg is a man in whom the public and private virtues are admirably balanced. He is regarded in the professional world and in all the public relations as one whose principles are above reproach and whose strict ideals of honor and justice are applied to every detail of his professional conduct. Nor is it only in his associations with his patients that these characteristics are displayed, but with all whom he comes in contact in every other department of life. His courtesy and unfailing concern for the welfare of all makes him a highly popular figure in every circle and has established the esteem in which he is held upon the firmest kind of basis. In his private life these virtues have their analogues. A quiet and retiring character makes him a great lover of home and domestic ties and his never failing geniality endears him to the members of his family and to the friends of whom he possesses so many.

BAUBY, Charles William,

Lawyer.

The American history of the Bauby family begins in 1871 with the coming of Peter Bauby from Genoa, Italy. As he casts a retrospective view over the years which have since intervened, glances at his well stocked and profitable store, thinks of his manly sons, college graduates and honored professional men, he blesses the day his face turned toward America, the "land of opportunity." The contrast between the old home and the new grows sharper as he reads of the death dealing destruction, the desolating doom that has befallen his native land, his friends and relatives who are blindly following the lead of monarchs they did not choose to rule over them. While the heart of this naturalized American bleeds for the sorrows of his native land, there comes with the grief a feeling of joy and satisfaction that he has no part in it, that he owes allegiance to a blessed principle of freedom and to a flag that waves for justice, peace and liberty to live, work and prosper. The Bauby's are an old Italian family of Genoa, where Charles William Bauby lived and died, leaving a son, Peter Bauby, who is the founder of the family in the United States. It was in Genoa, a city of perhaps a quarter of a million souls situated on a fine Mediterranean harbor semicircular, less than a mile in diameter, that Peter Bauby spent the years until twenty-one. He grew up amid the beauties of the city, so strikingly grand when viewed from the sea, worshipped in its particularly fine churches, notably the Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, and drank in the beauties of its two most famous palazzos: The Palazzo Ducale, formerly occupied by the doges, and the Palazzo Doria, presented in 1522 by the great Genoese citizen, Andrea Doria. But its beauties paled before the lure of the New World, and on reaching man's estate he sailed for the land of his dreams, a land where a man is the architect of his own fortunes. Waterbury,

Connecticut, was the chosen location, and since 1874 he has been in the cigar and newspaper business in that city. Six children have been born to him and his wife Rose, also a Genoese, and with the exception of the youngest who is a high school student, his sons all occupy honorable positions, two of them practicing lawyers. While America furnished the opportunity, Peter Bauby furnished the man, and to his industry, thrift and perseverance, aided by that of his wife, all that has come to him and his family has been made possible.

Peter Bauby, son of Charles Bauby, was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1850, and in his native city obtained his education and prepared for the battle of life. In 1871 he came to the United States and shortly afterward located in Waterbury, Connecticut, where since 1874 he has been proprietor of a cigar and news stand. He has a good business, is well known and highly respected. He married in New York City shortly after his arrival, Rose Musanty, also born in Genoa. They are the parents of seven children, one of whom, Sylvester, died at the age of sixteen years. The living are: Frederick C., an attorney of Waterbury; Charles William, of further mention; Joseph P., now holding the office of constable in Waterbury; Marie, residing with her parents; John W., a clerk in Waterbury; Leo, a high school student.

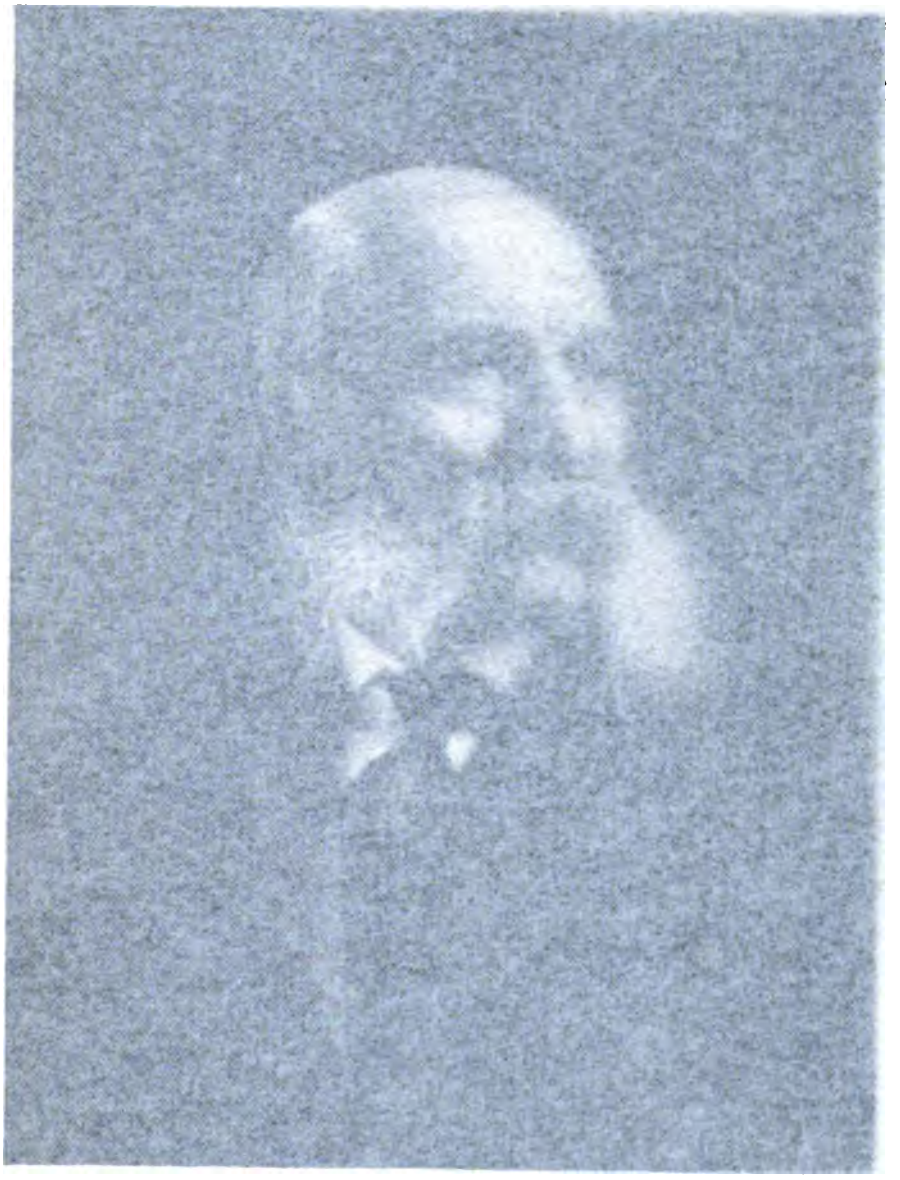
Charles William Bauby, son of Peter and Rose (Musanty) Bauby, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 15, 1875. He attended Waterbury public schools, passing through all grades from primary to completed high school courses, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1894. He then entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1897. Having decided upon the profession of law, he matriculated at Yale Law School, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, class of 1899. He was at once admitted to the Connecticut bar and began practice in his home town, locating offices at No. 95 Bank street, where he conducts a very successful general law business, in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is highly esteemed by his brethren of the bar, and is regarded as one of the strong men of that bar. He is an able advocate for the cause he espouses, his thorough classical and legal education with the experience of sixteen years practice having developed a lawyer of resource and strength. He is a member of the various bar associations and very popular. For seven years Mr. Bauby was a member of Company G, Connecticut National Guard, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Alpha Sporting Club of Waterbury, taking a warm interest in all. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Catholic, a communicant of St. Margaret's Church.

Mr. Bauby married, in Waterbury, April 23, 1911, Mary Eleanor Mahon, born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, daughter of ——— and Bridget (Rafferty) Mahon, her father deceased, her mother a resident of Waterbury. Two children have been born to Charles W. and Mary E. Bauby: Peter Charles, July, 1912, and Eleanor, August, 1914.

PALLOTTI, Francis A.,

Attorney-at-Law.

That America is still the land of opportunity for the man with ability to see and the will to do is clearly proven in the case of many men of foreign birth who



Nicolas Poussin

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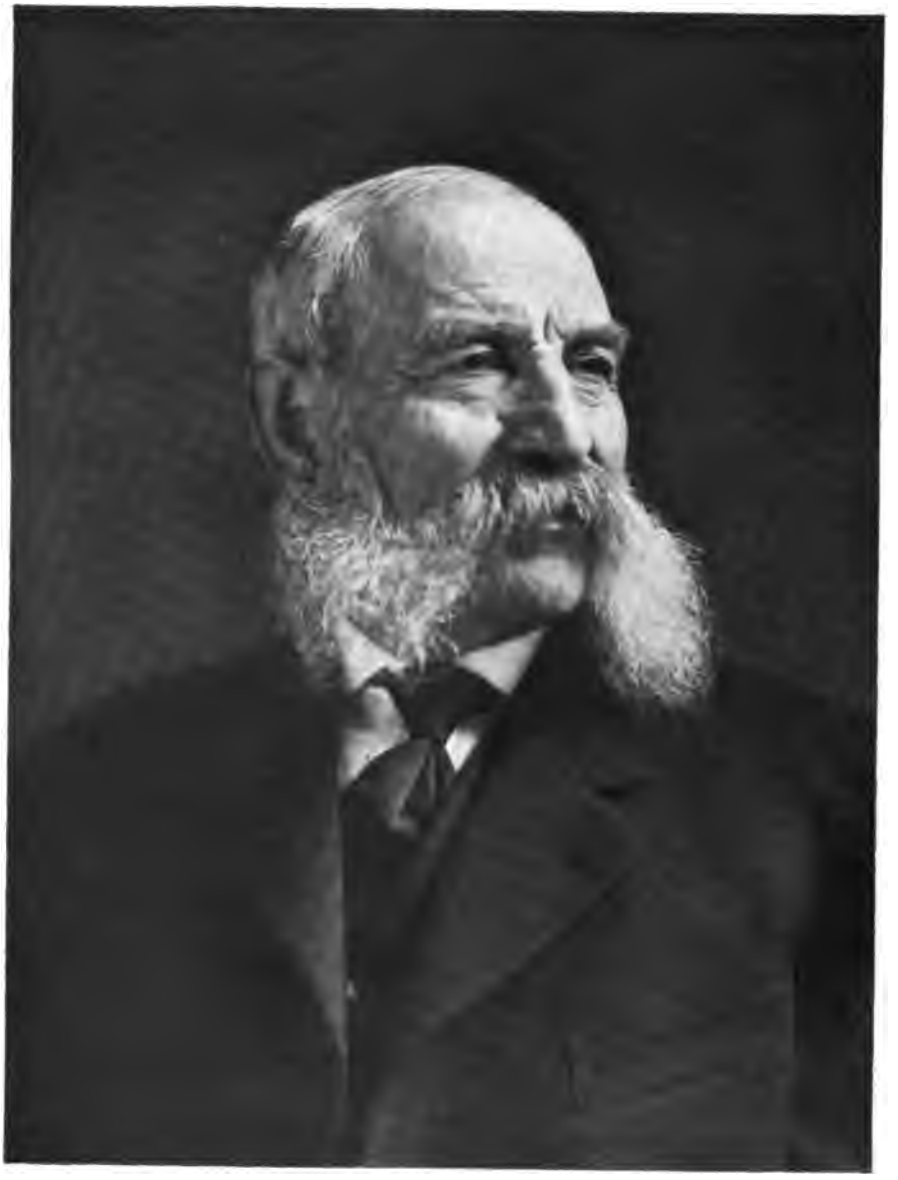
...to the United States and
...located in Waterbury,
...where he has
...proprietor of a cigar and news
...stand. He has a good business, is well
...known and highly respected. He married in New York City shortly after his
...arrival Rose Moriarty, a native of
...They are the parents of seven
...children, sylvester Charles at
...sixteen years. The living are
...attorney of Waterbury,
...of further mention;
...residence of re-
...Mary ..., residing
...Charles W., a clerk in
...and Isabel, wife of Peter
...Mahon, of Waterbury, was born in
...April 15, 1877.
He ... public schools,
...in the primary
...high schools, finish-
...with graduation from high school
...class of 1894. He then entered Holy
...Cross College, Worcester, Massachu-
...setts, where he was graduated with the
...degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1897.
...decided upon the
...law. He matriculated at
...School, receiving his degree of
...of Laws, class of 1899. He
...admitted to the Connecticut
...gan practice in his home town,
...offices at No. 95 Bank street,
...conducts a very successful gene...
...business, in all State and Feder...
...of the district. He is highly
...by his brethren of the bar, and
...garded as one of the strong men
...bar. He is an able advocate,
...cause he espouses, his thorough
...and legal education with the experience
...of sixteen years practice have
...veloped a lawyer of rec...
...strength. He is a member of
...various bar associations and very
...bar. For seven years Mr. Busby
...member of Company G, Connecticut
...tional Guard, is a member of the
...lent and Protective Order of Elks,
...Independent Order of Foresters, and
...Alpina Sporting Club of Waterbury,
...ing a warm interest in all. In politics
...is a Republican, and in religious
...a Catholic, a communicant of St. Mar-
...garet's Church.

Mr. Busby married, in Waterbury, April 23, 1911, Mary Eleanor ..., born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, daughter of ——— and Bridget (Ryan) Mahon, her father deceased, her mother a resident of Waterbury. Two children have been born to Charles W. and Mary E. Busby: Peter Charles, Jr., and Eleanor, August, 1914.

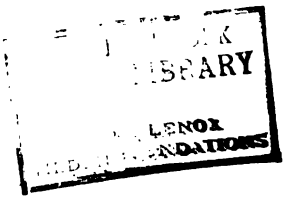
PALLOTTI, Francis A.,

Attorney-at-Law.

That America is still the land of opportunity for the man with ability and the will to do is clearly proved in the case of many men of foreign birth



Nicola Pallotti


LENOX

come to our shores, and especially so in the case of Nicola Pallotti, father of Francis A. Pallotti, who at the time of his death was known as the wealthiest citizen of Hartford of Italian birth. His success was due to no favor of friend or fortune, but to his own persistent and intelligently directed industry coupled with exceptional sagacity in financial matters.

Nicola Pallotti was born in Corleto, Perticara, Italy, April 28, 1839, son of Francesco and Anna (Antonio) Pallotti. The family had been resident in that part of Italy for many generations. He spent his boyhood and early manhood in his native land, and in 1866, at the age of twenty-seven, came to the United States and located in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. He was without prestige, a stranger in a strange land, speaking a strange tongue, but he overcame all these obstacles and the prejudice that a foreigner must overcome in any land and won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and a position of affluence. At first he did such work as his hand found to do, practicing all the while thrift and frugality, attributes that are the basis of all success. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital with which to work, he made an investment in real estate and from that time on all his surplus went into realty holdings, from which he realized a handsome profit, thereby securing for his later days a competence sufficient for his needs and comforts. Mr. Pallotti was a man of splendid address, strong personality, very forceful and determined in his disposition, but courteous, genial and kindly withal. He was domestic in his tastes, his leisure time being spent in his home and in the intercourse of his family, from which he derived great pleasure. He married Marie Antonia, daughter of Giaubattista Demma, and of their children three attained years of maturity, as follows: Felicia, who became the wife of Antonio Andretta, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Brighetta, who became the wife of Nicola de Pietro, of Hartford; and Francis A., of this review. For some time prior to his decease, Nicola Pallotti had been subject to spells of dizziness and on November 1, 1914, he fell from the rear veranda of his home and died within a few minutes, thus ending a life of usefulness and activity.

Francis A. Pallotti was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 21, 1886. His preparatory education was obtained in Brown School in Hartford, from which he was graduated, and in the Hartford High School, which he attended for three years, and in Holy Cross Preparatory School at Worcester. With this thorough preparation as a ground work, he matriculated in Holy Cross College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having chosen the law as his vocation, he became a student in the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, cum laude, and was admitted to the Hartford county bar the same year. During the six years that he has been engaged in active practice he has gained an extensive patronage and has attained a place of prominence among his professional brethren, this being conclusive proof that he is faithful in the discharge of his duties, gives to the cases committed to his care close study and deep thought and is always mindful of the interests of his clients. During the year 1916 he acted as associate judge in the Police Court of Hartford, and was appointed in February, 1917, associate judge of the same; is

vice-president of the Board of Street Commissioners of the city of Hartford, and has been a worker in the ranks of the Republican party since attaining his majority, believing that the principles advocated by them are for the best form of government. He is a member of Ki Tau Kappa fraternity of Yale Law School; was president of his class in the same institution; member of Green Cross Council, No. 11, Knights of Columbus, of which he is advocate; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Young Italian American Association; Court Garibaldi, Foresters of America, and the City Club.

Mr. Pallotti married, April 12, 1915, Mary Agnes Verdi, born in New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Domenico Verdi, and a sister of William F. Verdi, the well known surgeon of New Haven.

RICKETSON, Everett Burnside, Sr.,

Manufacturer, Retired.

The Ricketsons of earlier Massachusetts days were seafaring men, masters of vessels and men to whom the dangers of the sea were familiar from boyhood until life ended. Captain Gilbert Ricketson was born in Fall River or Fair Haven, Massachusetts, during the last half of the eighteenth century, married, March 31, 1814, Rebekah Anthony and had children: Rebekah, John, Charles Thompson, of further mention; Rachel, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Captain Charles Thompson Ricketson, third child and second son of Captain Gilbert Ricketson, followed in the footsteps of his father all the active years of his life, and died at the age of eighty. He was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, and early became a sailor, first as seaman under his father, then was advanced in rank, later becoming master and for forty years was a captain of merchant vessels, carrying the flag of his country into practically every important seaport of the globe. He married Sarah W. Elwell, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Hawthorne) Elwell, her father born in Fairfield, Maine. They were the parents of eight children: Ellen M., Charles B., Sarah, deceased; Frederick, Theodore, Everett Burnside, of further mention; Rachel and Ralph H. Mrs. Charles T. Ricketson, the mother, died at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Everett Burnside Ricketson, son of Captain Charles Thompson and Sarah W. (Elwell) Ricketson, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, May 12, 1862, and there was educated in the public schools. He did not inherit the love for the sea common to his race, the glory of Fall River as a sailing port having been surrendered with changed conditions and the incentive to become a mariner no longer existing when he came upon the scene of action. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Fall River until 1887. In that year he located in Worcester, Massachusetts, and there continued employed as a builder until 1902, a period of fifteen years of successful effort. In 1902 he located in Hartford, Connecticut, there organizing the Hartford Builders Finish Company, beginning in a small way with half a dozen employees. The business prospered under his executive management until now between seventy-five and one hundred hands are employed, the product of the company's factory going to all parts of the State. In 1915 Mr. Ricketson resigned the presidency of the company he founded and was succeeded by his son, Everett B. (2) Ricketson, the father now being treasurer of the company. He is a member of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Hartford Lodge,

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the City Club.

Mr. Ricketson married Julia Doyle, daughter of Jeremiah Doyle, of Worcester, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three sons: Everett Burnside, Jr., Gerald and William.

McCARTHY, Daniel Joseph,

Real Estate Operator.

This is a success worshipping age. It is of the men of deeds and accomplishment that we are the proudest to boast, whose praises we sing the loudest, the men who have been successful in leaving an impression upon their fellows and the community. We demand success, as it were, of our favorites, and, as if in response, we have a progress in all the departments of material achievement such as has never before been witnessed. Perhaps the most characteristic of all the achievements of the age and country is that in the line of industrial, commercial and financial development, in the great world of business, in short, and accordingly it is the leaders of activity in this direction that we chiefly admire and reward. And our rewards, as our ideals, are of an extremely substantial nature, for the taste of this epoch is in solid material things. And, indeed, we are following a wise instinct in the matter; material things, our physical livelihood, is of necessity the chief concern of a people set down suddenly, as it were, in the midst of a wilderness and compelled, in a somewhat broad Americanism, to "hustle for a living." A wise instinct, the following of which is but one, although the chief one, of the examples of our power of adapting ourselves and our conduct to the environment, which we are assured by a great philosopher is one of the chief factors in highly organized life. So it is that instead of bemoaning, as some do, what has been somewhat inadequately called "the modern spirit," it befits us rather to exhalt those who most conspicuously exhibit it, to do, as a matter of fact, just what the democracy with its sure instinct for what is right is doing. It is, therefore, appropriate that the records of the men successful in every community should be set down as an indication to others of that in which their success consisted, and as a mark of gratitude on the part of the remainder of the community for the example they have set. There are few regions so prolific of these records as the flourishing cities and towns of New England. The city of Waterbury, Connecticut, for instance, has been the home of many such successful men, prominent among whom stands Daniel Joseph McCarthy, the successful business man, the public-spirited citizen, whose name heads this brief appreciation.

Daniel Joseph McCarthy is a native of this country, having been born in Ansonia, Connecticut, April 28, 1876, but is of Irish descent on both sides of the house, both his parents having been born in Ireland. His paternal grandparents were John and Bridget (Daly) McCarthy, who were born, lived and died in the old country, the former at the venerable age of ninety years, the latter at seventy-eight. Of their seven children all are deceased with the exception of Jeremiah McCarthy, the father of Mr. McCarthy of this sketch, who was the only one among them to come to America. Jeremiah McCarthy's birth occurred April 17, 1847, on his father's farm at Glendower, County Cork, Ireland, and in 1865, at the age of eighteen, he came to this country in search of larger opportunity and freedom. He went to Ansonia, Connecticut, upon arriving in the United States, and has there made his home ever since. He is now living at

No. 38 Fourth street, Ansonia. He has worked as a caster in brass and copper for a great many years in that place. It was in Ansonia, too, that he was married in 1868 to Catherine Driscoll, also a native of County Cork, Ireland, and a daughter of Daniel Driscoll, who died in his native place at the age of fifty. All of Daniel Driscoll's children came to America and among them should be mentioned Cornelius Driscoll, a prospector and miner of Silver City, Idaho, and Norah Driscoll, who is employed as a nurse and makes her home in Boston. Of the six children born to Jeremiah McCarthy and his wife Daniel Joseph McCarthy was the fourth in point of age, the others being as follows: Bridget, who died at the age of fourteen years; Mary Jane, who lives with her parents in Ansonia; John, who is engaged in the business of making cigars in Ansonia; Norah, who resides with her parents; and a child that died in infancy.

Daniel Joseph McCarthy passed his childhood and early youth in Ansonia, attending for a short time the local schools. His opportunities for schooling were very meagre, however, as it was necessary that he should lend his hand to the support of the family at an early age. He was, accordingly, but fourteen years old when he left his studies and secured a position as clerk in the drug store of John E. Wingood, with whom he remained for a period of nine years. He was a trusted employee of the Wingood establishment, and had his salary increased a number of times, until it was possible for him to save a portion of it for a purpose that he had long in mind. This was that of engaging in business on his own account and by the exercise of strict economy he was able to realize this desire in 1899. In that year he came to Waterbury and started the establishment known as the McCarthy Pharmacy at No. 434 South Main street. From the outset his enterprise was highly successful and it came to be one of the best known of its kind in the city with a reputation which it well deserved of only dealing in the very best class of goods. For sixteen years Mr. McCarthy conducted this successful business and then withdrew from that line entirely. For some time past his keen business sense had discerned the wonderful opportunity offered by the real estate of Waterbury to investors. Like all rapidly growing places, the property values were rising and it became obvious to Mr. McCarthy that there was a fortune to be made in this line. Accordingly, in the year 1915, he opened a real estate and insurance office in the Lilley building in Waterbury and is now conducting a highly successful business there, with promises of still larger things in the future.

Besides his prominence in the business world, Mr. McCarthy is an active participant in the general life of the community, a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the place. He is prominent in the Order of the Knights of Columbus and is devoted to an informal sort of intercourse with his fellows. In religion Mr. McCarthy is a Catholic and attends faithfully the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Waterbury. Mr. McCarthy is not married. He is devoted to out-door life and is especially fond of the game of tennis, in which he is exceedingly skillful for a man who must devote so much of his time to the tasks of his business.

D'ESOPO, Ferdinand,

Lawyer.

Among the rising young attorneys of Hartford, probably destined to make his

Ferdinand D'Esopo

[illegible] He be[illegible] copper [illegible] that place. It [illegible] he was near- [illegible] Driscoll, also [illegible], Ireland, and a [illegible], who died in [illegible] age of fifty. All [illegible] ren came to [illegible] should be [illegible] Driscoll a prospec- [illegible] City, Idaho, and [illegible] is engaged [illegible] as a [illegible] in Boston. Of [illegible] to Jeremiah Mc- [illegible] to Joseph Mc- [illegible] in point of age, [illegible] as follows: Bridget, [illegible] fourteen years; [illegible] with her parents [illegible], who is engaged in the [illegible] in Ansonia; [illegible] with her parents: [illegible] died in infancy [illegible] Driscoll passed his [illegible] and early youth in Ansonia, [illegible] a short time the local [illegible] afforded for school- [illegible] remarkable, however, as it was [illegible] he should lend his hand [illegible] of the family at an early [illegible] accordingly, but fourteen [illegible] when he left his studies and [illegible] a position as clerk in the drug [illegible] of Jacob F. Wingold, with whom he [illegible] for a period of nine years. He was a trusted employee of the Wingold establishment and had his salary increased a number of times, until it was possible for him to save a portion of it for a purpose that he had long in mind. This was that of engaging in business on his own account and by the exercise of strict economy he was able to realize this desire in 1896. In that year he came to Waterbury and started the establishment known as the McCarthy Pharmacy at 234 South Main street. From the start his enterprise was highly successful and came to be one of the best [illegible] its kind in the city with a reputation which it well deserved of handling the very best class of goods. [illegible] years Mr. McCarthy conducted the successful business and then sold it to that line entirely. [illegible] his keen business sense he discerned the wonderful opportunity offered by the real estate of Waterbury to investors. In all rapidly growing places, the property values were rising and it became clear to Mr. McCarthy that there was a fortune to be made in this line. Accordingly in the year 1905, he opened a real estate and insurance office in the Kendrick building in Waterbury and has since been conducting a highly successful business there, with promises of still greater things in the future.

Besides his prominence in the business world, Mr. McCarthy is an active participant in the general life of the community, a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the place. He is a prominent member in the Order of the Knights of Columbus and is devoted to an active sort of interest in its work. In religion Mr. McCarthy is a Catholic and attends faithfully the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Waterbury. Mr. McCarthy is not married. He is devoted to out-door life and is very fond of the game of tennis, in which he is exceedingly skillful for a man who devotes so much of his time to the cares of his business.

D'ESOPO, Ferdinand.

Lawyer.

Among the rising young attorneys of Hartford probably deserving [illegible]

Ferdinand D'Esop

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name widely known throughout the State, stands Ferdinand D'Esopo, a member of one of the first Italian families to locate in this city. Industrious, keen, and shrewd as his progenitors proved themselves to be, the family prospered, and is thoroughly Americanized, and Hartford owes to the D'Esopos one of its finest business structures, a brick building occupying the entire frontage on Main street, between Gold and Mulberry streets, and running over two hundred feet deep in the heart of the insurance, business and civic center.

Mr. D'Esopo's father, Donato D'Esopo, who came to this country in the year 1879, was born in Laurenzana, Italy, on March 10, 1837, being the third in a family of four sons. His father was a farmer, and he helped to maintain the large estate at home, doing cheerfully the tasks assigned him on the place. On December 12, 1863, he was married in Italy to Grazia Montani, who was the fourth child in the family of Dominick and Theresa Montani, of Laurenzana in the Province of Potenza, Southern Italy, where she was born on November 15, 1842. After the birth of five of their children, the family came to America, settling at once in Hartford, and being one of only four or five Italian families then resident in this city. This was in August, 1879, and since that time they have identified themselves with this community and contributed a large quota to its welfare, Mr. D'Esopo becoming one of the most prosperous merchants of the place.

Soon after his arrival he established himself in the grocery business on Morgan street, continuing therein for some seven or eight years. He then became interested in real estate, and about 1887 established himself in this field, in which he continued until about the year 1903. He then retired from business and enjoyed the fruits of his industry until his death, October 29, 1913. Within the thirty-four years that he had resided in the United States, he returned to Italy only once, this being in the year 1901, when he revisited his native land accompanied by his wife and youngest child. Mr. D'Esopo was a regular and devoted attendant of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Hartford until the erection of St. Anthony's Church, to which he transferred his membership and became a liberal giver to its maintenance. He was a prominent and influential member of the Madonna de Carmen Society, which was connected with the church. Mrs. D'Esopo was also a most devout and faithful member of this church, identifying herself with the St. Anne Society of the parish. She was a woman of high principles and a most generous disposition, and devoted herself thoroughly to the interests of her home and family. Her death occurred November 25, 1911, two years before that of her husband to whom she was tenderly devoted. Mr. and Mrs. D'Esopo were the parents of eleven sons, seven of whom were born in Hartford. These were: Dominick; Pasquale M.; Joseph M.; Rocco A.; Salvator, a graduate of the Yale Law School in 1903; Ferdinand, of further mention; and Michael A., a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, class of 1913.

Ferdinand D'Esopo, the youngest son but one who was born in Hartford, was born May 12, 1883. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools, and attended the Hartford High School. After his graduation at high school, he determined to enter upon a legal profession, and entered Yale Law School, from which he was subsequently graduated with the usual degree in June, 1907. Mr. D'Esopo was admitted to the

bar in January of the year following his graduation, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, beginning alone. His career has been marked with an unusual success, and he has a large and growing practice. He has a mentality that is bright, shrewd, and keen, and is quick of thought and speech. Possessed in a large degree of a generous temperament, he is forceful, determined, logical, imaginative, and a fluent speaker. In politics Mr. D'Esopo is a staunch Republican, and is possessed of a very large following. In the year 1909 he was elected Councilman from the fifth ward, and served three years in the Council. He was then elected to the Board of Aldermen and served there for two years. He has been clerk of the city ordinance committee, chairman of the charity committee, member of the committee on education, and various other committees. In August, 1916, he was nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Second District, and at the election in November, 1916, he was defeated together with all of the other Republican candidates, on account of a Democratic landslide in Hartford, although he ran way ahead of his ticket. Mr. D'Esopo has always been strongly interested in fraternal matters and is a member of many organizations, in a number of which he holds distinguished rank. He is a member of the Hartford Council of the Knights of Columbus; and is National vice-president of the Order of Owls, the home nest being in South Bend, Indiana, the Owls having a membership of over 350,000 brothers at this date (1916) and he is a member of the Hartford Nest. He belongs to Court Samuel Colt, Foresters of America; to Ulrich Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; to the Arrowhead Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; to the Improved Order of Heptasophs; to the B. H. Webb Council, Royal Arcanum; to the Wauwaume Council, No. 1, D. of P.; the Glenwood Council, No. 59, F. B. L.; Robert O. Tyler Post, Citizens' Corps; the Republican Club, the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Humbert First Society; Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; City Club of Hartford and Yale Alumni Association.

On June 11, 1913, Mr. D'Esopo was married to Carmela (Nellie) J. Tremont, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Giorgio) Tremont, of Hartford.

SULLIVAN, Cornelius Francis,

Physician.

A member of an old and highly respected Irish family, Dr. Cornelius Francis Sullivan, of Waterbury, Connecticut, himself born in this country, well maintains the best traditions of his race. The well known Irish virtues of enterprise, combined with the qualities which go to make up a successful student, and which, taken together, are so happy a union for the professional man, Dr. Sullivan exemplifies in his person to an unusual degree. There is another set of traditions maintained by Dr. Sullivan, those of his profession, which are perhaps not always kept sight of in this modern age of ours with the steadfastness that is desirable, but Dr. Sullivan harks back to an age when these things stood for more than they do to-day. But, although he is of a past age in this matter of professional ethics, he is a man who keeps abreast of the most modern thought in the theory and practice of his science and he has already wrought for himself, despite his youth, the position which these traits entitle him to.

He is a member of an Irish family which took its rise in County Kerry,

where his grandfather, Cornelius Sullivan, was a successful farmer toward the middle portion of the nineteenth century. Cornelius Sullivan was the father of a large family, of whom only two are at present alive: Dr. Sullivan's father, Daniel Cornelius Sullivan, and an aunt, Mary Sullivan, a resident of Waterbury.

Daniel Cornelius Sullivan, the father of Dr. Sullivan, was born in the little village of Schran, County Kerry, Ireland, about the year 1853. He was of an extremely enterprising nature, and while still a young man elected to come to the United States where he believed that a wider range of opportunities awaited him than were to be found under the oppressive social conditions at home. He located at Waterbury, Connecticut, upon his arrival in this country, and still lives in that city, his home being at No. 147 Baldwin street. For twelve years he conducted a most successful wholesale grocery business, but is now living retired. He was married to Mary Hurley, who was a native of County Kerry, Ireland. His marriage to her took place in the month of May, 1877, and they are the parents of six children, as follows: John Leo, a priest in the Catholic church, in charge of a parish in New Bedford, Connecticut; Timothy S., a successful attorney of Waterbury, Connecticut; Cornelius Francis, of whom further; Catherine, who lives at home with her parents; and two children who died in infancy.

Born on December 8, 1887, at Waterbury, Connecticut, Cornelius Francis Sullivan has lived in that city up to the present time and it is now the scene of his very successful professional career. He attended St. Mary's Parochial School until the year 1902, when he went to the Waterbury High School, from which he graduated in the year 1906. He then went to the University of Maryland and matriculated in the medical department of that institution. He did not remain here, however, during his whole course, but went to Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he completed his medical studies, graduating with the class of 1912. His practical experience was gained as an interne at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, he having returned to the north upon the completion of his studies. He attended in this capacity for one year and was then appointed physician at the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This institution is situated at Shelton, Connecticut, and it was distinctly an honor to the young interne to receive an appointment of this kind. It was also an excellent thing for him, inasmuch as it gave him some most valuable experience and brought him in contact with some of the most eminent physicians in this disease. After a year of this work, he went to East Hartford, where he engaged in a general practice and distinguished himself in more ways than one. While there a serious epidemic of smallpox broke out in that place and Dr. Sullivan took charge of the epidemic, putting into force most effective regulations and doing much to stem the tide of this dread scourge. He remained at East Hartford until July 1, 1916, when he returned to his native Waterbury and opened an office at No. 827 Bank street. The general practice upon which he has embarked in this city has up to the present proven most successful and Dr. Sullivan has already taken his place among the rising physicians of that city.

Dr. Sullivan is a staunch Catholic in religious faith, and attends the Church of St. Patrick in Waterbury, making himself a prominent member thereof and gives liberally to the philanthropic undertakings of the parish. He is not a member of many clubs and organiza-

tions, as his professional duties are of so exacting a nature as to render social activity out of the question. He is, however, a member of the Catholic Society of Knights of Columbus, and does much to advance the interests of this organization.

TOPPING, Jacob Read, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Since 1887 a medical and surgical practitioner of Bridgeport, Dr. Topping fills an important place in the professional life of his adopted city, his skill attracting those in need of the healer's art, his public spirit and pleasing personality winning the confidence and esteem of all who know him personally or through his work. He is a maternal great-grandson of Captain John Rippey, of the Sixth Company, Eighth Battalion of York county, Pennsylvania, Associators, and with his company served with General Washington, suffering at Valley Forge and triumphing with him at Yorktown. Dr. Topping's father, the Rev. Samuel Topping, was a devoted minister of the Presbyterian church, and to his son transmitted the professional instinct, and as a healer of the body he has brought blessings equal to those his father's ministrations brought to the spirits of men.

Dr. Jacob Read Topping, son of the Rev. Samuel and Cynthia E. (Read) Topping, was born in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, October 24, 1852. He was a student at the seminary, Canandaigua, New York, and completed his academic education at Upper Canada College, a high class school for boys at Toronto. Deciding upon the medical profession he entered the Medical College of the University of New York, whence he was graduated with honors and the degree of Doctor of Medicine, class of 1881. In 1887 Dr. Topping located in Bridgeport, and in the years that have since intervened has won high rank as a physician and surgeon. He has long been visiting surgeon to Bridgeport Hospital and has performed successfully many delicate and dangerous operations. His practice is large and he is warmly regarded by a wide circle of friends. He is an ex-president of the Bridgeport Medical Society, and a member of the Connecticut State Medical Association. His club is the Algonquin, and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Dr. Topping married, November 23, 1882, Eliza Haslett, daughter of Henry and Mary Haslett. They are the parents of three daughters, Mary, Louise and Ruth.

LYON, William Henry,

Manufacturer.

To this active and progressive citizen the city of Meriden is greatly indebted for its wonderful development of manufacturing industries. He is descended from one of the most ancient families of England, founded by Sir Roger de Leonne, born about 1040, in France, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Some years after the conquest he rendered great service to King Edgar, of Scotland, and received as reward lands in Perthshire, where his estate was known as Glen Lyon. His son, Paganus de Leon, or Leonibus, was born about 1080, in England, and was the father of Hugh de Leonibus, born about 1120. He held lands in County Norfolk in 1175, and was living in 1194. His son, Ernald de Leonibus, born about 1150, in Norfolk, claimed one-third of a carucate of land in Kettleston in No-

vember, 1199. He was the father of John Leon, born about 1175, in Norfolk, owned lands in several counties. His son, Pagan de Leon, born about 1200, in Norfolk, married Ivette de Ferrers, heiress of William de Ferrers, of Cambridgeshire, and claimed her inheritance in 1242. His oldest son was Sir John de Lyonns, born about 1225, held lands in Northamptonshire, and performed military service to the king. He married Margery, daughter and co-heir of Simon de Ackle, of Ackle, Northampton. John de Lyon, son of Sir John de Lyonns, was a feudal baron in 1316, and one of the lords of the township of Begbrike, was summoned to march against the Scots in 1323, and in 1335 had lands in the counties of Cambridge, Huntington and Oxford. His eldest son, Sir Adam Lyon, Knight, of Norfolk, was a feudal baron of Forteviot, had lands in Cambridge and Norfolk. His eldest son, Sir John Lyon, Knight, succeeded to his father's estates in Cambridge, Northampton and Sussex. His youngest son was Henry Lyon, born about 1355, in Norfolk, father of John Lyon, of Ryslippe (Ruislippe), Middlesex. He was born about 1380, inherited lands of his father, and was living in 1448. His eldest son, Henry Lyon, born about 1410, at Ryslippe, was living in 1479. His eldest son, Henry Lyon, born about 1440, at Ryslippe, owned lands there in 1485, and 1509. His eldest son, John Lyon, born about 1470, at Ryslippe, made his will November 18, 1546. He married Emma Hedde, of Ryslippe. Their youngest son, John Lyon, born about 1510, at Ryslippe, inherited the lands of his mother, and paid the subsidy in 1597. His first wife, Joan, was buried April 5, 1635. His eldest son, William Lyon, born about 1540, resided at Stanmer, Parva, Middlesex, was described as a gentleman, was living in London in 1596, and was buried at Little Stanmer, September 7, 1624. He married Isabella, daughter of William and Awdry (Deering) Wightman, of "Harrow on the Hill." She was co-heir with her father. Her eldest son, William Lyon, born about 1580, at Stanmer, Parva, lived at Heston in Middlesex, and was buried at Little Stanmer, February 18, 1634. He sold lands in Norwood, in 1634. He married at "Harrow on the Hill," July 17, 1615, Anne Carter. Their youngest son was the earliest of the name in America.

William Lyon, son of William and Anne (Carter) Lyon, was baptized December 23, 1620, in Heston, and was buried at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 21, 1692. When fourteen years of age he came to America in the ship "Hopewell," which sailed September 11, 1635, and is supposed to have accompanied the family of Isaac Heath, as his name follows the names of Heath's family in the shipping list. Isaac Heath came from Nazing, England, whence many of the settlers of Roxbury came. William Lyon settled in Roxbury, was a member of Apostle Eliot's Church, admitted to full communion in 1655, a freeman in 1666. In 1645 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, in 1648 received a grant of six acres of land, in 1652 three acres, other lands in 1651, 1654 and 1661, and became a large landholder of the town. He was among the "Goers" who planned the settlement of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he was assigned a lot, but did not remove thither. His home in Roxbury was on the east side of Lyon street, now Bellevue avenue, southwest of Atwood street. He married, June 17, 1646, in Roxbury, Sarah Ruggles, born April 19, 1629, in England, daughter of John and Mary (Curtis) Ruggles, of Nazing.

Their second son was Thomas Lyon,

baptized August 8, 1648, in Roxbury, where he lived, and died 1734. He is described as a yeoman, was excommunicated from Eliot's church, September 26, 1669, but was absolved the next year. He married in Boston, March 10, 1669, Abigail Gould.

Their fourth son, Ephraim Lyon, was born January 14, 1685, in Roxbury, and died before September 27, 1720. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and a prosperous man, leaving an estate valued at £505, 17s. and 6d. He married, June 13, 1709, Abigail Crosby, born January 6, 1691, in Billerica, Massachusetts, daughter of Simon and Hannah Crosby.

Humphrey Lyon, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Crosby) Lyon, was born in 1718, and settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, where he died December 13, 1794, at the age of seventy-six years. He became a member of the Episcopal church of that town on its organization, April 26, 1791, and donated the land on which its house of worship stood. In the record of his death he is called captain, a title derived undoubtedly from service in the militia. He married in East Haddam, April 25, 1765, Mary Bates, born 1746-47, died March 7, 1814, at the age of sixty-seven years. She joined the Congregational church of East Haddam, April 25, 1773.

Their fourth son, Charles Lyon, born January 30, baptized April 21, 1776, in East Haddam, married Lois Grimes. He was an active member of St. Stephen's Church, of which his father was one of the founders.

Humphrey Lyon, son of Charles and Lois (Grimes) Lyon, was born December 19, 1797, in East Haddam, and was for forty years one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Meriden, Connecticut. He was reared in East Haddam, whence he removed to the State of New York in 1826, where he lived until 1847, when he removed to Meriden, Connecticut, where his son, George W. Lyon, had preceded him. He was actively engaged in business in Meriden until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire, and he died there April 13, 1887, in his ninetieth year. He was untiring in his efforts to promote the growth and welfare of the municipality, and served as selectman and tax collector. In early life he affiliated with the Democratic party, but upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, joined its ranks, because of his abhorance of the wrongs of slavery. A man of strong convictions and uncompromising opinions, he was ever ready to sustain them without bitterness or rancor, and was respected for his kindness of heart. He was among the most active supporters of President Lincoln in prosecuting the War against Rebellion. At the time of his death, Mr. Lyon was one of the oldest Free Masons in the State of Connecticut, only two having preceded him, one raised in 1812, and another in 1816. He was made a Master Mason in Columbia Lodge, No. 26, of East Haddam, April 8, 1818; was a charter member and worshipful master and treasurer of Meriden Lodge, No. 77, of Meriden; was a charter member, in 1854, of Keystone Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was high priest in the following year, and for two succeeding years; a charter member of Hamilton Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters, March 10, 1856, and in 1857-58 was thrice potent master. For many years he was treasurer of the chapter and council, until failing sight compelled him to decline further election to office. For the last ten years of his life he was totally blind, but was always bright and cheerful and fond of a joke. Free Masonry meant some-

thing more than mere form to him, as he believed it to be something to be lived for, and always gave it willing and loyal service. From its formation until his death, Mr. Lyon was a member of the Society of Masonic Veterans, and attended their annual meeting as long as he was able. The favorable position occupied by Free Masonry in Meriden is largely due to the unselfish life and earnest efforts of Humphrey Lyon. At an early age he joined St. Stephen's Church of East Haddam. He married, January 8, 1821, in East Haddam, Harriet M. Canfield, of East Haddam, and they were the parents of four children: George Washington, mentioned below; Ira C., a resident of Baltimore, Maryland; William H., who died at the age of twenty-four years, and Martha Emma, now residing in Meriden.

George Washington Lyon, eldest son of Humphrey and Harriet M. (Canfield) Lyon, was born February 22, 1822, in East Haddam, and soon after attaining his majority visited Meriden on a prospecting tour. The city was then a borough of three thousand inhabitants, with energetic and public-spirited citizens. The atmosphere of civic pride resulting from this condition pleased the ambitious young man, and he accepted employment for a period of two months to enable him to prolong his visit and decide on the desirability of a permanent location. He had planned a trip to the West, but this he abandoned and decided to cast his lot with the energetic citizens of Meriden. Inside of a year he was engaged in the contracting and building business, which he began with a capital of a few hundred dollars, abetted by a will and ambition which counted for much. His business expanded rapidly, and he formed a partnership with John D. Billard, under the firm name of Lyon & Billard; in the second year of this arrangement their pay roll included one hundred men, and they had contracts calling for the erection of twenty-seven dwelling houses at one time, besides factories and other structures. The State Reform School, one of the most substantial edifices of its time, was erected by this company. Soon after their plant, on which there was no insurance, was destroyed by fire, wiping out nearly all of Mr. Lyon's means. With undaunted determination, and with the aid of the credit which his upright and energetic course had won for him, he continued his efforts, and was soon prosperous and successful. In time he came into control of a factory which developed the Meriden Malleable Iron Company, of which he was for many years the president. This was incorporated in 1868, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was later increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and gave employment to one hundred and fifty people. The company was formed for the purpose of making malleable iron castings, but soon gave its entire attention to the manufacture of fixtures used in burning kerosene oil, including chandeliers, brackets and lamps. Subsequently the establishment was devoted more particularly to cabinet hardware, making light articles of common use, such as casters, drop handles and draw pulls for furniture, towel racks, shelf brackets and various patented specialties. Soon after 1850, the firm of Lyon & Billard engaged in the coal and lumber business, which was carried on in addition to that of contracting, and in this business Mr. Lyon continued to be a stockholder and director until a short period before his death, which occurred April 12, 1902. He was instrumental in starting many industries and enterprises, in many of which he was a director. He was most active in organiz-

ing the Meriden Fire Insurance Company. Though never desirous of any political preferment, he served for some years as alderman, and was a prime mover in obtaining the city charter. The first meeting of citizens with this object in view was called by Levi Cole and Mr. Lyon. George W. Lyon was married, January 27, 1852, to Harriet A. Snow, of Westbrook, Connecticut, daughter of David and Matilda (Doane) Snow, of that town, and granddaughter of Joel Snow, a Revolutionary soldier. Their eldest child, Emma J. Lyon, became the wife of Dr. Charles J. Mansfield, whom she survived seven months, dying in September, 1892. William Henry, the second, receives further mention below. Charles L., the third child, was manager of the Meriden Malleable Iron Company.

William Henry Lyon, son of George Washington and Harriet A. (Snow) Lyon, was born August 11, 1854, in Meriden, where his life has been passed, and where his activities have been wide and calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. Its schools supplied his education, and at an early age he began his business career in the office of the Lyon & Billard Company, of which his father was head. Here his faithfulness and efficient discharge of his duties brought rapid promotion. In 1877 he became secretary of the corporation, and in 1886 he became assistant to Dexter W. Parker, secretary and treasurer of the Charles Parker Company, succeeding Mr. Parker in those offices three years later. The Charles Parker Company transacted a very extensive business, of which Mr. Lyon had entire charge. He is also president of the Parker Clock Company, director of the First National Bank, City Savings Bank, Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company and Meriden Electric Light Company, all of Meriden, and the Columbia Mills, Inc., and E. W. Bliss Company, both of New York City. Of very unassuming and quiet manners, Mr. Lyon goes quietly about his business, but his efficiency is well known in business circles, and his influence is wide spread. He is devoted to his family and friends, and until recent years has refused to accept any public station. In politics he is a sincere and earnest Republican, and it is natural that his contemporaries should seek to gain the advantage of his service in directing public business.

Mr. Lyon married, June 2, 1880, Annie D. Parker, daughter of Charles and Abi Lewis (Eddy) Parker, of Meriden. Mr. Parker was one of the most prominent citizens of Meriden, esteemed not only as an energetic and capable business man, but as a citizen of the highest character. Mrs. Lyon, who died December 30, 1902, was one of the most active members of the Methodist church of Meriden, and was associated with Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Elsie Parker Lyon, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, graduated from Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1901.

MOHER, William Francis,

City Clerk.

There are few regions more beautiful, even in that land of beauties, Ireland, than that lying between Tipperary and Cork. Here, joined with the extreme graciousness and fertility of South Ireland is some element of the boldness of the north, a foretaste of what the traveler will find on a much larger scale a little farther on, marking the western coast of the wonderful and romantic Province of Munster. But here, even in the midst of a more gentle scene, it is no mean highlands that appear, with the Galtymore, one of the highest points on the island,

ing the Meriden Fire Insurance Company. Though never desirous of any political preferment, he served for some years as alderman, and was a prime mover in obtaining a new city charter. The first meeting of citizens with this object in view was called by Lord Cole and Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon was married, January [illegible], to Harriet A. Snow, of West [illegible], youngest daughter of David [illegible] Snow of that town, daughter of Joel Snow, a Revolutionary soldier. Their oldest child, [illegible] Lyon, became the wife of Dr. [illegible] Mansfield, whom she survived [illegible] months, dying in September, 1892. [illegible] Gary, the second, receives further mention below. Charles L., the third child, was manager of the Meriden Malleable Iron Company.

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Mr. Lyon married, June 2, 1880, Mary L. Parker, daughter of Charles Parker and Lewis (Eddy) Parker, of Meriden. Mr. Parker was one of the most prominent citizens of Meriden, esteemed not only as an energetic and capable business man, but as a citizen of the highest character. Mrs. Lyon, who died December 30, 1902, was one of the most active members of the Methodist church of Meriden, and was associated with Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Lisle Parker Lyon, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, graduated from Rose Valley Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut, in [illegible]

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William F. Mohrs

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rearing its head over three thousand feet above the sea, and the steep woodland glens giving abruptly on the larger vales and these again more gradually upon the level country. In this delightful land, on the banks of a tributary of the River Blackwater, stands the prosperous community of Mitchelstown, somewhat nearer to Tipperary than to Cork, yet just within the county bearing the latter name. This quiet town scarcely suggests to the observer who passes through its streets that it was once the scene of patriot zeal and uprising against the foreign police. It was here at Mitchelstown that the family of Moher has made its home for many generations, and where William Francis Moher, with whose career in another land this sketch is concerned, was himself born on August 9, 1871. The Mohers have been long and favorably known in the neighborhood, Michael Moher, the grandfather of William Francis Moher, having been a prominent figure in the community. He lived there during the first half of the century just past, with his wife who had been Mary Birmingham, a native of the same town, who bore him nine children, dying at the age of forty-five years. It is a commentary upon the power of the migratory impulse that has possessed the Irish people during the recent past, that of these nine children the two surviving should be, Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, a dweller in that far land, Australia. Michael Moher lived and died in his native place and in this his example was followed by a number of his children, notably his son James, the father of Mr. Moher.

James Moher was born in Mitchelstown in the year 1828, and died on June 1, 1880, at the age of fifty-two years. He was married to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, of the same neighborhood, and by her had six children as follows: Michael, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where he is engaged in business as a stonecutter, and married Nellie Ryan; Bedina, who still resides in the old homestead in Mitchelstown with the youngest brother, James; John, a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, where he is employed in the Farrell Foundry Works; William Francis, the subject of this brief appreciation; Thomas, now residing in Australia; and James, who lives with his sister in Mitchelstown.

William Francis Moher, whose birth in Mitchelstown has already been recorded, passed his youth in his native town and there received an excellent education, attending both the public and private schools of the region and proving himself an apt and industrious pupil. At an early age his cleverness and enterprising character showed itself, and attracted the attention of his associates. For a time he was a teacher in the public schools of his native town. He lived in his father's home until he reached the age of nineteen years and then put into effect what he had long been ambitious to do, namely, to seek his fortune in America. Accordingly he set sail for the United States alone, and upon arriving here went to Ansonia, Connecticut, and there for a time made his home. It is ample indication of courage for a young man of that age to leave his home and the familiar faces of friends and face strangers in a strange land, but this Mr. Moher proved himself to be equal to, and with a practical appreciation of the situation he set about at once to find employment. This, however, was no very difficult matter for the bright, alert lad, and before long he was installed as a hand in one of the great factories in the neighborhood. It was not his intention, however, to remain in this line of work, and while performing his duties adequately he also kept his eyes open for other opportu-

nities. It was not a great while before such a one arose and he quickly took advantage of an offer of a position to work in the office of an insurance company. He rapidly rose in position and before a great while was established in an insurance business of his own, which he conducted with a high degree of success. His arrival in Ansonia was in the latter part of 1890 and he remained there altogether somewhat over three years and then removed to Waterbury in the same State. The reason he made this change was that he felt that there was a larger field for his business activities in the larger place, and the event certainly justified his opinion. Upon coming to this city, which has ever since remained his home, Mr. Moher at once began to take an active part in the life of the community and to identify himself with its affairs, so that eventually he became wholly concerned with public activities and at the present time devotes his whole time and attention thereto. For a time he continued to follow his insurance operations and for five years was successful, but in 1899 he became associated with the Scoville Manufacturing Company, and remained there until 1905. In the meantime, however, Mr. Moher had entered politics and became a prominent figure in the conduct of local affairs and a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. In 1905 he received the appointment of assistant city clerk, which he immediately accepted and the duties of which he filled most efficiently for a period of nine years. He then was elected clerk of the city of Waterbury and took up his new and enlarged duties in 1914. Since that time he has shown himself a most competent and public-spirited officer who always has the interests of the community at heart and is capable of serving them to good effect. His career seems well marked out for him and there is every reason to believe that the future holds for him the opportunity to serve his adopted community in many valuable ways and to reach a position of the highest regard in the opinions of his fellow citizens.

Besides his business activities and his success in public office, Mr. Moher takes an active part in a number of departments of the city's life. Especially is he prominent in social and fraternal circles and is a member of important organizations. Among these should be mentioned the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, the Order of Owls and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Like his ancestors before him, Mr. Moher is a staunch Roman Catholic and has been a faithful member of the Church of the Sacred Heart ever since coming to Waterbury. He is active in the work of the parish and is a member of the Holy Name Society in connection therewith.

On October 4, 1900, Mr. Moher was united in marriage with Mary Lynch, like himself a native of Ireland, having been born near Limerick. If it requires courage for a young man to come, as Mr. Moher did, alone to a strange land, it is still more a deed of bravery on the part of a young girl. Yet this deed Miss Lynch, as she then was, performed. Her parents had both died in Ireland and she came to this country by herself to better her condition if possible. To Mr. and Mrs. Moher seven children have been born, one of whom, a son, William, died in infancy. The others are all living and are as follows: Elizabeth L., born in 1901, and now a pupil in the Waterbury High School; James J., born in 1902, and also a pupil in the high school there; Mary J.; Catherine; William F. and Thomas, all of whom are now pupils in the grammar schools in Waterbury.

WELCH, Thomas Francis, M. D.,

General Practitioner of Medicine.

In the professional life of Dr. Thomas F. Welch, of Hartford, he has gained a creditable position and won gratifying success, for he is well equipped for the practice of medicine and surgery and his efforts have been discerningly directed and they have gained him precedence as one of the followers of this most noble calling.

John Welch, father of Dr. Thomas F. Welch, was born in Waterford, a maritime county of the province of Munster, Ireland, bounded on the north by the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, on the east by Wexford, on the south by the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the county of Cork. His birth occurred in June, 1828, and his death, June 12, 1880. He was the only child of his parents, his father dying when he was about three years old, his mother remaining in the old home town until her decease. At the age of sixteen years John Welch came to this country, landing at Newfoundland, from whence he came to Chicopee, Massachusetts, and there worked upon a farm. Later he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he was employed on the farm of Ross Fairfield, and subsequently changed his place of residence to Granby, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his days. His early life, deprived of a father's care when he was a mere child, made him self-reliant and self-supporting, and inculcated in him habits of thrift and saving, which he fostered and cultivated, and by means of which he was able, in 1855, to purchase a farm of his own in Granby, which he improved to a high state of perfection, and it was there that nine of his children were born. He married Mary Ann Coughlin, born in the parish of Clashmore, Waterford, Ireland, and died in 1897, aged sixty-eight years, daughter of Patrick Coughlin. They were the parents of ten children: 1. William P., born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, 1854. 2. Annie, born 1859, died in 1907, was the wife of James P. Fenton; their son, Clement Bevan, is a student at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. 3. Nell, born 1861; married (first) William H. McGurgan, and their children are: William Edward McGurgan, editor of the Ware River "News;" Grace, married Frank B. Donohue and has one son, Arthur William Donohue; and Anna, unmarried; she married (second) Arthur F. McBrinn. 4. John, Jr., born 1863; is captain of the fire department at Holyoke, Massachusetts; married Nellie Reilley, and their children are: Esther Mary, Edmund, Anna and Helen. 5. Katherine, born 1867. 6. Mary, deceased. 7. Thomas Francis, of whom further. 8. Matthew, born 1873; a resident of Holyoke. Catherine and Thomas, died young.

Dr. Thomas Francis Welch was born in Granby, Massachusetts, May 23, 1872. He attended the public schools of Granby and Holyoke, where he received a thorough preparation for his collegiate career. He became a student of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, which he attended for two years, at the expiration of which time he entered the medical department of Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. He served as an interne at Carney Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, until August, 1905, this practical experience proving of inestimable value to him ever since. He established an office for the practice of his chosen profession in Hartford, Connecticut, with which city he has since been identified, and during the intervening years his patronage has increased greatly, owing to the fact that he started with a

very thorough knowledge of the practice of medicine and that he has since kept up with the progress made along that line, keeping ever in touch with the onward movement. In addition to his general practice, he is serving as assistant surgeon on the staff of St. Francis Hospital. At one time he was secretary of the surgical section of the Hartford Medical Society. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the City, County and State Medical associations, also of the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Welch married, June 7, 1907, Elizabeth Maude McManus, daughter of John C. McManus, of Hartford, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have one son, Paul Gregory, born August 18, 1911. Dr. and Mrs. Welch are members of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

MOLLOY, Thomas J.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Thomas J. Molloy, a rising young attorney-at-law and State Senator, from Hartford, Connecticut, was born there, June 29, 1885, son of Daniel Thompson and Mary (Killeen) Molloy. Both of his parents were born in Queens county, Ireland, where they were married and their oldest child was born. Daniel T. Molloy learned the trade of gardener in the old country, and was employed in that capacity by Lord Portarlington in County Clare. He decided to better his fortunes in America, however, and coming here, took the first employment that offered itself. This happened to be that of a section hand on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He continued faithfully at this employment for a while, until later the opportunity presented itself for him to return to his old employment, and he became gardener for Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain." Here he remained until his health became impaired, and Mr. Clemens sent him back to Ireland for a year in the hope that he might recover his normal vigor. Upon his return to America it was impossible for him to take up again the old vocation. He therefore entered the employ of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, printers, of Hartford, and remained with them until he was appointed on the police force. One of his most prized possessions is a volume, a "History of the World," formerly in Mr. Clemens' library, and which was presented to him by Mrs. Clemens. He also has an autographed copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presented to him by the author, by which he lays great store. Mr. Molloy is a member of the Fraternal Benefit League and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. and Mrs. Molloy had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity. They were: Marshall A.; Thomas J., of further mention; William P.; Christopher F.; and Daniel G. Molloy. The family are all members of St. Joseph's Cathedral, devout in their views, and respected by all who know them.

Thomas J. Molloy, the second son, received his education in the public schools of Hartford, graduating from the high school there in 1905. Determining to fit himself for the profession of law, he entered the Yale Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1908, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar the year that he graduated, and at once entered upon a general practice of his profession, not associating himself with any other practitioner. He succeeded from the outset, and became popular in political circles, being a staunch adherent of the Republican party. In the year 1912 he ran for State Representative on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. The next year, however, he was elected State Senator from the second

senatorial district, Mr. Molloy was a member of the committee on cities and boroughs, and of the State library committee. He belongs to a number of organizations, social and fraternal, and is highly esteemed among all his friends and associates. He was grand knight of the Green Cross Council, Knights of Columbus; past president of the Third Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; chief ranger of Court Ericsson, Foresters of America; and is a member of the Holy Name Society of the Cathedral Parish. As an orator and debater, Mr. Molloy has already won for himself a most enviable reputation, and is considered one of the rising young men at the bar in this State. When in high school he won the Batterson prize for debate, and later, in the law school, won the third prize as a member of the Kent Debating Club. Mr. Molloy is not married.

USHER, Robert Cleveland,

Legislator, Veteran of the Civil War.

One of the strong and influential figures connected with the life of Plainville, Connecticut, and the surrounding regions of the State, is Robert Cleveland Usher, who for many years has been most clearly identified with the industrial development and the political affairs of the place. Mr. Usher comes of one of the most distinguished of the old New England families who have maintained through the centuries of their residence there the high and splendid traditions of the men who, for the sake of freedom, braved the unknown perils of the "New World" and who founded and builded the institutions of this Nation. This genealogy of the family dates back to the very earliest Colonial period, when it was founded here, sometime prior to 1638, by two brothers, Hezekiah and Robert Usher. It was from the elder, Hezekiah, and the more distinguished of the two, that the branch of the family with which we are concerned is descended, a descent of which it may well be proud, Hezekiah Usher proving himself a man of parts whose work was an important factor in the intellectual development of the early Colonial epoch. He was a man of great energy, though varied interests, was made a freeman in Cambridge in 1638, and in 1645 removed to Boston, where he took part in many mercantile enterprises. The matter in connection with which he is best known, however, is that of the early history of printing in this country, of which art he was the pioneer. He was the first printer in America and some of the volumes which came from his press bear a date as early as 1652. From that time until 1664 he was the sole printer and book seller in New England, and during that period he brought out a number of quaint old books, now worth their weight in gold. Perhaps the most valuable work that he did was that connected with the printing of the Bible in this country and he was publicly thanked in the year 1661 by the commissioners for his efforts in providing material and in furthering the work. Another historic institution with which his name is associated is the Old South Church of Boston, of which he was one of the founders, and he held many important offices and was a member of many committees among his fellow colonists. He was the constable in 1651, a selectman of Boston from 1659 to 1676, and a member of the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony from 1671 to 1674. He died two years later, May 14, 1676, leaving a large estate and many mourning friends who were agreed that the event was a sad loss to the country and town as his public spirit was most notable and he was a friend to all. He was a man still in middle

age at the time of his death, his birth having occurred in 1615, and he was three times married and had nine children, seven by his first wife and two by the second. From this distinguished ancestor there has come down a long line of worthy descendants, the members of each generation having been capable, public-spirited men, who have done much through all these many years for the development of the community. A great proportion of them have held public office and discharged their duties in connection therewith with high distinterestedness. The members of the family were without exception men of deep religious convictions, and much of their activity has been in connection with the church and the cause of religion generally. Many of their marriages have affiliated them with other of the most prominent families in Connecticut and other parts of New England. A son of the founder, Hezekiah Usher, Jr., was married to a daughter of Dr. Leonard Hoar, then president of Harvard College, and their son, a third Hezekiah Usher, was married to Abigail Cleveland, a daughter of Aaron Cleveland, the latter an ancestor in the direct line of the late Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. Ever since that time the name of Cleveland has been quite a family name with the Ushers.

The grandfather of the present Mr. Usher was Dr. Robert Usher, born January 31, 1742, a son of Hezekiah and Abigail (Cleveland) Usher, of Chatham, Connecticut. It was in this town that Robert Usher was born and reared during his childhood, but he later moved away and made his home in Colchester, Connecticut, where he resided during all the latter portion of his life. He was a physician of note and practiced in Colchester for many years. He was appointed surgeon and physician for the First Connecticut Regiment, January 30, 1776, when that body was mustered by Colonel Wadsworth for service in the Revolution. He was sent with his regiment to Cambridge and there joined the army of General Washington under whom he saw much active service. His first wife was Susannah Gates, daughter of Jonathan Gates; she died in 1777, and he was married, January 25, 1779, to Anna Cone. This lady survived him many years, attaining the great age of ninety-four years, so that Mr. Usher remembers her and recalls her telling of personal experiences in the Revolution, describing scenes and recounting stirring episodes. Robert Usher was the father of sixteen children, the youngest of which, Josiah Cleveland Usher, being the father of the Mr. Usher of this sketch. He was the son of Dr. Robert and Anna (Cone) Usher, and was born at Westchester Parish, August 24, 1802. He married Ruth Frisbie, of Burlington, Connecticut, a daughter of Zebulon Frisbie. Three children were born to them: James, born July 11, 1831, died February 20, 1837; Ruth Ann, born August 19, 1834, and became the wife of Francis H. Smith, of New Britain, April 25, 1855; and Robert Cleveland, of whom further.

Robert Cleveland Usher was born April 19, 1841, at Plymouth, Connecticut, and lived there until four years of age, when the family moved to Plainville, Connecticut. There he received his education, and would probably have entered business there also had it not been for the outbreak of the Civil War. In common with his fellows, Mr. Usher felt the great wave of patriotism which swept the country at that time and the enthusiasm to do something for the cause of the Union. This he put into practice by enlisting in the Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, in 1862. From that onward to the end of the great conflict he saw much

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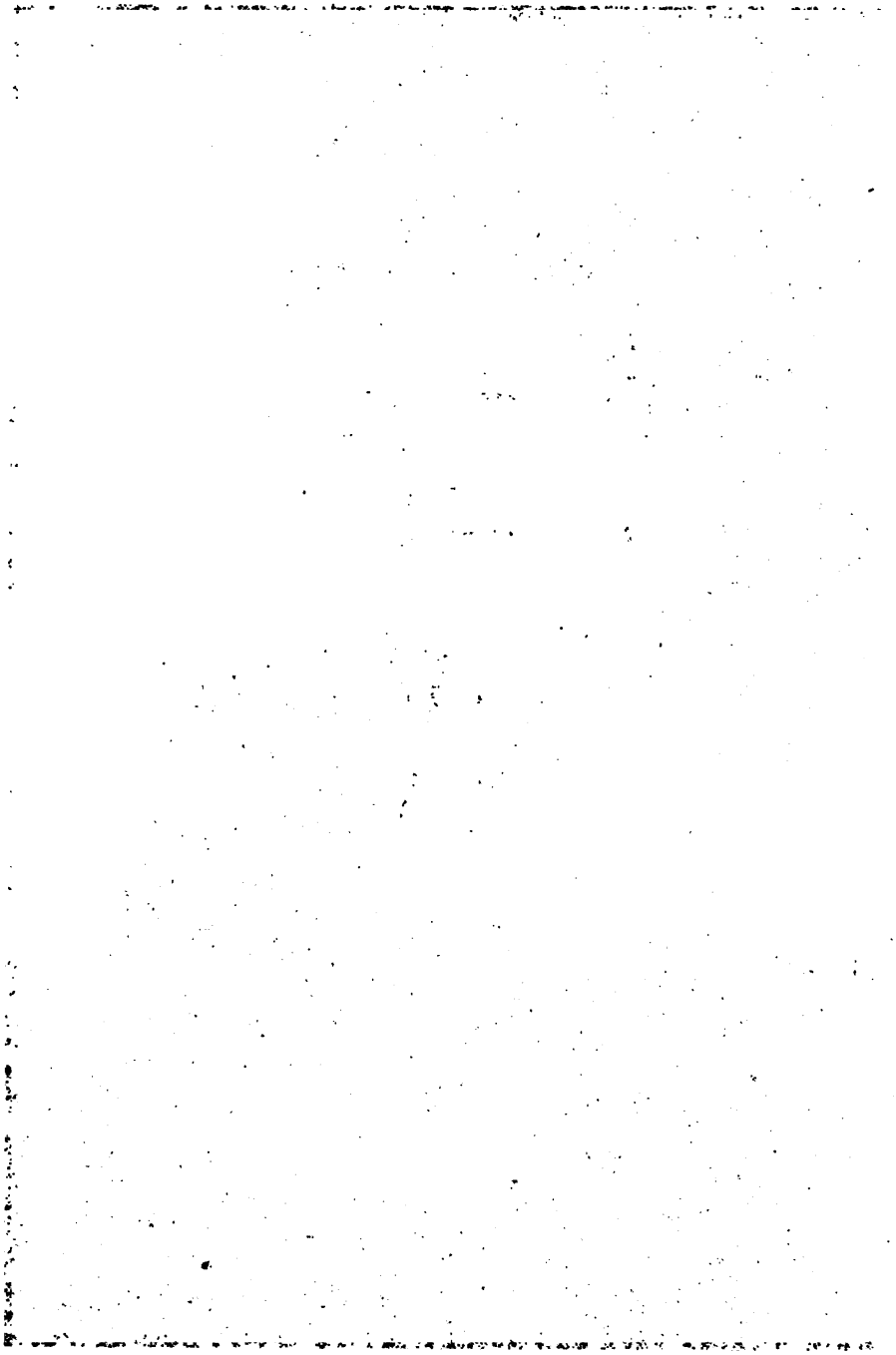

active service and took part in many of the greatest engagements. He was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and then took part in the later western campaigns, at first under General Williams, of the Twelfth Corps, and was finally with General Sherman, of the Twentieth Corps, on his march through Georgia to the sea. At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge and returned to the North, where he soon became connected with the worsted business. In the year 1845 he came to Plainville, Connecticut, which has ever since that time been his home. In 1875 he became a partner of E. N. Pierce in the lumber and coal business and remained as such until 1900. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Plainville Manufacturing Company, where he proved himself of great value to the concern and was rapidly promoted in rank. In 1891 he became the superintendent and assistant secretary and treasurer of one of the great knitting mills, and held these positions until 1904, when the mills were sold to the Bristol Manufacturing Company.

But it was rather in connection with his political career than his business that Mr. Usher was prominently known. He is a member of the Republican party and has always taken a prominent part in the deliberations of its local organization, being recognized as one of the leaders in the county. He is now, and has been town clerk, since the organization of the town in 1869 (excepting the time when in the knitting mill), serving thirty-five years. He became that party's candidate in 1885 to the Legislature, and was reëlected to that office in 1905. Mr. Usher has always been a prominent figure in the social world of Plainville and is affiliated with a number of the most prominent fraternal orders as well as several other organizations, among which should be mentioned the Plainville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Usher has always kept up the old associations formed by him during the terrible campaigning of the Civil War, and as the most effective way of doing this he is a member of Newton S. Manross Post, No. 57, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, with its headquarters at Forestville. Mr. Usher is a Congregationalist in his religious belief, and has for many years been identified with the church of that denomination in Plainville. Very active in the work of the congregation, he has given much of his time and energy to the society and has served at various times as its treasurer and a member of the board of trustees.

It was on June 15, 1870, that Mr. Usher was united in marriage to Antoinette Cora Pierce, daughter of Edward N. and Henrietta Pierce, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Usher there have been born six children as follows: Jessie Henrietta, born September 3, 1872, and is now the wife of Charles R. Clark, of Plainville; Maud Pierce, born January 26, 1874, and is now the wife of John H. Trumbull, of Plainville; James Edward, born December 16, 1875; Frank Pierce, born April 21, 1878, married Clara L. Oakes, of Hartford; Robert Cleveland, Jr., born March 16, 1880, married Ethel Eleanor Humphrey, of New Britain; Howard Josiah, born September 23, 1881, married Ruby Louise Cooke, of Plainville.

QUIGLEY, George A.,

Insurance, City Official.

Among the self-made men of the State, Mayor Quigley has been instrumental in promoting the prosperity of his native city and in making it a desirable home for all classes, rich and poor alike. He was

born October 9, 1880, and is the youngest man ever elected to the chief magistracy of the city. His father, Thomas J. Quigley, was born in Winsted, Connecticut, of Irish parentage, and his mother, Caroline L. (Partridge) Quigley, is a native of Sheffield, England. In him are united the warm, impulsive nature of the Irish people and the staid, substantial character of the Anglo-Saxon race.

As a boy he sold newspapers in the streets of his city, contributing to his own support at ten years of age. At an early age he began to take serious views of life and its responsibilities, and he made the best use of his opportunities, pursuing his studies in the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he found employment in a factory. When only eighteen years old he began doing business on his own account, and has built up an extensive real estate and insurance business. This is not the result of chance or fortuitous circumstances, but the certain reward of energetic and capable attention to business through every working day of the year, and a careful study of the public wants. His methods naturally led to his selection for public service, and he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Fourth Ward when only twenty-three years old, the youngest man ever chosen for that position. In 1912 he was elected alderman from the Second Ward, where he then resided. His earnest and fearless efforts for the advancement of the public interest while in these bodies made him a leader and brought him many friends. Doubtless, he created some enemies also, for no man can accomplish much without incurring the opposition or ill will of some one. Mr. Quigley, however, pursued his way and was instrumental in securing lower water rates for the small consumer, the enforcement of the fire escape law, better building laws and otherwise labored continuously for the interest of the general public, thus securing the good will of a large number of the electorate. He has always been an earnest Republican, but there was no partisanship in his determination to advance the interests of the city and its people. In the caucus and election of 1914, he met little opposition, and was elected mayor by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and in 1916 was elected for a second term by a still larger majority. His previous business experience and his unquenchable public spirit qualified him to be the head of a rapidly growing municipality, and his duties as mayor have been faithfully and judiciously carried out, to the lasting benefit of the community. Mayor Quigley has a fine presence and strong personality, is a forcible public speaker, and his clean, though aggressive, campaigns in the elections set an example worthy of emulation in the future.

Mr. Quigley married, June 1, 1907, Edith Louise Wood, of Suffield, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a son and daughter.

HOWARD, Major James Leland,

Secretary of the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford.

Major James Leland Howard, son of Frank Leonard Howard, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 21, 1878. His grandfather, Rev. Leland Howard, removed from Brooklyn, New York, to Rutland, Vermont, when his father was an infant.

Frank Leonard Howard attended the public schools of Rutland, Vermont, and the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. He engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Spring-

field, Massachusetts, in partnership with an elder brother, James L. Howard, under the firm name of Howard Brothers, and in 1869 the business was moved to Hartford, Connecticut. It was afterward incorporated as James L. Howard & Company, and as such has continued to the present time, manufacturing railroad car supplies and furnishings. Frank L. Howard was the first president of the Capewell Horse Nail Company. He was for many years a member of the Park Congregational Church of Hartford, and for twenty-five years was chairman of the society. In politics he was a Republican, and he served the city of Hartford in the Board of Aldermen and as park commissioner for a number of years. He married, May 19, 1864, Julia L. Cutler, who was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 25, 1843, daughter of Eben and Julia A. (Leath) Cutler (see Cutler VII). Children: Julia, born June 23, 1866, married C. H. Wiley, of Hartford; Leland, born June 28, 1868, died July 28, 1890; Frank Edgar; James Leland, mentioned below; Helen E., born February 28, 1882, died November 9, 1906, married Alvan W. Hyde.

Major James Leland Howard attended the public schools, and was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1895. He entered Yale University and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He enlisted immediately afterward in the Yale Battery (Battery A, First Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, Spanish-American War), but his regiment was not called into active service. Afterward, in 1903, he was appointed commissary of the First Connecticut Regiment, National Guard, with the rank of first lieutenant; subsequently commissioned captain and adjutant in 1904, retiring in 1906. In March, 1911, he was commissioned captain of Troop B, Connecticut Cavalry, National Guard, and was promoted to major in October, 1915, and transferred to the reserve. He was ordered into the federal service for Mexican border service, August 28, 1916, and served as adjutant of the Third Brigade, Sixteenth Division, at Nogales. In October, 1916, he was transferred to Fort Sam Houston as adjutant of the First Brigade, Twelfth Division, and remained there until he was mustered out, November 18, 1916.

Major Howard's business career began in the company of which he is now secretary, in December, 1898, as clerk in the actuarial department. He won promotion rapidly. In 1903 he was appointed assistant secretary of the life department of The Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1911 assistant secretary of the company. Since January 24, 1912, he has been the secretary. He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity of Yale University; of the Hartford Club; the Hartford Golf Club; the Country Club of Farmington; the Graduates' Club of New Haven; the Yale Club of New York; the Thames Club of New London, and other social and business organizations.

He married, April 30, 1913, Mabel H. Hume, daughter of Frank Hume, of Washington, D. C.

(The Cutler Line).

(I) James Cutler, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and is believed to have hailed from Sprowston, a village near Norwich. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was one of the original grantees in what is now Belmont. In 1649 he added to already large holdings of land by purchase of two hundred acres at Cambridge Farms, near Waltham, and in the same year settled in what is now Lexington on

Wood street, not far from Bedford. He built the first house in Lexington, and was one of the petitioners for the incorporation. He contributed the fund to erect the first meeting house. His wife Anna, who came with her sister unattended by other relatives, to escape persecution in England, died September 30, 1644. He married (second) March 9, 1645, Mary King, widow of Thomas King, and she died nine years later. He married (third) Phebe Page, daughter of John Page. James Cutler died May 17, 1694. His will was dated November 24, 1684, and proved August 20, 1694. Children by wife Anna: James, mentioned below; Hannah, Elizabeth and Mary. By wife Mary: Elizabeth, Thomas and Sarah. By wife Phebe: Joanna, John, ancestor of the famous Rev. Manasseh, founder of Ohio; Samuel, Jemima and Phebe.

(II) James (2) Cutler, son of James (1) Cutler, was born in Lexington, September 9, 1635, and died there July 31, 1681. He lived in Lexington near the Concord line; was a soldier in King Philip's war. His will was dated July 28, 1681, proved October 8, 1685, his widow Lydia and son Benjamin, executors. He married Lydia Wright, daughter of John Moore, of Sudbury, and widow of Samuel Wright. She died November 23, 1723. Children: James, born May 12, 1666; Samuel, May 2, 1672; Joseph, twin of Samuel; John, April 14, 1675; Thomas, mentioned below; Elizabeth, March 14, 1681; Isaac, 1684; and perhaps others.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Cutler, son of James (2) Cutler, was born in Lexington, December 2, 1677, and died at Warren, Massachusetts, December 23, 1759. He was a constable in 1719; selectman, 1729-31-33-34. He joined the Lexington church, June 6, 1703, and was dismissed to Warren, then Western, March 17, 1752. He owned land in Lancaster and Narragansett No. 2, granted for the service of his father in King Philip's War. His will was dated September 15, 1759, and among his personal property was a negro slave. He married (first) Sarah Stone, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Jones) Stone. She died January 10, 1750, aged sixty-nine years. He married (second) April 10, 1750, Lydia Symonds, and both were dismissed to the Warren church, May 17, 1752. Children by first wife, born at Lexington: Abigail, born June 2, 1703; David, August 28, 1705; Amity, December 19, 1707; Sarah, January 19, 1710; Mary, November 8, 1714; Hannah, May 13, 1717; Thomas, Jr., mentioned below; Millicent, July 29, 1722.

(IV) Deacon Thomas (2) Cutler, son of Thomas (1) Cutler, was born at Lexington, September 30, 1719, and died of smallpox, November 28, 1760, at Warren. He was a farmer. He married Sarah (Reade) Fiske, daughter of Samuel Reade, of Burlington, born October 8, 1724, and both joined the Lexington church, December 6, 1741, and were dismissed to Western, May 17, 1752. She married (third) Elisha Allis, of Hatfield, and died March 25, 1807, aged eighty-two years. Children by first wife: Amos, born September 28, 1742, at Lexington; Sarah, April 30, 1747; Ebenezer, mentioned below; Bethia, July 19, 1750; Thomas, November 11, 1752; Anna, September 2, 1755; Oliver, October 21, 1759.

(V) Lieutenant Ebenezer Cutler, son of Deacon Thomas (2) Cutler, was born April 30, 1747, at Lexington, and was a small boy when the family went to Warren. He inherited the homestead and followed farming. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, holding the rank of lieutenant. He married (first) April 7, 1768, Abigail Stone, who died May 11, 1790, aged forty-one years; married

(second) Cynthia S. Bonney, of Bridgewater, who died December 18, 1821, aged fifty-five years. He died October 29, 1814. Children, born in Warren: Hannah, born August 1, 1769; Amos, January 17, 1771; James, mentioned below; Abigail, October 31, 1778.

(VI) James (3) Cutler, son of Lieutenant Ebenezer Cutler, was born in Warren, November 5, 1774, and inherited part of the old homestead, on which he resided. He married, December 8, 1803, Betsey Rich, daughter of Captain Cyrus Rich. She was a woman of rare Christian grace and dignity. He was an active citizen, member of the Congregational church. He died August 13, 1843; she died March 8, 1862, aged eighty-eight years, two months. Children, born in Western: Alonzo, born October 16, 1804; Thomas Fiske, August 18, 1806; Amos, August 6, 1808; James Marshall, September 5, 1810; Abigail Maria, February 17, 1813; Eben, mentioned below.

(VII) Eben Cutler, son of James (3) Cutler, was born at Warren, April 26, 1816. He served as councilman of Boston, in the Board of Aldermen and in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a very successful merchant in Boston. His home was at No. 95 Boylston street, Boston. He married (first) November 26, 1840, Julia A. Leath, of Watertown, who died October 30, 1849, aged twenty-nine years. He married (second) November 4, 1851, Carrie E. Holman, of Newton, who died November 7, 1873, aged thirty-nine years. He married (third) July 8, 1875, Sarah E. Burr, of Colchester, Connecticut. Children by first wife: Julia L., born October 25, 1843, at Dorchester; married, May 19, 1864, Frank L. Howard, of Hartford and Springfield (see Howard). 2. Francis Leath, born January 23, 1846, died September 16, 1846. By second wife: 3. Ralph William, born February 21, 1853, at Newton. 4. Carrie Clark, born September 19, 1861, at Newton.

JACKSON, Charles Warren, M. D.,

Proprietor of Successful Health Resort.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest advance that has been made in the science and practice of medicine in our modern epoch, is that of the general recognition of what may perhaps best be expressed as the therapeutic value of normal conditions. More and more have our wisest physicians, the leaders of their profession, come to realize that although acute cases often require extreme remedies, the vast majority of human ailments yield to nothing so readily and so finally as to the healing powers of nature itself. How strikingly true is the fact that if the patient can be placed under normal conditions where these natural healing agencies can operate fully, he will in almost every case recover, and this is shown by the recent discoveries in connection with the healing power of nothing more complex than a solution of salt in water for even severe wounds, and the treatment of tubercular children with an agency as simple as sunlight in the high altitudes of the Alps. Indeed, it may be said that it is those physicians who have the clearest appreciation of this broad truth that are to be regarded as the pioneers and prophets in the science of medicine to-day. It is in line with this idea that the work of Dr. Charles Warren Jackson, of Watertown, Connecticut, has been carried on during the entire length of his career, but more especially for the past thirteen or fourteen years, it being for about that period that he has been able to put his theories to the test of actual experience on a large scale through his proprietorship of the well-known health resort "On-the-Hill" at Watertown.

Charles Warren Jackson was born October 29, 1864, in New York City, and there lived for the major part of his life. He is the son of Ebenezer C. and Mary Frances (Sillcocks) Jackson. His education was a fine one, the first part of it being gained in the excellent public schools of the city, where he showed himself an apt student, and capable of close application and hard work. He did not however push his studies any further at that time, but upon graduating from these institutions entered the wholesale drug business, an occupation that he followed for some two years. He had always been keenly interested in medicine, and had cherished an ambition to study in a medical school and prepare himself to practice it. His mercantile venture having succeeded admirably, he decided to carry out his intention, and accordingly in 1884 he entered the Medical School of the New York University, graduating with the class of 1887. During his career in this institution he once more proved his excellent scholarship, distinguished himself in his classes and gaining for himself a splendid grounding in the theoretical basis of the art. He was also a student under the famous heart and lung specialist, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, of New York. For the requisite experience Dr. Jackson then went to Bellevue Hospital, where he acted as interne in the surgical department for the two years between 1887 and 1889. At the end of this time, being possessed of more than the average of knowledge and experience, he began his private practice, the location chosen for his first office being No. 120 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City. Thereafter he had a number of different offices situated at various points in the same general region, going from the Seventy-ninth street place, after a two years' occupancy, to No. 168 West Eighty-first street, where he remained about three years, thence to 130 West Eighty-first street, and eventually to No. 1 West Eighty-third street, on the corner of Central Park West.

It was in 1902 that he came to Watertown, Connecticut, on account of ill health, having previously the New York office of the "On-the-Hill" institution, and this latter city has since been his headquarters. In 1903 he purchased the property which he has developed into a most successful health resort, known as "On-the-Hill." The success of "On-the-Hill" is twofold, and both of them redound to the credit of the brilliant man at its head. It is successful, first of all, in its function of restoring health to those who seek its treatments, the proportion of cures wrought there being exceedingly high; and it is successful as a business institution, a side just as essential, if it is to continue as an institution at all. The method in operation at "On-the-Hill" is that which most nearly restores its patients to normal conditions, and involves rest in the open air, and sunshine, and well regulated and graded exercises, with plenty of opportunity for amusement and quiet social intercourse. The limit to the number of patients it can accommodate is low, only twenty-five in all, so that the greatest personal attention can be given each case. In a descriptive pamphlet issued by Dr. Jackson, the following occurs, which gives a clear idea of his aims and methods, though in brief. Says Dr. Jackson:

> No small part of ill health, physical and mental, is directly traceable to overtaxation of one's powers. Too great indulgence in social affairs; too great a burden of business cares; troubles of one kind or another often cause that condition of mind or body, which can be remedied best by a complete change of scene, of atmosphere, of mode of living. To get such change it is not necessary that you go to Europe, or even to some faraway Southern resort. * * * Consider yourself con-

valescing after a long illness. What could be more healing than the sheltered seclusion of "On-the-Hill?" In its comfortable sun parlors, its pleasing walks, its appointments for rest, the sick bed is soon forgotten. The clear, pure air, the sparkling mountain water, the well regulated table, and the carefully planned program of recreation take the place of your drugs and permit your system naturally to regain its normal condition of robust health.

In another place he says:

Here in the high altitude of the beautiful Berkshires, Nature herself is a cure for most ills. The very air is scented with the fragrance of good health; the sun radiates it; your whole system thrills with the joy of living.

Besides his active work as a physician, Dr. Jackson takes a keen interest in medical matters generally, and is a member of the important societies of the profession, among which should be mentioned the American Medical Association, the Waterbury Medical Society, and the Connecticut Society of Alienists. He is also prominent in the local lodge of the Masonic order. In the matter of his religious belief, Dr. Jackson is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination at Watertown.

Dr. Jackson is a member of a family that was very prominent in New Brunswick, New Jersey, for a number of years —the Sillcocks family. His grandparents were Nathan Hunt Jackson and Sarah (Conover) Jackson, the former born in New York City, and the latter in New Jersey. He became an important business man in New York City, where he established a large trade in grates and fenders and allied hardware goods, under the name of Nathan H. Jackson, the firm afterward changing its name to William H. Jackson & Company, at one time the largest dealers in New York in that line.

Dr. Jackson was married, at Boston, to Miss Alma DeForest Curtiss, a native of Watertown, Connecticut, and a daughter of Colonel Eli Curtiss, of that place, and Mary Frances (Davis) Curtiss, of Boston, his wife. Colonel Curtiss, who was in command of a Connecticut regiment in the Civil War, died in New York City in the year 1871, and was survived by his wife until 1901, when her death occurred also in the same place. To Dr. and Mrs. Jackson one daughter, Frances Curtiss Jackson, was born December 15, 1893.

LYALL, Alexander Sellars,

Business Manager.

Alexander Sellars Lyall was born in Dundee, Scotland, December 9, 1864, only child of Robert and Mary (Morris) Lyall, for many years residents of that city. He acquired a limited education in the schools of Dundee, completing his studies at the age of twelve. His first employment was in a dry goods store in Dundee, his service extending over a period of six years, when he secured a more lucrative position with a larger establishment in Glasgow, remaining in that employ two years, or until 1884, in which year he emigrated to the United States, locating in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. The following year he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, in which city he continued his residence for four years, securing employment as a clerk in the department store of Reid & Hughes Company, one of the largest and finest concerns of its kind in the State, of which Mr. Lyall is now (1916) the manager of the branch store located in Waterbury, he taking up his residence in that city in 1890. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious affiliations are with the First Congregational Church in Waterbury.

Mr. Lyall married, in Norwich, Connecticut, March 27, 1888, Louise Loomis

Nichols, a native of Norwich, daughter of William Leonard and Louise (Loomis) Nichols, lifelong residents of Norwich. Mr. Nichols died in Norwich, February 29, 1865, and his widow now resides in Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Lyall are the parents of one child, Harold Morris, born June 2, 1890, who makes his home in Waterbury with his parents, but a larger portion of his time is spent traveling for a concern in Boston, Massachusetts, which he represents as agent.

KILBOURN, Joseph Austin, M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Since graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1897, Dr. Kilbourn has practiced in Hartford, where he has attained high rank as a skillful, honorable practitioner. He is of the eighth generation of his family founded in America by Thomas Kilbourn in 1635, and although his ancestors have been men of prominence in the public life of Wethersfield and Glastonbury, Connecticut, since the first settlement, he is the first in his direct line to pursue a professional career.

Thomas Kilbourn, the founder, was born at Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1578, and with a portion of his family came to America on the ship "Increase," sailing April 15, 1635. He settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1639. He and his wife Frances were members of the Church of England.

John Kilbourn, son of Thomas and Frances Kilbourn, was born at Wood Ditton, England, September 29, 1624, and came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, with his father in 1635. He became a man of civil and military prominence, holding many town positions. His first wife, Naomi, whom he married in 1650, bore him three children, of whom John was the eldest.

John (2) Kilbourn, of the first American-born generation, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 15, 1651, died at Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 25, 1711. He was talesman, constable and grand juror, a man of considerable prominence in both towns in which he resided. He married, March 4, 1673, Susannah, daughter of William Hills, who died in October, 1701.

Abraham Kilbourn, son of John (2) and Susannah (Hills) Kilbourn, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, August 25, 1691, and died there in 1770. He was constable of the town for seven years, treasurer three years, selectman eighteen years; representative, 1721-30-56. He married three times, the line of descent being through Joseph, son of his second wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Tudor, of Windsor, Connecticut, who died August 5, 1751.

Joseph Kilbourn was born in Glastonbury, January 14, 1723, and died there June 11, 1790. He was a lister, 1748-59; surveyor, 1752-62-70. He married, March 1, 1744, Mary, daughter of Joseph Hollister.

Joseph (2) Kilbourn, son of Joseph and Mary (Hollister) Kilbourn, was born in Glastonbury, April 1, 1765, and died there May 14, 1851. He married (first) April 4, 1793, Hannah Sellew, died January 23, 1826, daughter of Philip Sellew.

Horace Kilbourn was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 11, 1809, died there in 1868, youngest child of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Sellew) Kilbourn. He passed his active years a successful farmer. He married, in 1858, Mary Young, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, as was her father, Joseph Young. They were the parents of three children: Joseph A., of further mention; John, died aged four-

teen years; Rosella, died aged sixteen years.

Joseph A. Kilbourn, son of Horace and Mary (Young) Kilbourn, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 1, 1860. He passed his earlier school life in California, entering Fordham University, New York, when a lad of fifteen years, later beginning his business career with an insurance firm of Hartford. He became one of the strong men of the insurance field, and served the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York as general agent until thirty-four years of age. He then began the carrying out of a long cherished ambition and commenced the study of medicine, a profession for which he had a decided predilection. In 1894 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in April, 1897. After graduation he attended lectures at Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City, and in the fall of 1897 began the practice of his profession in Hartford, Connecticut. From 1897 until 1914 Dr. Kilbourn was in Hartford, becoming firmly entrenched in public favor, ministering to a large clientele and standing high in the regard of his professional brethren. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State, Hartford County and Hartford City Medical societies. He was for many years a member of the staff of St. Francis Hospital—in fact, the oldest in point of service. His clubs are the City and Automobile of Hartford. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Veteran Corps of the Governor's Foot Guard.

Dr. Kilbourn married, in Hartford, Connecticut, January 6, 1884, Sarah A. Dooley, born May 20, 1862, daughter of Timothy Dooley, a native of Kings county, Ireland. Dr. and Mrs. Kilbourn have six children: 1. Horace Ogden, born June 17, 1885; a graduate of Yale University, class of 1907; now a stock broker of New York City; married Helen Van Dusen, of New York, and has children: Sarah, Samuel and Austin. 2. Joseph Berney, mentioned below. 3. Austin, born April 5, 1889; a graduate of Yale, class of 1911; now a business man of New York City. 4. Jonathan, born January 2, 1891; a graduate of Yale, class of 1913; now with the American Trading Company; married Clara Kent, of Brooklyn, New York. 5. Orrin Paul, born September 3, 1893; a graduate of Yale, class of 1914; now in the advertising business in New York City. 6. Constance May, born November 29, 1895.

Joseph Berney Kilbourn, son of Joseph Austin Kilbourn, was born October 8, 1887, and was educated at Trinity College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland. He was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution, class of 1911. He passed two years at the Woman's Hospital in Baltimore, and St. Vincent's Hospital of New York City; then went to Vienna, Austria, for special study in surgery. In 1914, when war was declared in Europe, he was attending a surgical congress in London, England. He had pursued post-graduate courses in the University of Vienna, and offered his services to the Austrian government. He remained in America until October, 1914, then received an appointment to organize a royal hospital train. The Austrian government, the Red Cross Society and private subscriptions, contributed to equip the train, which had accommodations for four hundred wounded soldiers with Dr. Kilbourn as chief surgeon. The first trip of the train was to the fortress of Pryzmsyl, which the Austrians took, but soon abandoned in retreat. This retreat, said Dr.

Kilbourn, was orderly and well managed. The wounded were taken into the interior of Austria to the town of Tarnow, which the Russians invested at Christmas time. This was an exciting time for Dr. Kilbourn. The Austrians retreated, and the ambulance train was ordered to Russian Poland. Dr. Kilbourn's next field of service was the Carpathians. Here the weather was bad, and many soldiers of both sides suffered from frozen feet and hands. In May the Austrians broke through, and Dr. Kilbourn's ambulance train followed them. Then he was sent to the Italian front after the declaration of war by Italy. For nearly a month the ambulance train acted as a mobile field hospital there. By September, 1915, Dr. Kilbourn was sent back on the Galician front, where the fighting was severe. He was taken sick with pleurisy and chronic bronchitis, and for two months had to give up his work with the wounded. When he recovered he was sent to Bulgaria, being surgeon of the fortress hospital in Scumen. In May, 1916, he was relieved, after securing permission to come home, and in July, 1916, arrived in Hartford, where he will remain, having no intention of returning to Europe.

KANE, Thomas F.,

Physician, Public Official.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Kane, A. B., M. D., has been engaged in general medical practice in Hartford, the city of his birth. Although burdened with the cares of a large private practice, he has given much of his time to the preservation of public health by long and continuous service as member and as president of the city board of health, and in season and out of season preaches the gospel of prevention of disease by sanitary precaution.

There is no profession that requires more self-sacrifice than does the medical —sacrifice not only of personal comfort, but of personal feelings; no branch of public duty is more discouraging than that of impressing upon the public at large the necessity of sanitary precaution and the observance of sanitary regulations. Dr. Kane, however, for years so sacrificed himself and bore these discouragements, and he has seen much good result from his labors in improved conditions. The gospel he preached and the example he set has spread wonderfully, the need of civic sanitary precaution is better understood, and the public health more carefully safeguarded through his enlightening labors.

Dr. Kane is a son of Patrick and a grandson of Daniel Kane, both born in County Clare, Ireland, where the latter was a prosperous tenant farmer and a man of local influence. Patrick Kane, educated in the national schools of County Clare, also followed tilling the soil, but in 1846 crossed the ocean to St. John, New Brunswick. A year later he came to Hartford, where he died in 1867. He was a man of good natural ability, energetic and industrious, much respected by those who knew him. He married Bridget Spellacy, who survived him. She was also born in County Clare, and was the first of her family to come to the United States. One by one she sent for her family, and in 1846 her father, James Spellacy, came to complete the family circle, and lived retired until his death. When left a widow with four children, Mrs. Bridget Kane, a woman of strong character, bent her energies to their support, gave each a good education, and all richly repaid her disinterested love and sacrifice. Mary, the eldest, and her sister, Margaret Matilda, both became public school teachers; Nellie, the home keeper;

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Walter L. Gard

Walter L. Garde

and Thomas F., whose career will be traced, were the children of Patrick and Bridget (Spellacy) Kane.

Thomas F. Kane was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 23, 1863, and until 1880 attended the South street and high schools of the city. In 1880 he entered the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Massachusetts, completed a classical course, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1884. He had decided upon the medical profession, and after graduation from Holy Cross, at once entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, there remaining two years. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1887. In the same year he began practice in Hartford, and there amid those who have known him from boyhood he has fought his way upward from the bottom to the topmost rounds of the ladder of medical success. He has won alone and unaided, has never had a partner, has never lowered the high standard of professional ethics with which he began, has kept in close touch with every advance in medical thought, treatment or discovery, and has taught prevention as ardently as he has practiced cure of disease. He is a man of pleasing personality, and he numbers his friends wherever known. He is a member of the medical societies of city, county and State, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren.

In 1891 and again in 1897 he was elected for three-year terms on the board of school visitors. In 1893, by appointment of Mayor Hyde, he became health commissioner, proving so valuable a member that he was reappointed in 1895, again in 1899, and in the spring of 1900 was chosen president of the Board of Health, continuing as president until 1902. In 1904 he was reappointed until 1913, when he refused reappointment. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, July 1, 1903, serving until June, 1915, having during that period been president of the board three different terms of two years each.

He is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the church of his parents and family; is a Knight of Columbus, and still displays, as of yore, a deep interest in public affairs. He is a director of the Dime Savings Bank and has other business interests of importance; is treasurer of the Catholic Transcript, and consultant at the Isolation Hospital.

Dr. Kane married, October 10, 1905, Mary Ellen, daughter of Patrick H. Quinn, of Hartford, and has two children—Thomas Quinn, born March 5, 1908; and Mary Scott, born November 6, 1912.

GARDE, Walter S.,

Public Official.

While the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is verified in the life of Walter S. Garde. For many years he has been prominent in the business, political and social circles of Hartford, and through his own well directed efforts he has attained a position of distinction, not only along the line of his chosen work, but by reason of his marked loyalty and his devotion to the public good, those qualities having been manifested in many substantial ways, and thus Mr. Garde has gained the regard of all with whom he has been associated.

The name of Garde has been for two generations associated with the highest type of hotel proprietorship in Hartford

and New Haven, Connecticut. William Henry Garde, father of Walter S. Garde, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, March 13, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of that town and in the Cheshire Academy. After completing his studies, he went to Meriden, Connecticut, and was employed for a short time in the factory of Bradley, Hubbard & Company. He then engaged in the restaurant business on his own account, removing to Southington, Connecticut, in 1886, to conduct a hotel, which line of work he continued in until 1890, when he removed to Fort Plain, New York, and there conducted a hotel for a year, after which he removed to New Haven, Connecticut, and opened the Westmoreland Hotel, located on State street, which he conducted for one year, from 1892 to 1893. On June 1, 1894, Mr. Garde opened the Hotel Garde in New Haven, at that time the best hotel in the city, and conducted the same until 1904, a period of ten years, when he disposed of it, and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, there establishing the Hotel Garde. While a resident of New Haven, he had formed a corporation with his wife, and son, Walter S. Garde, under the name of the Hotel Garde Company, which secured the old Batterson property on the corner of Asylum and High streets. This they remodelled into a fine hotel property. Mr. Garde was a member of the Knights of Pythias in Meriden, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in New Haven. Mr. Garde married Ada H. Chapin, a daughter of George F. and Mary (Bowles) Chapin, of Hartford. Of his three children, two are as follows: William Roslyn, who was a partner in his father's business, died unmarried, and Walter S., of whom further. William H. Garde was injured in the Wallingford tornado in 1878, and from that time until his death, which occurred January 28, 1907, he was a constant sufferer from the effects of his experiences at that time.

Walter S. Garde was born in Meriden, Connecticut, July 30, 1876. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Meriden. He then attended the Southington High School, leaving a year before the completion of his course to finish in the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, New York. Upon the removal of his parents to New Haven, he entered the famous Hopkins Grammar School, which he attended for a year, after which he pursued a special law course at the Yale Law School. In the meantime he had become interested with his father in the hotel business, and assumed charge of the affairs of the Hotel Garde of Hartford, which he conducted until August, 1913, and from that time to the present he has leased the property. When the lease on the Hotel Garde of New Haven expired, Mr. Garde remodeled the property and built additions to the hotel, which now contains two hundred and seventy-four rooms. It is one of the highest class hotels in the State of Connecticut. After the improvements on the property were completed, he again rented the property under a lease to its management. Several years ago Mr. Garde purchased the old Commercial House of New Haven, which he also remodeled, and leased to its present management which is conducting it under the name of the Hotel Volk. He is a man of good business talent and ability, and has been chosen to serve in various capacities, namely: President of the Hartford Investment Company, president of the Roslyn Investment Company, vice-president of the Eastern Machine Screw Corporation of New Haven, and a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Hartford and of the People's Bank and Trust Company of New Haven. For four years he was

the president of the Hartford Dispensary, which institution was the direct outgrowth of his efforts, largely developed by him, and of which he was justly proud.

Mr. Garde entered official public life in the semi-official capacity of a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Hartford, of which body he is still a director. He has served as delegate to conventions several times, and was a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party for four and a half years, from 1909 to 1914. He has been president of the Board of Water Commissioners for three years, and as executive head of this important board has had an immense amount of work and responsibility. The technical work in the construction of Hartford's new water system, the stupendous piece of work before the board at the present time (1917), is in charge of Caleb Mills Saville, civil engineer of the Hartford Water Works. But aside from its purely technical side the work involves considerable litigation, which on account of his official capacity falls to Mr. Garde. The capacity of the present reservoirs supplying the city is about two billion gallons. The capacity of the new works will be about nine billion gallons. The construction involves a new supply pipe line forty-two inches in diameter, and four miles long, from the city to the West Hartford Reservoir; a filtration plant at the West Hartford Reservoir having a capacity of about fifteen million gallons a day; a concrete conduit, about one and one-half miles long, five feet high, four feet and nine inches wide; a pipe line connecting the distributing reservoirs at West Hartford with the new impounding reservoirs in Canton about eight miles away. The Nepaug Reservoir will have a capacity of about nine billion, five hundred and sixty million gallons, and will cover an area of eight hundred and fifty acres. It is built by the construction of three dams—Nepaug dam, maximum height one hundred and fifty-seven feet, thickness at the base one hundred and twelve feet, top twenty feet, and two other smaller dams, one at Phelps Brook and the other at East Hartford. In order to construct the Nepaug Reservoir one thousand, six hundred and fifty acres of land were purchased, including forty-two individual farms, the removal of sixty buildings and two cemeteries. Seven miles of highways were abandoned and four miles were constructed to take its place. The reservoir will have a short line of eleven miles and a maximum length of two and a quarter miles. The maximum depth of Nepaug will be ninety-seven feet and the average depth thirty-four feet, the largest body of fresh water in Connecticut. In order to compensate mill owners for water diverted to the city, a reservoir is being built on the east branch of the Farmington river at East Hartford. The work will be completed in the early part of the year 1918. Mr. Garde's part in the mighty work is ample evidence of his standing in the minds of the people of Hartford.

Mr. Garde is a member of Trumbull Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Haven, of which he is past master; a member of the Lafayette Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret; New Haven Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine, of which he is past potentate; and on September 19, 1909, was given the thirty-third degree of Masonry. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford; Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Meriden; the Masonic Club of New York City, the Knights Templar Club of New Haven, the Republican Club, the Country Club

of Farmington, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Union League Club of New Haven, and the Thames Club of New London.

Mr. Garde married Olive Smith, daughter of George H. Smith, of New Haven. They have one daughter, Marjorie. The family attend Trinity Church (Episcopal) of Hartford, in which city they now reside.

HUNGERFORD, Henry Edward,

Physician.

One of the names most closely associated with the State of Connecticut and all that is best in its progress and development is that of Henry Edward Hungerford, the rising young physician of Waterbury, Connecticut. This association is two-fold and exists, first, because of his personal activities in the interest of that vital problem, the health of the community, and, second, because he is the scion of one of the oldest families in the State, where for many generations its members have made their home. The Hungerford family is an extremely ancient one, and Dr. Hungerford traces his descent from no less illustrious a person than Sir Thomas Hungerford, who, in the year 1377, became the first regular speaker of the House of Commons. The members of the family have continued to sustain the high reputation of their early ancestors, a more recent member being the James Smithson who founded and gave his name to the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., one of the most important scientific foundations in the world.

Dr. Hungerford's great-grandfather, Evits Hungerford, born in 1777, was a charter member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol.

Dr. Hungerford's grandfather was Leander Grandison Hungerford, of Bristol, Connecticut, where the family resided for many years, and where he was born July 12, 1811, and died December 2, 1853, when only forty-two years of age. He was a successful farmer and engaged also in the trucking business. He and his wife, who was a Miss Jeannette Jones, of Bristol, were the parents of four children: 1. Sarah, born December 3, 1837, and is now a resident of Bristol. 2. William Ellis, born in 1839, and died in 1841. 3. Charles Edward, of whom further. 4. Henry Wells, born May 20, 1847, died October 3, 1913, at Bristol. Charles Edward Hungerford, the father of Dr. Hungerford, was born August 4, 1845, at Bristol, and there died February 25, 1910. He lived in his native city all his life, and was for many years the foreman of the Ingraham Clock Works there. He married Ida Adaliza Stone, born in Bristol, April 14, 1849, and Dr. Hungerford is their only child. Mrs. Hungerford, Sr., is a daughter of Horace and Emiline (Bristol) Stone, of Bristol.

Dr. Henry Edward Hungerford was born at Bristol, Connecticut, November 30, 1872. He passed the years of his childhood and early youth in the city of his birth. He attended during this period the excellent local public schools, and there prepared himself for the college course which his father and he both desired he should take. At the age of twenty years, accordingly, he entered Carlton College, and after graduating from that institution he went to Yale University, where he took the course at the famous Medical School, graduating with the class of 1898, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once came to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he settled and where he has been in practice ever since. His offices are conveniently and centrally located at No. 298 North

Main street, and his practice, which is a general one, is large and rapidly growing. Dr. Hungerford is now one of the most prominent members of his profession in the city and its environs, and is looked up to with respect by his fellow physicians and by the community at large as one who combines the highest ethics of his profession with a profound knowledge thereof. His interest in and knowledge of the problems of health and hygiene have made him a recognized authority and a factor in the city control of these matters. He was appointed by Mayor Thomas a member of the Board of Health, and served four years during his administration, and was continued in the same office by Mayor Reeves for two years longer. During the time of his holding this office, Dr. Hungerford performed an invaluable service for the community in the efficient manner in which he dealt with the problems that were presented to him.

Large as are the tasks that confront Dr. Hungerford in the performance of his professional duties, they do not prevent him from keeping up his interest in the other affairs of his fellows or, to some extent, taking part in other activities. Perhaps less than in any other calling, can the physician count on any time as really his own, since he is always at the beck and call of whoever needs him; yet in spite of this he manages to take some part in social activities, especially those connected with fraternal circles, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Methodist, attending the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waterbury, and he takes an active and prominent part in its affairs.

Dr. Hungerford was married, March 27, 1899, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Shirley Dare Serviss, a native of Grass Lake, Michigan, born October 3, 1870, a daughter of Mortimer Ambrose and Sarah (Dutcher) Serviss, of Grass Lake, where they died, respectively, December 23, 1897, and August 9, 1891. They were both natives of New York State and went to the west in their youth, where Mr. Serviss became a famous horse trainer. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are now living: Evangeline, Shirley Dare, Harry and Helen. Born to Dr. and Mrs. Hungerford are two children: Evits Charles, July 7, 1901, now in the final year in grammar school, and Rollo Leander, September 24, 1903.

Henry Edward Hungerford has brought to the shaping of his career a very happy and unusual combination of characteristics, which has won for him his success as a physician and his still greater success as a man. Underlying the rest of his personality and serving as the surest and most imperishable foundation for it, is that strong, practical morality that has so distinguished the hardy race of which he is a descendant. His philanthropy is great and springs from the sincere kindness of his heart, which embraces all men in its regard, and from the culture and enlightenment of his mind, which gives intelligence and definite direction to his natural altruism. Closely correlated to this is his sturdy democracy of outlook, a democracy not incompatible with a healthy pride in the long line of worthy forebears. In spite of his strong social instincts, he is a man of intense domestic feelings, who takes his greatest pleasure in the intimate relations of the home and family, and makes himself beloved by those who are thus closely associated with him. He has many friends and among them, as in the community at large, he exerts a powerful influence which is always wielded on the side of right and justice.

REILEY, Edward Bernard,

Lawyer, Public Official.

We are very prone to turn our eyes upon the past when it is our purpose to find examples of worth and ability in any departments of life, especially in those departments embraced under the general term of the learned professions, it being the prevailing impression that deep study and profound scholarship was then to be found, while to-day it is mainly conspicuous in its absence. Yet it may not be amiss to look upon our own times as well, or even into the future, of which the present is a prophesy, there to discern figures whom we have every reason to believe are making, or will make, records that shall serve as examples to those who come after us. The profession of the law is peculiarly rich in tradition, based upon the notable achievements of its great exponents in the past, yet if we consider some of the younger men who follow it we need not fear but that they, too, will leave their impression on this tradition in the course of careers as yet scarcely begun. Among such men may well be counted Edward Bernard Reiley. of Waterbury, Connecticut, a man still young in years, although in achievement he has already made himself the equal of many a notable figure who has lived his full three-score years and ten.

Edward Bernard Reiley was born December 3, 1878, at Waterbury, which has continued his home until to-day. He is of Irish parentage, his grandparents coming to this country, as did so many of their countrymen, in search of greater freedom and opportunity. These paternal grandparents of Mr. Reiley were Edward Bernard and Margaret (Dilland) Reiley, who settled first in Watertown and later in Waterbury, where they both eventually met their death, he when but fifty years of age, she in her eighty-fifth year. They had eight children in all, of whom the second was the father of Mr. Reiley, the other four, who are still living, being Margaret, who is now the wife of Michael Sullivan, a retired policeman of Waterbury; Julia; Hannah, now the wife of Captain Bernard Cahey, of the Waterbury Police Department; and Anna, all residing in Waterbury.

As in the case of Mr. Reiley's grandfather and of himself, the name of his father is also Edward Bernard Reiley. Mr. Reiley, Sr., came to the United States when he was only thirteen years of age, and has been closely identified with the affairs of Waterbury from a very early age. He was active in politics, and served as superintendent of streets in the city for some eight years. About twelve years ago he engaged in the contracting business, which he has carried on with a high degree of success up to the present. He was married in Waterbury to Mary Bresnahan, of Boston and Waterbury, and by her has had ten children, seven of whom are still living, and all of whom make their home in Waterbury. They are: John J., unmarried, and engaged in the clothing business in Waterbury; Julia C., a teacher in the public schools there; Edward Bernard, Jr., the subject of this brief appreciation; Mary, the principal of the Maloney Public School; Anna, a teacher in the public schools; Joseph A., a civil engineer by profession; and Christopher, now a student in the Holy Cross College, class of 1919. Edward Bernard Reiley, Sr., has been exceedingly prominent in the affairs of Waterbury and has held many offices at various times, among which should be mentioned that of alderman, police commissioner and road commissioner. He is very well known and liked in Waterbury.

Edward Bernard Reiley, Jr., passed his

childhood and youth in his native city, and there attended the local schools for the preliminary portion of his education. He was extremely ambitious, and soon won the favorable regard of his teachers for his industry and aptness. Upon graduating from the high school, he went to Holy Cross College and there completed his general education and took up the study of law, to which he had determined to devote his life. He graduated from the Law School in 1902, and being admitted to the bar in the same year he at once began practice in Waterbury. He opened his office in the Odd Fellows' Building, and was successful from the start. He won for himself a splendid reputation for upright dealing and ability in his practice, with the public generally and with his fellow members of the bar. In 1906 and 1907 he served with distinction on the Board of Education, and later his fellow-citizens honored him by electing him district attorney, an office that he is at present (1917) holding to the great satisfaction of the entire community without regard to their political affiliations. He served as assistant corporation counsel in Waterbury from 1909 to 1914, and the experience that he gained there and in his private practice he is now practicing to good effect in his new capacity. Politically he is a Democrat, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of that party, working always for their advancement and for that of the community generally. Mr. Reiley is a conspicuous figure in the life of Waterbury, taking part in almost every important movement therein, especially those connected with the welfare of the people. He is a well known member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Catholic, as have been his ancestors before him, and he and his family are all members of St. Margaret's Church of Waterbury.

On January 8, 1908, Mr. Reiley was united in marriage with Bessie A. Mulville, a native of Naugatuck, Connecticut, born March 16, 1888, a daughter of John M. and Margaret (Moriarty) Mulville, both of whom are natives of Ireland. Mr. Mulville conducted a successful hotel in Naugatuck for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Reiley has been born one son, Edward Bernard Reiley, third, October 10, 1909.

Mr. Reiley is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger members of the Waterbury bar, and his services and achievements up to the present are such that it may confidently be predicted that the future holds for him most brilliant successes and the gratitude of his fellows.

SCOVILLE, William Harris,

Architect, Builder.

William Harris Scoville, architect and builder, was born in Elmwood, a suburb of Hartford, Connecticut, June 10, 1862. Shortly afterwards his parents moved to Hartford, where he received his education in the Wadsworth street school. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and became a skilled worker. At the age of nineteen, being ambitious, he began contracting and progressed rapidly as an architect and builder, employing the services of draftsmen. Now for over a quarter of a century Mr. Scoville has made a special study of the development of real estate and general building, one of his special ideas being to sell houses on the rent payment basis.

He has for many years been active in public affairs, both political and educational. He was the last councilman from the fourth ward prior to the newly created seventh and the first after that. Later, he served two terms as alderman and for several years was a selectman.

He was a member of the seventh ward committee, and at present is a member of the first ward committee. For five years he has been a member of the high school committee and chairman of the same at the present time, was chairman of the commission to erect the Broad Street High School and is a member of the commission to erect an addition to that building and add two outlying schools to the city system, one at the north and the other at the south end.

Mr. Scoville has been for many years a member of the Masonic order, holding all the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second. His memberships include St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and all bodies of Connecticut Consistory. He was formerly a member of the Putnam Phalanx, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, City and Automobile clubs. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Scoville is a descendant of Ezekiel and Mindwell (Barber) Scoville, of Harwinton, Connecticut. Ezekiel Scoville was a son of Stephen Scoville, who was a descendant of Arthur Scoville, one of the first proprietors of Middletown, Connecticut. Mindwell Barber was a descendant of Thomas Barber, the first of the name in New England.

Mr. Scoville's standing in the business world is high and he has impressed himself upon his community as a man of forceful character and public spirit. In his business relations, he is straightforward, and the success that has come to him is well deserved.

LALLY, Thomas John,

Practitioner of Medicine.

Legion is the name of those who either have come to this country themselves or are the children of those who have, and representing the great races of Europe have raised themselves to positions of prominence and power in our industrial, commercial, professional and financial world. Such men it is our pleasant duty to admire and pay tribute to as typical of the energies of the great epoch to which we belong. Ireland, in proportion to the numbers it has sent here, has added most largely to the ranks of our professional men, there being, without doubt, something in the essential character of these remarkably able people that fits them for scholarship and professional life. A splendid example of this was to be found in the career of the late Dr. Thomas John Lally, of Waterbury, Connecticut, who for about sixteen years prior to his death was winning a wide reputation as a physician of the highest talents and aims, also firmly establishing himself in the respect and affection of the community. Dr. Lally was a native of this country, but both his parents were of Irish birth, and he exhibited strongly the marked virtues and talents of his race.

The family of Dr. Lally came from the picturesque region about Lochrea, where his grandfather, William Lally, was born, lived and died. He was a farmer, and he and his wife, who prior to her marriage was a Miss Dolan, were the parents of five children: Patrick, William, John, Bridget, Thomas, all of whom are deceased. Patrick came to this country, became a very wealthy contractor, and died in Williamstown, Massachusetts. John and Bridget followed him to the United States; Bridget made her home in the town of Washington, Massachusetts,

and became the wife of Thomas Fleming. John Lally, father of Dr. Lally, was born at Lochrea, in 1834, and when fourteen years of age emigrated to the United States. He located in Washington, Massachusetts, secured employment on the Boston & Albany railroad, and remained in that town for about six years. His work with the railroad necessitated his removal to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in which city he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there in 1895, aged sixty-one years. He married Margaret Mahon, a native of Lochrea, Ireland, they having been schoolmates, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: Mary, died in infancy; William, died in 1914; Margaret, died in young girlhood; Thomas John, of whom further.

Dr. Thomas John Lally was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, March 4, 1874. His early life was spent in his native town and his education was acquired in its schools, graduating from the Pittsfield High School in 1893. He then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, to attend Holy Cross College, where he followed the academic course and proved himself an unusual student. He then decided to take up the study of medicine, and received his professional training at the Albany Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He took a special course at the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital in New York City, graduating therefrom in 1900. He then removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and in the following year, 1901, established an office for the general practice of his profession in that city, and continued by dint of faithful and prompt application to his duties to build up a substantial patronage. He was a brilliant student of medicine, with a keen and penetrating insight into its mysteries, and was retained as physician by a number of the prominent families of Waterbury. He was also employed as physician at several of the large factories. His first office was at No. 517 North Main street. Later he moved farther down the street, and in 1913 purchased a handsome dwelling opposite Sparks street. Although not a member of the staffs of St. Mary's Hospital or the Waterbury Hospital, he assisted greatly in the work of these institutions, having been a man with a prodigious capacity for work. He was generous hearted and philanthropic, giving of his time and service in an unostentatious manner, his right hand not knowing what his left hand did, and he aided to the extent of his ability every movement undertaken with the advantage of the community in view. In the various societies connected with his own profession he was extremely active, and was a member of the County, State and National Medical associations. He was a staunch Catholic and attended the services of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Waterbury. He was a Democrat in politics, but took no active part in public affairs.

Dr. Lally married, August 14, 1901, at New Haven, Connecticut, Mary Elizabeth Rousseau, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, born March 12, 1874, a daughter of Eugene and Sarah Jane (Howarth) Rousseau. Eugene Rousseau was a native of Three Rivers, Canada, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, October 3, 1910, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife is a native of Whitely Dane, Lancashire, England, and at the present time (1917) is a resident of New Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau were the parents of five children, two of whom are deceased, those living being: Cora, now Mrs. William Stevens, of Hartford, Connecticut; Frank, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut; and Mrs. Lally, widow of Dr. Lally. Dr. and Mrs. Lally were the

parents of three children: John Rousseau, born November 24, 1902; Thomas Eugene, born November 3, 1903; and Francis Edward, born December 6, 1914.

Dr. Lally died at his late home, No. 347 North Main street, Waterbury, after a long illness, April 19, 1917, and this sad event was learned of with great sorrow throughout his adopted city. The funeral services were conducted in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the following priests: The Rev. Father Doherty, celebrant; Father Lally, of St. Thomas' Church, deacon; Father Judge, of Middlebury, sub-deacon, and Father Dowd, master of ceremonies. The interment was in the new St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Great as was the success of the life career of Dr. Lally, and great as it appears from even a mere formal recital of what he accomplished, his true influence as a factor in the life of the community cannot be adequately appreciated without a picture of the personality of the man, the drawing of which is a task of magnitude. He was a man of varied interests and tastes, the two strongest of which were those for his chosen profession and for the life he led at home in the midst of his family. His wife and children ever being held by him in deep and reverent affection. He was strong and faithful in his friendships, one of the most genial of companions, democratic in his instincts and friendly with all men. He shrank naturally from injuring anyone's feelings, or even from dealing too ruthlessly with their prejudices, which his powers of mind and speech might often tempt him to do, yet he never hesitated to express his own opinion, even when it was unpopular, or to back it up with logical and convincing argument.

ROBINS, Charles H.,

City Official of Hartford.

Connecticut was one of the first colonies to be settled in the New World, and from those pioneers who laid the foundations of the great State have descended long lines of honorable stock, the class from which the great men of the State have come. From this stock have been drawn in largest numbers the public officers who have built the little colony to its present greatness, through the perilous and soul-trying days of its infancy, guiding its progress with the true hand of those gifted in the art of governing. Connecticut has always held an honored place in the Union, the stern and rugged honesty of its sons commanding respect in all fields of endeavor. The history of the State is inseparable from that of its great men, who have distinguished themselves in all walks of life.

Noted among the families who have done much for their native State, is the Robins family, of whom Charles H. Robins, city controller of Hartford, Connecticut, is a member. The house is one of the oldest in America. Just when the first of the line to immigrate settled here is not known. The records show Nicholas Robbins to have been a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. He was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, but never lived there. Nicholas Robbins died in Duxbury in 1650.

His son, John Robbins, settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where in 1667 his son Jeduthan Robbins was born. Jeduthan Robbins was later a resident of Plympton, where he died in 1726.

His son, Lemuel Robbins, was born in 1726. He married Esther Dunham, and was for some time a resident of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Sutton, Massachusetts, and afterward to

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Thos. H. Robinson

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Townsend, now Poultney, Vermont, where he was killed in 1786 by the falling of a tree.

His son, Ephraim Robins, was the first of the family to spell the name with one "b," and this spelling has been followed by all of his descendants. He was born on March 7, 1752. He married, on May 2, 1771, Abigail Caulkins, and died in Hartford, June 30, 1829. They were the parents of eleven children.

Their son, the Rev. Gurdon Robins, grandfather of Charles H. Robins, was born February 6, 1786, at Windsor, Connecticut. He was pastor of the North Baptist Church at Hartford for a number of years, and published the "Christian Secretary," a magazine which has been continued to the present day. He also engaged in the book publishing business, the most notable of the books issued by him being "Peter Parley's Tales." On October 7, 1809, he married Miss Julia Savage. Rev. Gurdon Robins died on February 4, 1864.

Their son, Gurdon Robins, Jr., was associated for a number of years with his father in the book publishing business. Later he travelled for several New York publishing houses. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, of which he became quartermaster. He remained in active service until he was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina. He was confined in Libby prison and later at Andersonville, and when at the end of nine months he was exchanged, his health was so broken that he was not expected to live. Upon his return to Hartford, however, he entered the employ of the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works as paymaster, a position which he held for many years.

Mr. Robins was always deeply interested in politics and all events of public interest. He was a Republican. His ability and fitness for office and his pleasing personality placed him in popularity, and he was constantly sought for office. Until his strength began to fail him, making retirement necessary, he spent most of his time in public service, filling the post of town clerk, to which he was elected in April, 1872, for several years, after which he was elected a member of the council from the old Fourth Ward. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Odd Fellows. His death occurred on May 23, 1883. On May 16, 1840, he married Miss Harriet Jerusha Williams, of Norwich, Connecticut. There were two children born of this marriage, of whom only one, Robert Williams Robins, lived to maturity. On April 25, 1849, Mr. Robins married for his second wife Miss Mary Jane Redfield, daughter of Elias Redfield, of Essex, Connecticut. Their children are: Mary M., who married W. W. Stillman; Julia A., who married Frank D. Munger; and Charles H.

Charles H. Robins, with whom this sketch has more particularly to do, was born July 9, 1859, at Essex, Connecticut. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of Hartford, and upon leaving the latter entered the Hartford post office as an assistant stamp clerk. He held this position for four years, upon the expiration of which time he went to Meriden, Connecticut, to fill the position of assistant postmaster for one year. Returning to the Hartford post office, he filled the position of relief clerk for four years until 1885.

In that year Mr. Robins terminated his connection with the Post Office Department, and resigned to become bookkeeper for the United States Stamping Works and the Portland Stamping Works at Portland, Connecticut. He gave the work

his undivided attention, determined to master all of its phases. The consequent grasp of the business and knowledge of conditions which he gained brought him promotion, and he was given full charge of the office. In 1888 he resigned this position to accept a similar one with the Dwight Slate Machine Company of Hartford. While there, in 1890 he was appointed record clerk in the Internal Revenue office under Collector John I. Hutchinson. Mr. Robins was later promoted to the post of deputy collector which he filled for four years. In March, 1894, he resigned this office.

The month following his resignation Mr. Robins was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of city auditor, which office he has administered from that time to the time of present writing (1917), being reëlected at each succeeding election. Further evidence of the esteem and favor in which he is held can not be found than the fact of his recurrent election to the same post. His administration has been highly successful and profitable to the city. Since the time of his first election the name of his office has been changed to that of controller.

Mr. Robins was a charter member of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which lodge he is past chancellor. He is also past president of the endowment rank of that order. He is a member of Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, of the Putnam Phalanx of which he is treasurer; of the Middletown Yacht Club, and of the Hartford Gun Club.

On November 5, 1890, Mr. Robins married Miss Jennie Williams, daughter of Henry G. Williams, of Portland, Connecticut. They have one daughter, Ethel Williams.

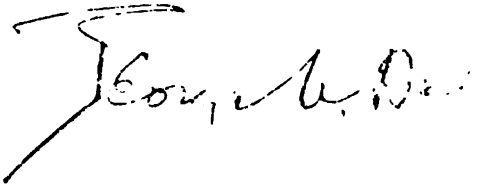
His career in public life in the positions of trust which he has held, have amply demonstrated his dependability and ability to carry responsibility. Mr. Robins' loyalty to his work in the service of Hartford has been unfaltering. He is a man of great public spirit, and possesses, as must every public official, the power of winning and holding friends. No more sincere tribute can be given Mr. Robins than the honor and admiration of his friends.

BELL, George Newton,

Surgeon.

George Newton Bell, successful surgeon of Hartford, Connecticut, is the son of the late Newton Stephen Bell, a former well known practitioner of Windsor. He is descended from an ancient Scotch family which was established in Dumfriesshire previous to year 1300. A branch of the family subsequently settled in Ireland when King James colonized the northern part of that country with Scotch Presbyterians and English Episcopalians. The first of the name found on Irish records was Andrew Bell, but it is unknown whether he was the progenitor of all the family which is still numerous in the County Armagh. We do know, however, that he was the tenant of John Hamilton, who had a grant of five hundred acres in that county in the year 1619 and that several of the family came to New England from the Scotch counties of Ireland about a century later. In 1743 John Bell died in Londonderry, New Hampshire. His son James saw service during the Revolutionary War, and was the father of Samuel Bell, who was also in the Revolution, serving as a private in two New Hampshire regiments. Samuel Bell married Samantha Gibbs, of Brecket, Massachusetts, and had by her a son, William Bell, who was the father of Dr. Newton S. Bell.

Dr. Newton S. Bell was born in Chester, Massachusetts, and died in Windsor,



[illegible] determined to master all [illegible]. The consequent grasp of [illegible] knowledge gained brought him [illegible]. He was given full charge [illegible] 1888 he resigned this [illegible] a similar one with the [illegible] Company of Hartford, in 1890 he was appointed [illegible] in the Internal Revenue Collector John L. Bates. Mr. Robbins was later promoted to [illegible] deputy collector which he [illegible] four years. In March, 1891, he resigned this office.

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BELL, George Newton,

Surgeon.

George Newton Bell, [illegible] geon of Hartford, Connecticut, [illegible] of the late Newton Stephen [illegible] well known practitioner of [illegible] is descended from an ancient Scottish family which was established in [illegible] shire previous to year 1300. A branch of the family subsequently settled in [illegible] Land when King James [illegible] northern part of that country with [illegible] Presbyterians and English [illegible]. The first of the name found on [illegible] ords was Andrew Bell, but it [illegible] whether he was the progenitor of the family which is still numerous [illegible] County Armagh. We do know, however, that he was the tenant of John [illegible] who had a grant of five hundred [illegible] that county in the year 1610 and [illegible] eral of the family came to New [illegible] from the Scotch counties of Ireland a century later. In 1743 John [illegible] in Londonderry, New Hampshire [illegible] son James saw service during the [illegible] tionary War, and was the father [illegible] ard Bell, who was also in the Revolutionary [illegible] serving as a private in two New [illegible] shire regiments. Samuel Bell [illegible] Samantha Gibbs of Brookline, Massachusetts, and had by her a son, A[illegible] who was the father of Dr. Newton [illegible] Bell.

Dr. Newton S. Bell was born [illegible] ton, Massachusetts, and died in [illegible]

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Irving F. Smith

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Yours Truly Smith

Connecticut, in April, 1910, aged seventy-one years. He studied medicine under another Dr. Bell, in Westfield, Massachusetts, and later attended the University of Vermont Medical School in Burlington, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. Then he practiced his profession in Blandford, Massachusetts, for eight years, and finally settled in Windsor, where he spent the remainder of his life in successful practice. He was a member of the Masonic order in Windsor, and was married to Mary Hatch, daughter of Walter Hatch, of Blanford, Massachusetts.

Their son, George N. Bell, was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, May 30, 1870. He was educated at the high school in Windsor, Connecticut, and later was graduated from the Hartford High School in the class of 1889. Upon graduation he entered the Yale Medical School, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. The following two years he spent as an interne at the Hartford Hospital, and then began general practice in Hartford. Subsequently he became an assistant to the late Dr. Oliver C. Smith, and gradually made surgery his specialty. He is now visiting surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Hartford Isolation Hospital and to the Litchfield County Hospital. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and is a member of the New England branch of the American Urological Association, the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Association, Hartford Medical Society, the Yale Alumni Association, the Hartford and the Hartford Golf clubs.

Dr. Bell married, September 26, 1900, Elizabeth Colston Palmer, daughter of Loren and Sophia Gardner Palmer, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut.

SMITH, Henry Frederick,

Public Official.

Henry Frederick Smith, who has served in the capacity of town and city clerk of Hartford for two decades, and whose re-election in the hard-fought campaign of 1916 testifies better than any words that might be written of his ability, character and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, is a native of Weimar in the Grand Duchy of Saxon-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, born July 12, 1853, son of Robert Henry and Elizabeth (Krumpholz) Smith.

Robert Henry Smith, father of Henry Frederick Smith, was also a native of Weimar, born September 20, 1828, and died July 23, 1907. He was educated in the citizen's school, and learned the trade of file-maker. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to Berlin, where he entered the army and served the regulation term of three years. He then returned to Weimar and worked at his trade with his brother. During that period Mr. Smith became acquainted with and married Elizabeth Krumpholz. They set sail for the United States in September, 1853, and after a voyage of nearly thirteen weeks arrived in New York on Thanksgiving Day. After following his trade for a short period of time in Brooklyn, he removed with his family to Hitchcocksville, Connecticut, where he was employed during the winter, and in May, 1854, came to Hartford, Connecticut. He entered the employ of James W. Arthur, a locksmith and file-maker, and remained with him until 1868, when he purchased an interest in the business, the partners adopting the firm name of Arthur & Smith. This association was continued until about 1884, when Mr. Smith withdrew from the business and entered the employ of the New York & New Haven Railroad, where he

remained for some years, retiring on account of old age. His declining years were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Rose (Smith) Brunner, in Brooklyn, and with his daughter, Mrs. George Prutting, of East Hartford, his visits alternating between the two homes, dying at the home of the latter.

Henry Frederick Smith acquired his preliminary education in the German-English school in Hartford, and from the time he was ten years of age until he was twelve years of age he attended the Brown School. On July 19, 1865, he returned to his native place, Weimar, and for the following three years was a student in the Real-Schule. He returned to his home in Hartford, Connecticut, in July, 1868, and in the fall of that year began his business career by entering the employ of Foster & Company, wholesale grocers. As might be expected of one of his birth and training, Mr. Smith was thorough and accurate in all his work. He attended strictly to business, and as the years went by his responsibilities were increased until, when he resigned after a service of twenty-seven years and three months, to resume his present office, his position with the firm was one of importance and responsibility.

During these years he had also taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and the time came when his party made him its nominee for the office of town clerk. That was in October, 1893, and he failed of election by thirty-nine votes. At the following election, in the fall of 1895, he was elected by three hundred and sixty-four votes, and assumed office on January 6, 1896. Since that time he has been regularly reëlected, and has performed the duties of his office in the same painstaking and efficient manner that characterized his work in the grocery business. The people of Hartford feel that the interests over which he has been given charge will receive careful and intelligent attention, and Mr. Smith's career proves conclusively that he is entitled to the trust reposed in him. His first election to office was in 1887, when he was chosen to represent the old Fourth Ward in the City Council. He was reëlected in 1888. While a member of that body he served on the claims committee, of which he was clerk, and he was also a member of the amusements committee.

It is quite natural for a man of German ancestry, and a native of Germany, to take an interest in military affairs, and Mr. Smith has been no exception to the rule. In 1872 he joined the Connecticut National Guard and remained in the service for nineteen years. He is now on the retired list as a first lieutenant. In 1896 he joined the Putnam Phalanx and since 1897 has been its adjutant. He has taken an active interest in fraternal matters and holds membership in a number of the important orders as follows: Lafayette Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrus Goodell Chapter of Rose Croix; Hartford Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he has been marshal for many years; Sphinx Temple Arab Patrol Association (honorary); Sphinx Temple Band (honorary); Shriners' Oasis; Hartford Chapter, No. 64, Order of Eastern Star; Charter Oak Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lincoln Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias; Hira Temple, No. 90, Knights of Khorassan; Teutonia Lodge, No. 9,

D. H. S.; Hartford Lodge, No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Mizpah Tent, No. 11, Knights of the Maccabees; Miriam Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Veteran Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the City Club of Hartford. He has always been interested in music, especially choral singing, and is a member of the Hartford Saengerbund and the Hartford Maennerchor; he is also a member of the Hartford Turnerbund, German Rifle Club, Republican Club, Get Together Club, the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Smith married, October 29, 1878, Rose, daughter of William Bihl, of Hockanum, Connecticut. She was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, December 26, 1859. From this union one son was born, Ernest W., whose death at the age of six years came as a terrible blow to the parents.

Mr. Smith is president of the Land, Mortgage & Title Company of Hartford; vice-president of the Hartford Mortgage Investment Company; contributing member of the Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of Charter Oak Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; trustee of Lincoln Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of executive committee of the Putnam Phalanx and chairman of the grand committee on the one hundredth anniversary of Odd Fellowship to be celebrated in April, 1919.

MATHER, Frank Malvern,

Lawyer, Public Official.

There are few names so prominently connected with our early New England history as that of Mather, some of whose members played a most important part in the affairs of that time and region and were instrumental in the establishment of customs and traditions which have become in time to be regarded as fundamental in American life. That branch of the Mather family which is at the present time represented by Frank Malvern Mather, clerk of the Probate Court of Hartford, Connecticut, is descended from one John Mather, of Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, England, where he flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was the grandfather, and his son, Thomas Mather, of Lowton, was the father of the Rev. Richard Mather, the immigrant ancestor and the founder of the family of Mather in this country.

The Rev. Richard Mather was born in the year 1596 at Lowton, Winwick parish, Lancashire, and came to this country at an early age. He settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where his death occurred April 22, 1669. He was twice married, his first wife having been Catherine Holt, a daughter of Edmond Holt, of Bury, with whom he was united September 29, 1624, and whose death occurred in 1655. He married (second) Sarah (Story) Cotton, widow of the Rev. John Cotton, and daughter of Richard Hankridge, of Boston. The Rev. Richard Mather was the father of the following children: The Rev. Samuel, Timothy, mentioned below; the Rev. Nathaniel, Joseph, the Rev. Eleazer, and the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather.

Timothy Mather, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was born at Liverpool, England, in the year 1628. He accompanied his parents to the new world, and made his home at Dorchester, where his death occurred January 14, 1684. He was twice married, his first wife having been Catherine Atherton, a daughter of Major-General Humphrey Atherton. He married (second) Elizabeth Weeks, a daughter of Amiel Weeks, March 20, 1678-79. Timo-

thy Mather was the father of the following children: The Rev. Samuel, Richard, mentioned below; Catherine, Nathaniel, Joseph and Atherton.

Richard Mather was born December 20, 1653, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He removed, however, from that place to the colony at Lyme, Connecticut, where he resided during the major portion of his life, and where his death eventually occurred August 17, 1688. He married, July 1, 1680, Catherine Wise, and they were the parents of the following children: Captain Timothy, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Lieutenant Joseph, mentioned below.

Lieutenant Joseph Mather, of Lyme, Connecticut, was born at that town, June 29, 1686, and died there September 30, 1749. We are not acquainted with many details of his life, and even the maiden name of his wife is unknown to us, though we are aware that her Christian name was Phebe. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Dr. Eleazar, Phebe, John, Jerusha, Samuel, Benjamin, mentioned below; Ann and Simeon.

Benjamin Mather was born September 19, 1731, at Lyme, Connecticut. He removed, however, to Whately, Massachusetts, where he spent most of his life, and where his death occurred December 25, 1821. At the time of the Lexington Alarm he marched to the relief of Boston, being a sergeant in the company from the town of Colchester. He was twice married, the first time to Irene Parsons, August 10, 1753. Her death occurred August 22, 1761, and on March 14, 1763, he married (second) Abigail Worthington. By his two marriages he was the father of the following children: Irene, Gibbons, Annie, Gibbons (2), Betsey Worthington, Abigail, William, Rhoda, Elias, Samuel, Joseph, mentioned below; and Benjamin (twins), Cotton and Marshfield P.

Joseph Mather, of Whately, Massachusetts, was born at that place, March 15, 1776, and died there August 30, 1861. He married (first) Lucinda Morton, and (second) Adency Graves. He was the father of the following children: George W., Frank, mentioned below; Lucinda, Benjamin, Julia S., Joseph and Levi.

Frank Mather, of Painesville, Ohio, was born at Whately, Massachusetts, May 13, 1810. He went west during the Civil War and made his home at Painesville, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1901. He married Clarissa T. Fisk, May 7, 1835, and they were the parents of the following children: Ira Arms, mentioned below; Pliny Fisk, born November 8, 1840, married Louise McCaslin, November 30, 1871; Henry William, born June 15, 1845, married Emma A. Chevalier, October 1, 1868.

Ira Arms Mather was born February 3, 1837, at Shelburne, Massachusetts. While still merely a lad, he worked on his father's farm in that region, and for his education attended the local public schools. This life continued until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there was employed in a large dry goods store, where he worked for a number of years. At about the beginning of the Civil War, he removed from the east and settled in Ohio at the town of Painesville, Lake county, and there engaged in the dry goods business on his own account for a number of years. He continued in business at Painesville, and later at Cleveland during the major part of his active life, and was connected with a number of various enterprises, notably that of the oil refining business, being with a concern of which his brother was secretary and general manager. He also

engaged in various manufacturing projects, most of these in Cleveland, Ohio. It was at this city that his wife died in 1900, after which event Mr. Mather returned to the east and took up his abode with his son, Frank Malvern Mather, the subject of this sketch. For a number of years he was associated with the Ætna Insurance Company. His death occurred January 16, 1917, at his son's house. Mr. Mather was a man of very strong religious proclivities. He was born of Congregational parents, but he early embraced Unitarianism and was a member of the Unitarian church in Cleveland for many years and superintendent of the Sunday school there. Upon his removal to Hartford, he joined the First Unitarian Church of that city, and for a time was president of the society and superintendent of the Sunday school, but during the last three years of his life he became greatly interested in Christian Science and attended the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Hartford. Ira A. Mather married, August 15, 1860, Jennie A. Jewett, of Granby, Connecticut, a daughter of Dr. Peter Jenner Jewett, a well known resident of that place. They were the parents of two children: Frank Malvern, mentioned below; and Alice Gertrude, who died in childhood.

Frank Malvern Mather was born at Painesville, Ohio, and received his education at the public schools of Cleveland, whither his parents had removed when he was but one and a half years old. Upon leaving school he was employed in a number of business concerns. He had, however, determined to make the law his profession, and with this end in view entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At this time he was admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan, and later to that of Ohio, and began the practice of his profession in the city of Cleveland in the latter State. In the month of December, 1896, he came to Hartford, where he was sworn in as clerk of the Probate Court by Judge Harrison B. Freeman, January 1, 1897, a post which he has held ever since. He was soon after admitted to the Connecticut bar, and is well known now to both bench and bar in this State. He was a member of the City Council for four years. Mr. Mather is one of the trustees of the First Unitarian Congregational Society, and a member of the society's committee and treasurer of their board of trustees. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He has always been much interested in amateur dramatics, and is a member of the Playlovers Club of Hartford, which has for several years produced some very creditable amateur theatrical performances. He also belongs to the Veteran Second Division Naval Reserves, and on the occasion of the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain he volunteered for service, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Summit Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Mather takes a keen interest in the subject of local history and genealogy, and is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Mather was united in marriage, June 24, 1903, with Florence E. Moses, a daughter of William H. Moses, of Hartford. To Mr. and Mrs. Mather three children have been born, two of whom are now living: Malvern Jewett, born September 1, 1908, and Sylvia Lenore, born October 10, 1910.

BONE, Robert D.,

Public Official.

Robert Douglas Bone, member of the board of assessors, and a highly regarded citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, in which city he was born January 15, 1860, is the son of John and Catherine (Douglas) Bone.

John Bone was a native of New Galloway, Scotland, and from that country migrated to America in 1849, locating immediately thereafter in Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained for the remainder of his life, which was a life of useful worthy citizenship. In Scotland he had been apprenticed to the trade of pattern-making, and in the New World followed that useful occupation for the greater part of his life. He is well remembered in Hartford as one of the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, having affiliated with the organization on the same night as Chief Eaton. He subsequently was a member of the veteran organization. Possessed of steady habits, strong personality and conscientious honest actions, John Bone gained during his long residence in Hartford very many firm friends.

His wife, with whom he was acquainted in Scotland prior to his emigration, and who soon joined him in Hartford, where they were married, was an earnest member of the Scotch Presbyterian church, but both attended and became good supporters of Wethersfield Avenue Congregational Church, Hartford. They were blessed with six children, five of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, although Robert Douglas Bone is the only child now living. John Bone was a loyal Mason, and although resident for so many years in this country, he never relinquished his membership of the lodge in Scotland in which he had been initiated in his early days.

Robert Douglas Bone, third son of John and Catherine (Douglas) Bone, was educated in the public schools of Hartford, graduating creditably from the high school in 1881. Securing employment in a clerical capacity in the Woodruff Iron Works, he in a short while became bookkeeper, later serving in the same capacity under the Hartford Engineering Company. Knowledge of his father's business, perhaps, with also executive training he had received in the offices of the before-mentioned manufacturing companies, influenced him in forming partnership with John M. Taylor, in 1884, under the firm name of Taylor & Bone, for the purpose of establishing a pattern-making and metal business. The partnership was, however, dissolved in 1886, in which year Robert Douglas Bone become a part, even though a minor part, of the city administration. He entered the office of the town clerk, John E. Higgins, in 1886, remaining at that duty and at work in the probate court for Judge Freeman, until 1888, when he was elected a member of the board of assessors, taking office on the first of the following June, since which time he has been in continuous office, being reëlected repeatedly, a tribute to his personality and integrity, as well as to his ability. He has been a lifelong Republican and was chairman of the Seventh Ward committee for eighteen years, resigning that position to become a member of the State Central Committee in 1914. He served for many years as a member of the Republican Town Committee, and his present membership of the State Central Committee holds until 1918.

Mr. Bone is very popular in Hartford, and takes considerable interest in the affairs of many fraternal and social organizations. He is a member of Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler;

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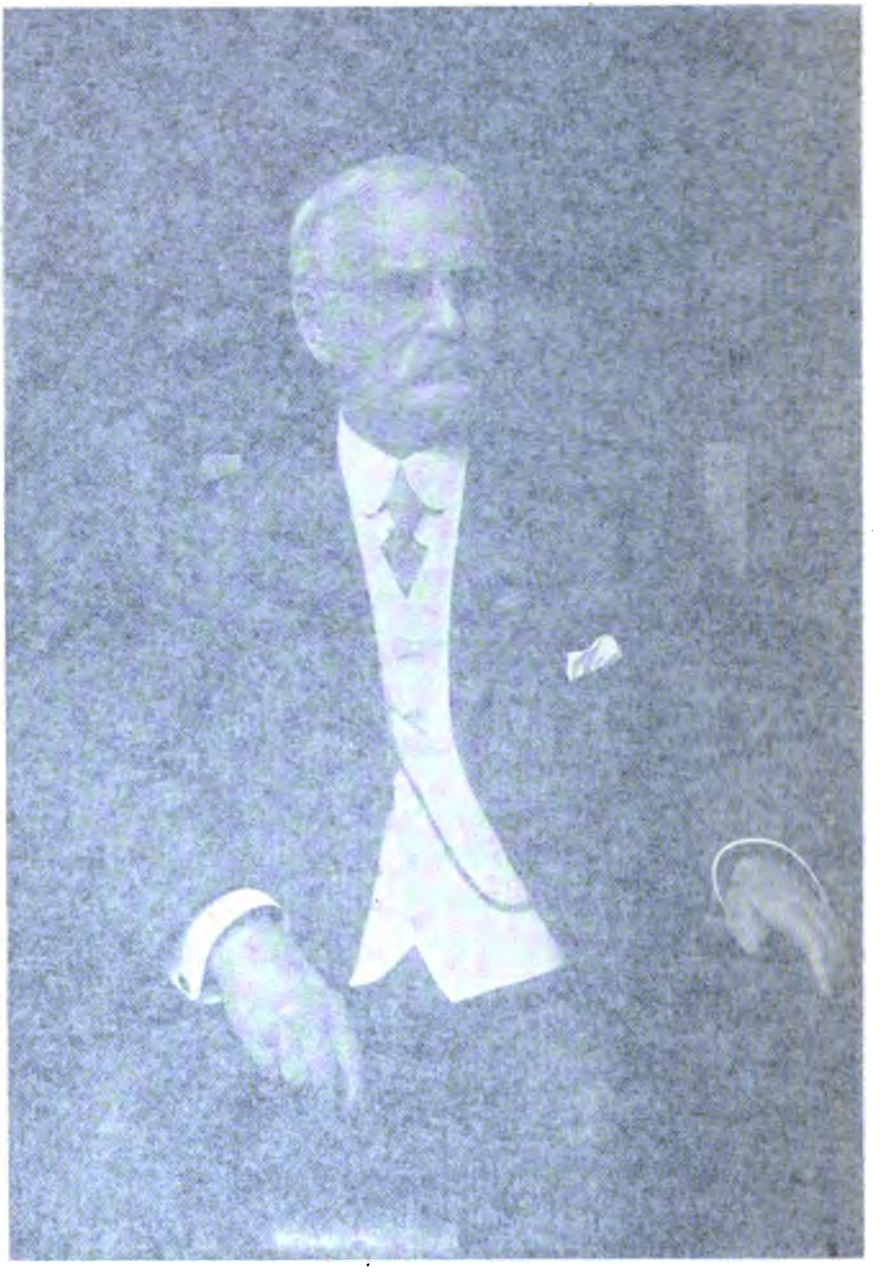
Gen Perry Crawford



Rev Perry Crawford

he is a member and past chancellor commander of Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of the Republican Club; of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce; of the Automobile Club of Hartford; and of the Republican Club. He is also a member of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford.

Mr. Bone has also some important business affiliations; he is president of the Hartford Mortgage Investment Company, of which he was one of the organizers; and is treasurer of the Hartford Land Mortgage and Title Company.

He is a member of the South Congregational Church, and owes much of his Christian faithfulness to the example set him by his mother, whose Christian ethics were those of the old God-fearing Scotch family from which she sprang, in the village of Kirkcudbright, in the highlands of Scotland.

CHANDLER, George Perry,

Representative Citizen of Hartford.

George Perry Chandler, president and treasurer of the Sisson Drug Company of Hartford, is a worthy representative in the ninth generation of one of the oldest families of New England, a family that has contributed its full quota of members of the learned professions, efficient and conscientious public officials, military patriots and successful business men, all of whom have performed the duties and responsibilities of life in a manner to reflect credit upon themselves and upon their ancestors, ever ready to sacrifice personal benefit in order to improve conditions for their fellow men.

The English antecedents of the American family of Chandlers has not been traced, but that it is of ancient lineage there can be no doubt. The family coat-of-arms is handsome and unique, and is technically described thus: "He beareth Checkie, Argent and Azure, on a Bend of the First Sable, three Lyons passant Gules. By the name of Chandler." The following is given as its significance: "The crest borne on the closed helmet above the coat-of-arms is that of the Pelican in her nest, wounding her breast to feed her young with her own blood—an emblem of parental affection expressive of the family motto, *Ad mortem fidelis*. The mantle, cut and jagged, hanging from the helmet, indicates the faithful service of the wearer; the gauntlet, his prowess."

William and Annis Chandler, the progenitors of the line herein followed, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1637, accompanied by four children. From a reference in the will of Deacon George Alcock, of Roxbury, dated 1640, it has been supposed that Annis Chandler was his sister. William Chandler, whose family at that time consisted of seven persons, was the owner of twenty-two acres of land in the year 1638. He was made a freeman in the year 1640. His death occurred about the following year, and he left for his posterity an honored name, having been noted throughout his lifetime for his high character and piety.

Captain Thomas Chandler, son of William Chandler, was about seven years of age when he came with his father to Boston, Massachusetts, from whence they removed to Roxbury, Subsequently he was one of the original proprietors and the twenty-third settler in Andover, and he with others was employed by the General Court to lay out lands. His first military title was that of "Lieutenant in ye ffoot Company in Andover, John Stephens, Ensign, under the command of Dudley Bradstreet, Capt." He served as representative to the General Court in 1678-79, and was one of the prominent men in the community. He was a blacksmith by trade, con-

ducted "a considerable iron works," was prudent and thrifty, and consequently became a wealthy man. He married Hannah Brewer, whose death occurred October 25, 1717. He died and he was the first person buried in the South Parish burying ground. His will was probated February 8, 1702-03.

William (2) Chandler, son of Captain Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Chandler, was born May 28, 1659, o. s. He married, April 21, 1687, Eleanor Phelps. The church record of Westford, Massachusetts, has this entry: "Admitted 10 Nov. 1728, Eleanor Chandler, widow."

William (3) Chandler, son of William (2) and Eleanor (Phelps) Chandler, was born July 20, 1689, died July 27, 1756. He is named in a deed as a "clothier," and his name appears in connection with a number of real estate transactions. He married Susanna Burge.

Benjamin Chandler, son of William (3) and Susanna (Burge) Chandler, was born about the year 1718, and died at Petersham, June 14, 1798. He married (first) October 2, 1743, Hannah Dutton, of Westford, Massachusetts, and her death occurred at Petersham, June 3, 1777, aged thirty-two years, eleven months. He married (second) ——— ———.

Benjamin (2) Chandler, son of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Dutton) Chandler, was born August 4, 1752, o. s., and his death occurred in Petersham, March 15, 1826. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active years, working in connection with his father. He was a man of small stature, had red hair, was noted for his droll wit, and he "sympathized with the 'Shays men'." He married, intentions published December 28, 1776, Jerusha Negus, who was born April 6, 1755, and died November 10, 1834.

Abel Chandler, eldest child of Benjamin (2) and Jerusha (Negus) Chandler, was born June 9, 1778. He married, June 22, 1806, Mary Burrell, who was born June 13, 1784, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Damon) Burrell. She survived her husband and married a second time. Her death occurred February 10, 1871.

Abel Gardner Chandler, son of Abel and Mary (Burrell) Chandler, was born November 14, 1810, and died January 25, 1870. After completing his studies in the schools of his native place he served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist, becoming a thoroughly practical man, and he followed that line of work at Saxton's River, Vermont, earning a comfortable livelihood for his family. He was a man of ability and integrity, and was highly respected in the community. He married, June 2, 1836, Jane M. Hopkins, born November 20, 1808, daughter of David and Zilpha (Searls) Hopkins. In early life she was deprived of her mother by death, and was then adopted by Silas Pratt, and was known by the name of Pratt thereafter. She died in February, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were the parents of two children: George Perry, of whom further, and

George Perry Chandler, son of Abel Gardner and Jane M. (Hopkins-Pratt) Chandler, was born at Saxton's River, Vermont, September 15, 1844. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and by giving special attention to his studies was thoroughly competent at the early age of seventeen years to accept a position as teacher, in which capacity he served for a short period of time. He later removed to Greenfield, Massachusetts, and there learned the business of retail druggist, and on January 1, 1865, he took up his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of Sisson & Butler, proprietors of a successful drug store, and from that time to the present (1916) a period of over half

a century, has been identified with that firm through its various changes. In 1871 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, the name becoming Sisson, Butler & Company, and in 1907 the business was incorporated under the name of The Sisson Drug Company, with George P. Chandler as its president and treasurer, the onerous duties of these offices being fulfilled by him in a masterly manner, indicating his thorough familiarity with this particular line of work and his executive skill and ability. The business is now mostly wholesale, and the concern is known far and near for the purity of its products and its straightforward methods of business transactions.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Chandler has devoted considerable time and attention to outside affairs in which he has rendered valuable service. He is the vice-president of the Prison Reform Association, and for many years prior to 1915 served as chairman of its finance committee, and since 1871 has been actively identified with the Charitable Society of Hartford, at the present time (1916) holding the office of almoner. He is a charter member of the Baptist church, to the work of which he has contributed generously of his time and means, also to other charitable organizations, and his political allegiance has been given to the Republican party. He holds membership in Lafayette Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Chandler married, January 30, 1868, Mary L. Rich, born July 29, 1825, daughter of John and Louisa (Gillerrt) Rich, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. They are the parents of two children: 1. Charles B., born April 23, 1870, died April 23, 1903. 2. George A., born August 31, 1874; secretary and assistant treasurer of The Sisson Drug Company; married Augusta White; two children — Mary White and Olive Augusta. November 24, 1904, Mr. Chandler married (second) Mrs. Cora Pease Weissheimer, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, daughter of Monroe Pease.

Mr. Chandler is quiet and unostentatious in manner, public-spirited and enterprising, practical and sagacious, excellent business man and consistent Christian, and has gained and is able to retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has dealings whether in business or other relations of life. A keynote to his success in his varied undertakings is his executive force and mastery of detail in whatever engages his attention. His career has been one of signal honor and is well worthy of emulation.

SLOPER, Andrew Jackson,

Man of Affairs.

There is a world of useful lesson for the young man in tracing the career of Andrew J. Sloper, president of the New Britain National Bank, one of New Britain's true "Captains of Industry" and most eminent citizens. He is not a child of fortune, but worked hard for an education, and no job offered him was too humble if it was honest and promised to add to his slender income. Even when obliged to leave school, he could not consult his own wishes in choosing a line for which he was best fitted, that of accountant; but a valuable year was wasted in a position for which he had no liking, as the salary was needed. But when finally started in the path he would pursue, every ounce of energy and every talent he possessed were employed in what may be roughly expressed as "making good." Now from the heights of success attained by persistent and earnest endeavor, he

adds to the example of his life this word to those who would emulate that example: "Be temperate and don't be afraid of work. When you have attained a fair position, *stick*, even if reward is a long time coming. Make friends wherever you can, and go out of the way to help the other fellow. Be regular in church attendance: it helps you to be decent the rest of the week."

Mr. Sloper is of the seventh American generation of the family tracing to Richard Sloper, an early settler of Dover, later of Portsmouth, where he died October 16, 1716, aged eighty-five. John Sloper, son of Richard and Mary Sloper, was the father of Robert Sloper, the first of his family to settle in Branford, Connecticut, where he married Experience Johnson. From Branford he moved to Southington and died April 5, 1767, his wife having died in May, 1765.

Their son, Captain Daniel Sloper, was born in Branford, January 5, 1727, and accompanied his parents to Southington, where he died September 9, 1789. He was with Washington's army in New Jersey in 1776 as captain of Connecticut troops, and aided in the defence of Danbury against the British in 1777; also was captain of the Southington military company. He married Rachel Langdon; (second) Hannah (Woodruff) Newell.

Ezekiel, son of Captain Daniel Sloper and his first wife, Rachel Langdon, was born at Southington, June 5, 1762, died March 22, 1816. He married Mehitable Barnes, of East Haven, born March 3, 1777, daughter of Isaac and Lois (Pardee) Barnes.

Their eldest son, Lambert E. Sloper, was born at Southington, June 3, 1810. He was educated in the public school, but all his life was a student. He spent his early life on the farm, later learned the carpenter's trade at Southington, finally moving to New Britain, where he followed his trade for several years. He was a man of exemplary life, possessed a strong will, and was unusually well informed, his love of reading overbalancing his lack of educational advantage. He married Emma Barnes, a woman of highly developed Christian grace, whose life was one of the influences strongly affecting the character of her children, six daughters and a son, Andrew J.

Andrew J., only son of Lambert E. and Emma (Barnes) Sloper, was born at Southington, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 14, 1849. He completed a course of public school study, and when but fourteen years of age was graduated from the New Britain High School. He had an inherited taste for military drill, the ardor of his great-grandfather, Daniel Sloper, reappearing in the lad, who for three years was captain of a company of boys at New Britain. But his hours of play were limited, as he was able to finish his high school course only by earning money to pay for his clothes and necessary expense. He drove cows to pasture, took care of gardens, and did all sorts of odd jobs that came his way. In the same manner he financed a year at State Normal, then bade adieu to educational halls. His school record, however, was a brilliant one, particularly so in declamation and mathematics. He was urged by an instructor to seek a position as an accountant, but his needs were great and as the first position offered was with a New Britain photographer it was accepted. This was in 1865, at the age of sixteen. He stuck to his job, however, until the following year, when a better one as clerk in a dry goods store was received. In 1867 he became an employee of the New Britain National Bank, and there "found himself." He began as messenger boy, the lowest position in the bank, but soon

began to climb, and although reward was apparently slow he persisted, and in 1885 reached the cashier's desk. Ten years then elapsed, years of steady application and preparation, the year 1895 witnessing his elevation to the presidency of the institution he had entered as messenger boy twenty-eight years earlier, a lad of sixteen.

Were this his entire record, it would suffice to stamp Mr. Sloper as one of the remarkable men of his day and generation. But his managerial and exclusive ability had been sought and secured by many important corporations both of New Britain and other cities. He is president and treasurer of the New Britain Gas Light Company; treasurer of the American Hardware Company; director of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of Landers, Frary & Clark, of the North & Judd Manufacturing Company, the Union Manufacturing Company, the New Britain Machine Company, the Corbin Motor Vehicle Company, the National Spring Bed Company, the Adkins Printing Company, the Edward Miller Company of Meriden, the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company of Plainville, the Meriden Realty Company; treasurer and director of the Russwin Corporation; treasurer and director of the Russwin Lyceum; and president of the Olmstead Thompson Manufacturing Company. It will be observed that these are mainly companies engaged in manufacturing standard goods and not speculative stocks, many of them standing at the very head of their respective lines of manufacture. This is in strict accord with Mr. Sloper's high ideals, nothing receiving the endorsement of his name that will not bear the closest scrutiny and investigation.

To so full and useful a business career he has added years of valuable public service, serving his city as councilman two years, as alderman one year, as service commissioner two years, as police commissioner one year, as president of the park commission, and as such developed Walnut Hill Park; and as president of the cemetery committee. In 1900-02 he represented his district in the State Senate, served on important committees, and was largely responsible for the passage of the Server filtration bill for New Britain. He was chairman of the incorporation committee of the General Assembly in 1901-02 which framed the present law governing corporations, concededly one of the best in this country.

Politically, Mr. Sloper is a Republican. His religious affiliation is with the First Baptist Church, which he has served as treasurer for many years. His Masonic memberships are with Centennial Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Giddings Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Union League of New York City; the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Hardware Club of New York; the Hartford Club of Hartford; and the New Britain Club, of which for several years he was president. His favorite recreations are those of the great out-of-doors, horseback riding preferred to all others.

He married, October 8, 1873, Ella B., daughter of James Thomson. Children: Harold T., William T., and Kenneth T.

LOOMIS, Bernadotte,

City Official, Athlete.

A native of New Britain, Mr. Loomis has been identified with the humanizing and uplifting influences of the city and with several of its fraternal organizations. His ancestors were very early located in

Connecticut, and his line of forbears has always lived in the State. The family is of English origin, and for a long period its principal home has been in the vicinity of Derbyshire. For more than a century the name has been spelled Lomas in England, but earlier Lummas, Lommas or Lomes were used. Other variations are Lomys, Lomis, Lomas, while the American spelling is generally Loomis. The Lomas coat-of-arms is: Argent between two palets, gules three fleurs-de-lis in pale sable a chief azure. Crest: On a chapeau a pelican vulning herself proper.

Joseph Loomis, probably born about 1590, was a woolen draper in Braintree, County Essex, England, and sailed from London, April 11, 1638, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," arriving at Boston, July 17, 1638. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut, and February 2, 1640, was granted twenty-one acres of land adjoining the Farmington river, on the west side of the Connecticut, by purchase and grant. He is supposed to have come to Windsor in company with Rev. Ephraim Huet, who arrived there August 17, 1639. Joseph Loomis brought with him five sons and three daughters. His house was near the mouth of Farmington river, on what was known as the island, because at every freshlet it became temporarily one. His wife died August 23, 1652, and he died November 25, 1653.

Deacon John Loomis, second son of Joseph Loomis, born 1622, in England, was in Windsor before 1640, and was admitted to the church there October 11, 1640. He had a grant of forty acres at the plantation in Windsor, May 3, 1642; from 1652 to 1660 lived at Farmington, after which he returned to Windsor. He was deacon of the Windsor church; was deputy from Windsor to the General Court, 1666-67-75-87; and owned land on both sides of the river. He died September 1, 1688, and is buried at Windsor. He married, February 3, 1648, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Hartford. Their third son, Thomas Loomis, was born December 3, 1653, died 1688; he was a farmer at Hatfield, and married Sarah, sister of Captain David White. Their elder son, Ensign Loomis, born January 1, 1681, at Hatfield, lived at Windsor and Lebanon, Connecticut, and died in 1755; he married (first) October 30, 1706, Martha Osborn, born April 10, 1687. Their second son, Israel Loomis, was born September 29, 1715, lived at Lebanon and Coventry, and died October 2, 1801. He married (third) April 8, 1747, Mary Marsh, who died October 18, 1795. Their youngest child, Simon Loomis, born August 24, 1760, in Lebanon, was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the State Leislature in 1805-06, and died December 28, 1841. He married, October 23, 1783, Sarah Holbrook, who died April 2, 1838. Their third son, Hezekiah Loomis, was born October 24, 1790, in Lebanon, where he lived, and died March 28, 1845. He married, October 25, 1812, Eliza Bennett, and they were the parents of Henry Ashman Loomis (third son), born January 19, 1817, in Lebanon. He was a carpenter by trade, residing successively in Plainville and New Britain, Connecticut. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, ever ready to sustain his principles, always seeking to promote the general welfare.

He married, June 19, 1867, Mary Jane Mitchell, who was born November 18, 1835, in Plymouth, Connecticut, daughter of Henry Alexander and Sarah Jane (Hoadley) Mitchell. They were the parents of four children; the eldest and youngest died in infancy; the second, Edward Augustus Loomis, is a commercial traveler, residing in New Britain.

Bernadotte Loomis, second son of Henry A. and Mary J. (Mitchell) Loomis,

was born March 31, 1873, in New Britain, and was educated in the public schools of the city, spending two years in the high school. An ambitious youth, he early set about working out his own career, and found employment in the Stanley Works, one of the leading industries of New Britain. His industry, capability and faithfulness are amply shown by the fact that he has continued with the establishment for a period of twenty-four years, during which he has risen to a position of responsibility. Mr. Loomis has long been active (for twenty-eight years) in Young Men's Christian Association work, and for ten years was a player on the local society's basketball team, being its captain at the time it held the "world's championship." For two years he was the champion "all-around" athlete of the State, and received second place at pole vaulting in the American championship in 1894. He is a charter member of Lexington Lodge, No. 72, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Chamberlain Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His church affiliations are Episcopalian. He is a prominent member of the First Ward Republican Club of New Britain, has served on the Republican town committee, and in 1914 was elected tax collector of the city, receiving a plurality of 2,075 votes and a clear majority of 1,853 over all opposing candidates. No further evidence of his popularity is needed. Mr. Loomis is a man of kindly nature and genial manners, and easily makes and retains friendships, being ever ready to discharge every obligation of manhood and good citizenship.

He married, July 3, 1896, Louise Seiple, who was born June 15, 1872, in New Britain, daughter of Adam and Annie (Holnetz) Seiple, of that city. Their eldest child, Royal Emerson, died in infancy. The others are: Howard Wesley, born November 22, 1898; Irene Louise, November 4, 1900; Dorothy Mitchell, August 19, 1902.

COATS, John,

Member of Judiciary, Educator, Litterateur.

The life record of Judge John Coats, of New Britain, is pleasing reading to those Connecticut people who take interest in the preservation of the histories of the old colonial families of the State. His genealogy connects him with John Alden, who came to America on the "Mayflower," the line to the Alden family being through his maternal great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Peabody. Judge Coats' grandfather, David Coats, was a man of prominence in North Stonington, Connecticut, where he owned landed estate which had been in the family since the original apportionment of public lands. His father, Ansel Coats, had an eventful life in which were many noteworthy achievements. Born in North Stonington, Ansel Coats entered business life as a merchant in Milltown, a suburb of North Stonington. He prospered, and gained additional wealth by the operation of a manufacturing plant he had established in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He rendered military service during the War of 1812, gaining a captaincy. He was a resident of North Stonington practically all his life, and served as selectman there for many years. He married Eunice, daughter of Colonel William Randall, of Stonington.

John Coats, fifth child of Ansel and Eunice (Randall) Coats, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, on May 9, 1842, and received elementary instruction in the public and private schools of the township. Subsequently he attended the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suf-

field, where he was prepared for college. Eventually he entered Yale University, and graduated therefrom in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the major degree, Master of Arts, being conferred upon him in 1871. For a year after graduating he took professorial capacity as a member of the faculty of the Connecticut Literary Institute. He then resolved to enter the legal profession, and so registered as a law student in Hartford, subsequently proceeding to the Law School of Columbia University, New York City. In due course, in 1871, he graduated in law, and in the same year was admitted to practice at the legal bar of Hartford county. Soon thereafter, however, he went to Chicago, and although he returned to Connecticut in 1872, he did not then take up the practice of law. He had returned to take an academic appointment, and educational work kept him from the practice of law for a decade. For a year after his return to the State, he was principal of the high school at Hazardville, resigning that appointment in 1873 to become vice-principal and instructor in Latin at Suffield. In 1877, he gave up this appointment, but in the following year again became an educator, accepting the position of principal of the Windsor Locks High School, Windsor Locks. There, three years later, Mr. Coats opened a law office, and maintained it for four years, with some success. However, he then resolved to take up legal work in New Britain.

Establishing his office in New Britain in 1885, he has since been held closely to matters of law, his knowledge of law and ability as an advocate bringing him good return, and his logical mind and unshakable impartiality early marked him for advancement to the judiciary. He became associate judge of the New Britain City Court, and from 1895 to 1901 was judge of probate for the Berlin district. In 1901 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, and in 1912 he was retired from that office on account of the constitutional limit of age and was appointed as State referee and holds that office still.

During the Civil War, Judge Coats rendered national service, enlisting in Company G, of the Twenty-second Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and eventually in June of 1863 receiving honorable discharge. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has throughout his life taken active part in public affairs. While residing in Windsor Locks, he was in 1884 elected representative from that district to the Connecticut General Assembly, and he has also sat in the common council of New Britain. He is identified with many fraternal, civic, and religious organizations, and is a communicant of the Baptist church of New Britain.

On June 2, 1871, he married Josephine L. Walker, daughter of the Rev. William C. Walker, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have no children.

JUDD, William S.,

Public Official.

A native of New Britain, where he was born in 1844, former Postmaster William Samuel Judd comes of a family resident for many generations within the State of Connecticut. The name is encountered in the early colonial records in connection with the settlement of that part of the State in which New Britain lies. Judd is one of the oldest of English surnames, and when originally adopted indicated that the bearer was a son of Jude; that name is now almost obsolete.

Deacon Thomas Judd, progenitor of the family in America, emigrated from England in 1633 or 1634. His name appears

in the official records of the colony at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the entry noting that in August, 1634, he received a grant of land from the town, in the section designated the West End. This land was situated on the northeastern side of the road to Watertown. In 1635 he received other land grants, and on May 25, 1836, was admitted a freeman of Cambridge. In that year he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. There in 1636 he was voted two acres of land upon which to erect a house. His land was located on the south side of the Wyllys lot, near the Charter Oak. The expansion of the Hartford colony caused Thomas Judd in 1644 to become one of the original eighty-four proprietors of the Farmington settlement, which formed on the site of the Indian village of Tunxes. In the division of public land he was granted for his home lot the third lot from the north end of Main street, on both sides, and extending to the Farmington river. He was prominent in the settlement, and three years after its foundation was chosen, in association with Deacon Stephen Hart, to represent the town at the General Court, and was fifteen times reëlected deputy. A man of steadfast Christian interest, he actively engaged in church matters; was a member of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's church in Cambridge, and later in Hartford, and "became one of the seven pillars of the Church" later founded at Farmington, becoming deacon there, in succession to Stephen Hart, who was the first. He died on November 12, 1688.

Sergeant William Judd, son of William Judd by his first wife, was born about 1633 (or 1636). He was prominent in the town of Farmington, and was reputed to have had much wealth. On March 30, 1658, he married Mary, daughter of John and Rachael Steele, of Farmington, who died October 27, 1718. Sergeant William Judd was about fifty-five years of age at the time of his demise; the exact date cannot be ascertained, but the inventory of his estate bears date of November 5, 1690. John Judd, sixth child of Sergeant William and Mary (Steele) Judd, was born in Farmington, in 1667, and there lived his whole life. He died in 1710, and in September of that year the inventory of his estate was presented, stating its value to be £380. His wife, Rachael, died in 1717.

William Judd, first-born of John and Rachael Judd, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1698 or 1699, and died there on September 1, 1751, having accrued an estate inventoried at £6,095. He married Ruth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Loomis) Lee.

Captain William Judd, sixth child of William and Ruth (Lee) Judd, was born in Farmington, July 20, 1743; graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1763; and two years later was admitted to the legal bar of Hartford county. As an attorney he gained prominence. Establishing his law office in the town of his nativity, he eventually became justice of the peace there, and otherwise took active part in local adminstrative affairs. Ultimately he became a State legislator, and during the Revolution took rank as captain under Colonel Willis in the Connecticut regiment. He was a leader of the Whig party in Connecticut, and a charter member of the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, incorporated in 1786, General George Washington having signed his certificate of membership. His death occurred at Farmington on November 13, 1804. On December 8, 1765, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Sedgwick) Mix, and widow of Caleb Merrill.

Major William Samuel Judd, eldest

child of Captain William and Elizabeth (Mix) Judd, was born in Farmington, January 10, 1766, and was graduated in 1787 from Harvard College, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He engaged in the mercantile and shipping business in New Haven, and did an extensive business with the West Indies. Upon retiring from business he removed to Middletown, and later to New Britain, with which town the family has since been identified. He died there on March 27, 1835. On March 26, 1789, he married Esther, daughter of Captain Gad and Mary (Judd) Stanley, the former a soldier of distinction during the Revolution. She was born September 25, 1768, and died June 25, 1830.

Philip Samuel Judd, third child of Major William Samuel and Esther (Stanley) Judd, was born in Farmington, October 14, 1801. He eventually entered business life as a clerk in New Britain. Later he became bookkeeper to Alvin North, now the firm of North & Judd, and to the firm of Landers & Smith (now Lander, Frary & Clark). He took energetic part in religious work in New Britain, and was one of the founder members of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church there. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hoard, of East Hartford, and to them four children were born. Philip Samuel Judd died May 3, 1851, and his wife on September 9, 1883.

Their son, William Samuel Judd, was born on July 7, 1844, in New Britain, where he was educated. He attended the high school until he had reached the age of sixteen years. After short periods of clerical service with other firms, William S. Judd entered the employ of P. & F. Corbin, of New Britain, in the capacity of clerk in the packing room, advancing to the position of shipping clerk, and finally to the direction of the order department. His business responsibilities did not prevent Mr. Judd from participating in community affairs. A man of strong personality and unselfish purpose, Mr. Judd gave much of his leisure to the governmental matters of the town and to the furtherance of Republican policies, to which party he gave firm and active allegiance. On several occasions he accepted public office; from 1874 to 1877 he sat in the city councils as a member from the Third Ward; for seven years he served the city as alderman; he has held the chairmanship of the finance committee, and at one time was a member of the committee on streets and claims. He also took keen and active interest in the health and sanitary problems of the city of New Britain, being of much assistance to the administration in his capacity of member of the Board of Health, and of much greater assistance when he became chairman of the board. In 1893 he was elected selectman, and served the city so until February 5, 1898, when he resigned to take federal office as postmaster at New Britain. Mr. Judd received his appointment as postmaster of New Britain in January, 1898, from President McKinley, and held the office until 1903, establishing a high standard of efficiency in the branch, and so bringing his administrative capability into favorable notice. As a citizen, Mr. Judd has won general esteem, and as a conscientious churchman has gained respect. He has been an earnest member of the Baptist church of New Britain for very many years, and has served the church as deacon for a long period. Fraternally, he is connected with the Improved Order of Heptasophs; the Order of United American Mechanics, for which he has been councillor for the State of Connecticut; and the Society of the Cincinnati, of which society his ancestor was a charter member, and of the local branch of which society he also has been president.

William S. Judd married, on November 20, 1867, Helen Grace, daughter of

Deacon William and Rhoda (Judd) Hart, of New Britain.

She was born in New Britain, on March 31, 1846, and during her long life in the city was esteemed for her good works and community interest. To Mr. and Mrs. William Samuel Judd were born three children: 1. Laura Jane, who was born September 2, 1870, and became the wife of O. Bertini, of New Britain. 2. William H., who was born May 7, 1877, and is now assistant cashier of the New Britain National Bank. 3. Thomas H., who was born February 17, 1879; is clerk in the State Treasurer's office in Hartford.

DIMOCK, Henry E.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The life record of the late Henry E. Dimock, a resident for many years in New Britain, Connecticut, and one of its responsible citizens, was one of useful profitable industry, and able public service. While aiding the industrial development of the city by applying himself energetically and well to the expansion of his own business, he also participated in its government, to the advantage of the community.

Henry E. Dimock was born in Chester, Massachusetts, October 27, 1845, the son of Harvey and Caroline (Elder) Dimock, the former a son of Thomas Dimock, a native of Huntington, Massachusetts. There Harvey was born, and there he later found employment in the cotton and woolen mills. Acquiring substance, and preferring agricultural occupations, he became a landed proprietor, purchasing a farm of one hundred acres which for the remainder of his life he tilled to advantage. By political allegiance a Whig and later a Republican, he followed the endeavors of the party with intelligent interest, and, being a man of definite purpose and high principle, gave particular note and support to all measures that might tend to elevate the moral standards of political government. He and his family were members of the Congregational church, and during his long life of ninety-four years he held steadfastly to its teachings. His wife was Caroline Elder, of Chester, Massachusetts; she also attained the venerable age of ninety-four years, her decease not occurring until September, 1899. Their children were: 1. Augustus, a grain dealer at East Hampton. 2. Abbie Lucinda, who married Charles Upham. 3. Henry E., of whom further.

Henry E. Dimock was well educated, remaining at his academic studies until within a few years of his majority. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Huntington, Massachusetts, and was supplemented by study in private schools of the vicinity. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, during which he gave the nation personal service militarily. He enlisted in Company F, of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862; served at Kinston, Goldsboro, and White Hall, and was mustered out in August, 1863. He then resolved to at once enter business life, and, choosing the wood-working industry, became indentured for three years in Chester, Massachusetts, applying himself with assiduity to the acquirement of efficient workmanship, and a thorough understanding of all phases of the trade. He became expert, gaining also much knowledge of architecture. He spent ten years as a journeyman in Chester, then a similar period in like capacity in Hartford, followed by three years in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and seven in Westfield Massachusetts.

Returning to Connecticut, he purchased the New Britain Variety Works from Charles Woods, in October, 1892, and con-

verted the factory into a planing mill, which he named the New Britain Planing and Moulding Works; and, at the outset, undertook the whole of the labor connected with its operation. The high standard of his product brought recognition and expansion in due course, so that the New Britain Planing and Moulding Works was a plant of consequence in New Britain long before his death, which occurred May 30, 1914.

Mr. Dimock was a Republican, and gave valued service to the party. He also interested himself in local governmental affairs; for two terms was an alderman; and his understanding of public matters brought him into many offices of responsibility in the municipal administration, notably the chairmanship of the committee on streets, and the committee on buildings and encroachments. Fraternally a Mason, Mr. Dimock was a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons; Giddings Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, No. 2, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and held all the offices within the giving of the chapter. Mr. Dimock was a member of the Baptist church of New Britain, and gave earnest heed to its endeavors and needs. His widow still attends the church, in active membership.

He married Mary A., daughter of Enos and Mary Gibbs Smith, of Chester, Massachusetts. Their children were: 1. Carrie M., who married E. M. Ezekill, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 2. Frederick W., who is now living in New York City.

LONERGAN, Augustine,

Lawyer, Congressman.

The recent election of Mr. Lonergan to another term in Congress by virtue of the splendid endorsement of his neighbors of the city of Hartford, is a well deserved tribute to an indefatigable worker, an able, aggressive and conscientious public official, who has ever commanded the respect of his opponents and the admiration of his friends. The true test of a man's record and popularity is in his ability to continue in public favor; and it is a significant fact that whenever Mr. Lonergan has asked for the support of the electorate of Hartford, the answer has been a vote expressed in numbers most emphatic. His success in professional and public life has not been through fortuitous circumstance nor by a lucky turn of Fortune's Wheel, but through those strong personal qualities which attract and hold men to him. The degree of loyalty which his constituency and clientele show for him is remarkable, and in its steadfastness never falters. His Hartford plurality in the recent election (1916) was 3,627, a record-breaking victory, his vote being largely in excess of his associate candidates upon the Democratic ticket. When a candidate for reëlection to Congress in 1914, he was defeated by a small margin by the outside towns, but in 1916 Hartford voted so overwhelmingly in his favor that the outside vote only reduced his plurality to 1,711.

He is a son of Michael and Mary (Quinn) Lonergan. His father, born in Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States at the age of nineteen, having just completed his education. He learned the trade of wool spinner at Webster, Massachusetts, gained rapid promotion and became foreman of the spinning department of a woolen mill there. From Webster he removed to Putnam and thence to Thompson. He resided in Rockville the latter part of his lifetime. He died in 1894, respected by all who were associated with him. He married Mary Quinn.

daughter of Thomas Quinn, a sea captain, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who in association with his brother ran a line of vessels between Boston and Nova Scotian ports. She was a woman of splendid intellect and was highly esteemed. She died in 1899.

Augustine Lonergan was born in Thompson, Connecticut, May 20, 1874. He was educated in the schools of Rockville and Bridgeport, by private study at night, while employed days, and at Yale Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1902. Before and after his admission to the Connecticut bar, he became associated with the eminent law firm of Perkins & Perkins, and for three years continued in their employ, gaining the practical experience he needed in the preparation and trial of causes. At the end of this period of practical training he opened an office in Hartford, under his own name, and, excepting the years in Congress, he has since been continuously and with marked success engaged in professional work. He enters upon a client's cause with the same earnestness and fervor as though it were his own, and, overlooking no detail, prepares in a most thorough manner for its trial. His personality, ability and methods inspire confidence and have brought him not only a large clientele, but a wide circle of loyal friends. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a member of the City, State and American Bar associations, and is highly regarded by his professional brethren. He is also identified with a number of fraternal and charitable organizations.

From an early age Mr. Lonergan has taken an active part in public affairs, his political faith being Democratic. He became a well known and effective party worker, and as an orator is most eloquent and convincing. His public speaking is not confined to political campaigns and the court room, but he is much in demand as a speaker at important gatherings, for Congressman Lonergan is a thoughtful student of all those questions which concern the political, social and economic welfare of the people, and his views, which are well worth hearing, are presented in an interesting and forceful manner. In 1910 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the First Connecticut Congressional district, then composed of Hartford and Tolland counties, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, E. Stevens Henry. Two years later he was the successful candidate for the same office, although Hartford county went Republican. In 1914 he was again defeated for Congress; but the faith of his party was strong, and in 1916 he was again their candidate. He stood squarely in support of the policies of President Wilson and won handsomely, his own city of Hartford outdoing itself in the support it gave him. Hardly yet in life's prime, Congressman Lonergan with so proud a record of achievement behind him may confidently regard the future.

In his interest in public affairs, he has not neglected his duty as a loyal citizen of Hartford, but has aided in many movements to further the public good. He was a member of the city plan commission; was assistant to corporation counsel, the late William Waldo Hyde; was citizen member of the dedication committee of the municipal building and has established a high reputation for fidelity to duty and efficient service. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the American Industrial Bank and Trust Company, director of the Somers Electric Light & Power Company, and is otherwise actively identified with the business interests of Hartford.

DEWEY, Edward Watson,

Public Official.

Edward Watson Dewey, sheriff of Hartford county, Connecticut, needs no introduction to the contemporary readers of this work, for he has been honored with public office for more than a quarter of a century, and has occupied his present position for nine years. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families of New England, the members in the various generations being men and women of worth and integrity, performing well their part in whatever circles they moved.

(I) The first of the name to come to this country was Thomas Dewey, a native of Sandwich, County Kent, England. He was one of the original grantees of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and on August 12, 1635, he sold his Dorchester lands. He then, with other men of Dorchester, settled in Windsor, Connecticut. In 1633 he witnessed the will of John Russell. On May 14, 1634, he was admitted freeman, and in 1642-45 he served as juryman. His estate was inventoried, May 19, 1648. He married, March 22, 1639, a widow, Mrs. Frances Clark, who married a second time after the death of her first husband. She died September 27, 1690.

(II) Israel Dewey, son of Thomas and Frances Dewey, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 25, 1645, and died there, October 23, 1678. He was a farmer by occupation. At the time of his marriage he resided at Northampton, and later he was granted eight acres of land in the town of Westfield, Massachusetts, and there remained until about the year 1674, when he returned to Windsor, Connecticut. The administrators of his estate were appointed December 5, 1678. He married, at Northampton, August 20, 1668, Abigail Drake, born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 28, 1648, died prior to November 17, 1696, daughter of Sergeant Job and Mary (Wolcott) Drake.

(III) David Dewey, son of Israel and Abigail (Drake) Dewey, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, January 11, 1676, and died at Westfield, Massachusetts, November 30, 1712. He was a weaver by trade and settled at Westfield about the year 1700. He joined the church, July 25, 1700. He served as constable in 1705; was selectman, 1708-09, and deacon of the Westfield church in 1712 and later. In 1707 he served as schoolmaster at Westfield and was paid ten pounds as a quarter's salary. He was prudent and thrifty, and his estate was appraised at £554. He married, about 1699, Sarah ———, born in 1682, died August 3, 1756. His will was proved February 3, 1712-13.

(IV) Isaac Dewey, son of David and Sarah Dewey, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 10, 1708, and died at Granby. He moved to what is now Granby, Connecticut, about 1736, and was admitted freeman there, September 3, 1740. He married (intentions dated July 11, 1734) Abigail Bagg, born September 15, 1707, at Westfield, and died May 12, 1773, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Bagg.

(V) Aaron Dewey, son of Isaac and Abigail (Bagg) Dewey, was born at Simsbury (now Granby, Connecticut), July 27, 1747, and died February 11, 1825. He fought in the Revolutionary War, and probably was the Aaron Dewey who was a corporal in Captain Eliphlet Bulkeley's company on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. He married Bedee Gillett, born in 1747, and died December 15, 1840.

(VI) Aaron (2) Dewey, son of Aaron (1) and Bedee (Gillett) Dewey, was born at Granby, Connecticut, in 1781, and died there, September 30, 1826. He married, in 1810, Louisa Gillett, born in 1787, died August 25, 1860, daughter of Deacon Gillett.

(VII) Watson Dewey, son of Aaron

(2) and Louisa (Gillett) Dewey, was born at Granby, Connecticut, October 8, 1813, and died there, March 4, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Granby, and after completing his studies learned the trade of carriage maker. He was in business on his own account for many years as a manufacturer and repairer of carriages, wagons, etc., and was successful in this undertaking. He was in turn a Democrat, Whig and Republican, and always took an active interest in town affairs. He served as selectman, justice of the peace and judge of probate, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He married (first) July 8, 1840, Jane C. Alderman, born in 1817, died May 21, 1847, daughter of Ezekiel and Julia (Gillett) Alderman. They were the parents of two children: George Melville and Jay Alderman. Mr. Dewey married (second) November 4, 1847, Susannah H. McLean, born in September, 1823, died May 29, 1854, daughter of Henry and Susannah (Gillett) McLean. Mr. Dewey married (third) October 9, 1854, at Granby, Ellen Jane Beebe, born at West Springfield, March 10, 1833, died at Hartford, July 12, 1908, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Thompson) Beebe. They were the parents of four children: Bertha Florence, deceased; Edward Watson, of whom further; Kate Estelle, wife of George Seymour Godard, State Librarian, Hartford, Connecticut; and Charles Thompson, born in Granby, Connecticut, December 22, 1864, educated in public school and Williston Seminary, was associated in business with his brother, Edward W., for a year, then removed to Hartford and has since been identified with the commercial life of that city; he married Lucy Ellen, daughter of Park and Hannah (Davis) Avery, of Ledyard, Connecticut.

(VIII) Edward Watson Dewey, son of Watson and Ellen Jane (Beebe) Dewey, was born at Granby, Connecticut, October 29, 1857. He was educated in public schools, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Except for the period from 1880 to 1884, when he was clerking in Westfield, he resided on the old homestead until 1901. After his father's decease in 1884, he returned to Granby to settle the estate, and he purchased a store there which he conducted successfully for four years. In the fall of 1906 he, with his widowed mother, removed to Hartford, where he has resided continuously since. It is but natural that from earliest youth he should have taken a keen interest in public affairs, as he breathed this spirit in the atmosphere in which he was reared. He was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly in 1889; he served as chairman of the Republican town committee; he held the office of judge of probate in his district from 1886 to 1898; from 1891 until 1907 he served as county commissioner for Hartford county, and since 1907 has been high sheriff of Hartford county. In all these positions of trust and responsibility, Sheriff Dewey has sought to serve the best interests of all the people, and the duties and responsibilities of the various offices he filled were performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner. The sheriff does not arrive hastily at conclusions, and once he has made up his mind he has the forcefulness to carry to a successful conclusion any undertaking that has his approval. Withal, he is diplomatic and courteous, and his genial personality has won for him a host of friends. He is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Granby, of which he is past master.

(The Thompson Line).

It is a tradition in the Thompson family that William and Margaret Thompson left Scotland for America in the year 1716, accompanied by their family of seven sons and two daughters. For some reason they tarried in County Kerry, Ireland, where William Thompson died; that in his last hours he urged the family to carry out their original intention of settling in America. Accordingly the fatherless family sailed for the New World, about 1718, with other Scotch families, the Harpers, Scotts, etc. They were proud and exclusive, marrying mostly among themselves during the earlier generations.

(II) Samuel Thompson, son of William and Margaret Thompson, was born in Scotland, 1691, and died February 23, 1782. He married Elizabeth McKinney, who died October 22, 1776, in her ninetieth year.

(III) James Thompson, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McKinney) Thompson, was born 1724, and died June 20, 1790. He married Elizabeth McKnight, of East Windsor, Connecticut, who died March 18, 1825.

(IV) Colonel William Thompson, son of James and Elizabeth (McKnight) Thompson, was born November 17, 1762, and died April 2, 1829. He married for his second wife Tamar Holton, who died April 5, 1858, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of Elizabeth, of whom further.

(V) Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Colonel William and Tamar (Holton) Thompson, was born February 5, 1802. She married (first) January 13, 1825, George Beebe, and they were the parents of Ellen Jane Beebe, aforementioned as the wife of Watson Dewey. After the death of George Beebe, she married (second) Gurdon Smith, and her death occurred in Granby, Connecticut, in 1891.

HAGARTY, Frank Andrew,

Attorney, Public Servant.

It is the fond boast of America that under its beneficent institutions any citizen may advance himself in all that makes for good citizenship and prosperity. Especially is this true of the youth who is surrounded by multitudes of educational influences, free of access to those who seek. Gifted with an investigating mind and possessed of worthy ambition, the subject of this biography started early in life to advance his prospects.

Frank A. Hagarty was born January 29, 1870, in Hartford, one of a large family, and very early in life set out to maintain himself and to aid in the maintenance of his younger brothers and sisters. The father was employed for many years by the Hartford Gas Company, and later by the Street Railway Company. The son attended St. Peter's Parochial School, and when still a small boy employed the hours after school in lighting gas lamps in the city. With his ladder and box of matches he made his rounds faithfully, and the lamps in his circuit were always found lighted at the proper time. At the age of thirteen years he found regular employment with the Atlantic Screw Corporation, his first job being the sorting of screws. This discouraging and monotonous task he assailed with vigor and industry, and in a short time was promoted to the position of shipping clerk, where he continued for more than a dozen years. Having been deprived by circumstances of the opportunities given to most American boys in education, he employed his leisure hours in reading. He made long excursions for one of his years in the field of literature, and thus his mind was expanded and his ambitions strengthened. Though his development was somewhat slow, it was sure, and the foundation of

his subsequent career of usefulness was well laid. At the age of twenty-eight years he determined to enter upon the study of law, and this he carried on at night for some time, and subsequently pursued a course under the instruction of William F. Henney, one of his loyal and appreciative friends, where he studied afternoons, while continuing his work as shipping clerk in the forenoons. The minimum time laid down by the bar association for study—three years—sufficed to secure his admission to the bar. Having had no college training, he was required by the board of examiners to pass a literary examination as well as one regarding his legal acquirements. Both examinations he passed successfully, and in accordance with the recommendation of the board was admitted to practice in 1902. In that year he was elected a councilman from the Seventh Ward of Hartford, and thus entered upon his political career which has been successful, creditable to himself, and highly satisfactory to his constituents. He was reëlected in 1903 and in 1904 was chosen alderman. In that year and again in 1906 he was candidate for State Senator from the Third District, a district which was very strongly Democratic in political sentiment. Mr. Hagarty has always been a consistent and earnest Republican, and though he ran ahead of his ticket in each campaign, he was defeated by a very narrow margin. In one election the majority declared against him at first was only one, but recount developed a majority of thirteen votes against him.

In the meantime, Mr. Hagarty was as busy in practicing law as he had been in study, and in 1905 he was appointed special prosecuting attorney, and one year later a member of the board of park commissioners. In 1907 he resigned both these offices to accept the position of postmaster of the city of Hartford. For eight years he conducted the affairs of this institution, during a rapid growth of the city and its requirements, and left to his successor one of the most finely organized establishments of its kind in the United States. Many devices for saving time and labor and otherwise increasing the efficiency of the office were introduced during his administration. When the city failed to secure appropriations from the national government for the erection of a new post office, Postmaster Hagarty set to work to improve as far as possible the existing building, and erected the mezzanine floor, now in operation, which gave much additional room. Under his administration the parcel post and postal savings bank departments were inaugurated, and were put into smooth operation by him. One of his innovations which secured the approval and appreciation of many Hartford people was the establishment of an all-night service in the sale of postage stamps. In the spring of 1916 the Republicans of Hartford began to look about for a candidate for mayor, and after much persuasion Mr. Hagarty was induced to accept the nomination and make the campaign. He had never been an office seeker, and has been forced into most of his campaigns by the wishes of his friends and his party. While he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, he is not by any means a blind partisan, and believes in fairness toward all.

After his election the "Hartford Courant" said of him: "He is the possessor of attributes which may be described as the 'big four' of the letter 'S' for he is safe and sane and sound and sincere." While Mayor Hagarty is a man of prompt action and usually ready decision, he is never hasty in action, and gives to every problem that comes before him the serious

consideration which it deserves. One of the most prominent points in his record is his faithfulness in keeping every promise. He has not been a promiser in political campaigns, but his sincerity has never been doubted, and he has ever been guided by his own sense of justice and right. While not without a sense of humor, he is ever earnest and serious, and seems always striving to perform to the best of his ability the duties laid upon him by his fellows. He is not an emotional man, is ever calm and steady. He is always accessible to the public, is courteous and fair, but has no time for quibblers or double-dealers. He is described by his friends as tolerant, considerate and sympathetic. He has been in close contact with all classes of the community, and understands the feelings of all. His first aim is to give an honest, efficient and faithful administration, and all other ambitions are sacrificed to this aim.

CHRIST, Ernest W.,

Corporation Executive, Councilman, Alderman.

Ernest W. Christ, an enterprising, optimistic resident of New Britain, active in most movements that promise municipal, industrial or social betterment of the city, has demonstrated his earnestness and ability in public office on more than one occasion.

He was born in New Britain on April 12, 1876, the son of Ernest K. and Jennie Burnett (Wilson) Christ, and in the forty-one years of his life there has had a good record of earnest endeavor and upright purpose, and so, having also enterprise, energy and ability in good measure, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of sound city government, he has been instrumental in introducing or furthering many projects that have brought advantage to the city, and as a natural sequence has also himself been voted to positions of honor and consequence in the city.

His school days were all passed in the city, and when eighteen years of age he graduated from the New Britain High School. On May 3rd of that year (1894) he entered business life, taking the capacity of office boy at the Stanley Works, New Britain, in the employ of which corporation he has since remained. Not only does this length of service indicate well-proven industry and merit; it also indicates steadfastness and loyalty, and a desire to do well for his employer. And the responsible position—that of purchasing agent for the company—to which he was promoted some years ago and still holds, not only demonstrates his capacity for responsible office, but also conveys a clear indication of his moral characteristics, his trustworthiness particularly. The true character of Mr. Christ came to light many years ago in his association with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, with which he has been identified since his youthful days. Latterly, he has interested himself in the Boys' Club, and his popularity among the boys and his labors in their behalf may be best appreciated by stating the office, that of president, he has held. Convinced, by his personal experience, of the advantages that accrue to youths by early association with others of clean thought and upright manly purpose such as are found among the members of organizations like the Young Men's Christian Association, he has given much of his leisure to foster the movement. Assuredly his own career has been much influenced by his early affiliation with the association.

Mr. Christ is a forceful speaker, in much demand, and in consequence often present in prominent capacity at public functions. To what extent his readiness

...derful a work it deserves. One of ... most prominent points in his record ... principles in securing every promo... has been a promoter in politi... ... sincerity has never ... he has ever been guided ... rose of justice and right. ... a sense of humor, he ... and seems ... to perform to the best of ... the duties laid upon him by his ... he is not overbearing, but is ... in and ready. He is always ac... to the public, is courteous and ..., but has no time for quibblers or double-dealers. He is described by his friends as tolerant, considerate and sympathetic. He has been in close contact with all classes of the community, and understands the feelings of all. His first aim is to give an honest, efficient and faithful administration, and all other ambitions are sacrificed to this aim.

CHRIST, Ernest W.,

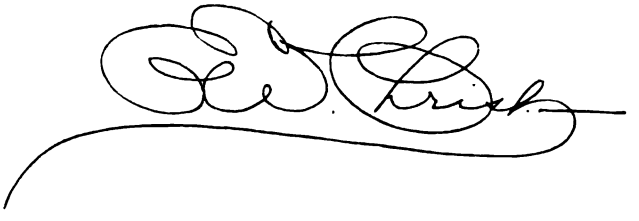
Corporation Executive, Councilman, Alderman.

Ernest W. Christ, an enterprising, cosmopolitic resident of New Britain, active in most movements that promise municipal, or industrial or social betterment of the city, has demonstrated his earnestness and ability in various offices on more than one occasion.

He was born in New Britain on April 12, 1876, the son of Ernest R. and Jennie Burnett (Wilson) Christ, and in the forty-four years of his life there has had a good record of earnest endeavor and upright purpose, and so, having also enterprise energy and ability in good measure, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of sound city government, he has been instrumental in introducing or furthering many projects that have been to advantage to the city, and as a natural sequence has also been elected to positions of honor and consequence in the city.

His school days were all passed in the city, and when eighteen years old he graduated from the New Britain High School. On May 3rd of that year he entered business life, taking the capacity of office boy at the ... Works, New Britain, in the employ which corporation he has since remained. Not only does this length of service indicate well proven industry and worth, but also indicates steadfastness and loyalty and a desire to do well for his employer. And the responsible position of purchasing agent for the company which he was promoted some years ago and still holds not only demonstrates capacity for responsible office, but also conveys a clear indication of his ... characteristics, his trustworthiness particularly. The true character of Christ came to light many years ago in his association with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he has been identified since youthful days. Latterly, he has interested himself in the Boys' Club, with popularity among the boys and his work in their behalf may be best appreciated by stating the office, that of president, he has held. Convinced, by his personal experience, of the advantages that accrue to youths by early association with men of clean thought and upright manly purpose such as are found among the members of organizations like the Young Men's Christian Association, he has given much of his leisure to foster the movement. Assuredly his own career has been much influenced by his early connection with the association.

Mr. Christ is a forceful speaker, much demanded, and in consequence is present in prominent capacity at public functions. To what extent his ...



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of speech and composure when on the public platform can be attributed to his early efforts in the debating club of the Young Men's Christian Association, cannot of course, be estimated with any degree of certainty, but undoubtedly such practice has been of much benefit to him, and must have been a contributing factor in establishing within him the fluency and confidence needed when, later in life, public responsibilities devolved upon him and it became necessary for him to give lucid expression to his opinions in the deliberations in the municipal council chamber. Possibly, nay probably, the first indication exhibited by Mr. Christ that he might become an able public servant, was upon some occasion when in public utterance his good command of language and appropriateness of public expression indicated that quality to his hearers; and probably that celerity of speech was the direct outcome of the frequency of utterance and alertness of mind developed during the argumentative tussles of his youthful days, when the pro or con arguments voiced in the heat of debate at the Young Men's Christian Association (he was president of the debating club) were matters of serious moment to him.

Reviewing the public record of Mr. Christ, it becomes at once evident that, having regard to his age, his advancement in public office has been such as to bring genuine satisfaction to his friends. His entry to civic office and political work was in 1906, when he became a member of the Republican Town Committee. As a representative of the Third Ward he served on that committee under Edward Wiegand, and when Mr. Wiegand retired he was elected chairman, Mr. Christ taking office just prior to the National campaign which elected William H. Taft to the presidency of the United States. The Republicans of New Britain, under the energetic chairmanship of Mr. Christ, contributed their quota to that result, and he was retained in the chairmanship until December, 1910, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. F. Hall. As a member of the city administration, Mr. Christ's work began in June, 1908, when he was elected councilman, to fill a vacancy. In the council chamber he became an active and strong personality, and was advanced to the board of aldermen by the voters of his ward; and while serving as alderman he was elected president *pro tempore* of the common council, notwithstanding that as such he was senior in executive office to many who were much his senior in age. Ability to give convincing expression to particular theories and opinions is the factor of chiefest importance in the public servant, and presumably that was a factor in securing Mr. Christ preferment to the highest office in the Common Council. Mr. Christ has served three terms as alderman, and has been president *pro tem.* of the Common Council for five consecutive years, so that his prominence in city politics has not been merely temporary, transitory; he has been well tried, and found to possess the fundamentals most essential to good success in public work. The most essential factor for permanent success in public office is integrity, in its several aspects; next would probably come the power of speech. The latter, without the former, however, would rarely bring more than a transitory advantage. Mr. Christ has both.

In community affairs he takes good part, ready at all times when possible to further any useful project. He is generally popular among the people of New Britain, and has few spare moments. His business associations have brought him into membership of the American

Iron and Steel Institute, and socially he is a member of the New Britain Club, the Shuttle Meadow Country Club, and the City Club of Hartford. He and his family attend the First Church of Christ (Center Congregational), New Britain, of which he is a member.

Mr. Christ married, on May 18, 1898, Gertrude, daughter of Henry A. and Lucy J. Hall, of New Britain. They have five children: Edward Hall; Curtis Wilson; Henry Adelbert; Margaret Elizabeth; Barbara Burnett.

The Connecticut State Legislature, during the last session, authorized Governor Holcomb to appoint a commission of five, consisting of two manufacturers, two engineers or sanitary experts, and one other, to act with the State Board of Health in considering the disposal of factory waste, as regards pollution of streams, etc. Mr. Christ was appointed to the commission, as one of the two manufacturers.

THOMPSON, Alfred Loomis,

City Clerk.

Alfred Loomis Thompson, city clerk of New Britain for many years, and identified with the city administration in executive capacity since 1896, has in his long residence in that city advanced so solidly into the esteem of the community that in 1912 he was the unanimous nominee of his party for the mayoralty, and was only defeated by a majority of seventy-five votes. And at the last election, Mr. Thompson received a majority of over two thousand over all the votes cast for opposing candidates for the city clerkship.

The Thompson families are numerous throughout New England, and probably are linked to one of the Colonial families of that name. John Thompson came to this country "in the third embarcation from England," debarking at Plymouth early in the month of May, 1622, being then only six years of age, and under the guardianship of his stepfather, whose name "is concealed from the memory of man, behind that impenetrable veil of oblivion which time is spreading over the generations of man," as stated in a "Thompson Genealogy" printed and published in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1842. Then a James Thompson was one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Colonial church records show that he, with his wife Elizabeth, was admitted to membership in the First Church of Charlestown, August 31, 1633. The name Thompson is quoted in the early records of Connecticut. The line from which Alfred Loomis Thompson, of New Britain, sprang, were early settlers in the vicinity of Portland, where Alfred L. was born in a house that had stood for "over two hundred years;" and among the entries in the Portland Burying Ground Records, now on file with the Connecticut Historical Society, is one recording that Margaret Thompson died at Portland, on December 3, 1834, aged eighty-two years, and was there buried. And in the maternal line, his descent connects with the Case family, the American progenitor of which was John Case, who arrived from England at the Massachusetts Colony on September 3, 1635, debarking on that date from the ship "Dorset." He was one of the original proprietors at Hartford, and is mentioned in the Colonial records as having sold six pieces of land in Hartford and vicinity in February, 1640.

Alfred Loomis Thompson was born in the town of Portland, on December 5, 1851, the son of John Loomis and Marietta (Case) Thompson. His father was a native of Vernon, Connecticut, but his mother had been born in Portland, and

...ook, Mason, Historical and Socially he ...
... member of the New Britain Club, ...
... Apple Mountain Country Club, and ...
... Hartford, Conn., and his ...
... First Church of Christ ...
... Congregational, New Britain, of ...
... pastor.

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Alfred L. Thompson

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spent her entire life there, both before and after her marriage, up to the time when the Thompson family removed to New Britain. Alfred L. as a boy attended the Portland district schools, but when he was thirteen years of age the family removed to New Britain, where he continued his schooling, graduating from the common to the high school, after passing through which he determined to immediately enter upon a business career. His first employment was with the Stanley Company, in the fall of 1867, but six months later he became an employee of the Basket Company. During the winter of 1869 he again attended school, following the plan he had adopted earlier when at Portland, where he, as a boy, used to work hard on the paternal acres in summer, and work as hard, but at studies in the district school, each winter. In 1870, young Thompson was placed on the payroll of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, and with the exception of a few weeks of the next year, during which he was in the employ of the James Minor Paper Box Manufacturing Company, returning to the Stanley Works in June, 1871, remained with that well-known company until August, 1892, in the capacity of contractor.

During the previous decade, Mr. Thompson had come into some prominence militarily as an officer of the National Guard and as an enthusiast in military tactics, and in 1892, when he closed his connection with the Stanley Works Company, he found enjoyment in undertaking the duties of military instructor at the Connecticut Episcopal Academy at Cheshire. The following year he returned to New Britain to assume the managership of the People's Coal and Wood Company, which office he held until 1896, resigned when he was elected city clerk of New Britain on the Republican ticket. In 1904 he was the candidate on both Republican and Democratic tickets, such unanimity of opinion indicating that while in office, Mr. Thompson had done well by the city, and when the town and city governments were consolidated in 1906, Mr. Thompson was a candidate against the then town clerk, Mr. Penfield, who defeated him by only a small margin. However, his services in the office were needed, and Mr. Penfield appointed him deputy, which capacity he held in the city administration until the resignation of Mr. Penfield in the spring of 1913, when he was elected to fill the vacancy. He has since held the office, and is now so strong a personality in the city that he will probably remain identified with the city administration until he himself elects to retire from all public work. Mr. Thompson stood once for the mayoralty, and although unsuccessful, the margin was slight.

City Clerk Thompson is entitled to the military designation of colonel; he attained that rank during his long connection, (which began in 1877) with the Connecticut National Guard; he was captain of Company E, of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard from 1884 to 1890. In that year he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and held that rank until 1898, when he resigned.

In functions of fraternal orders, Mr. Thompson has been particularly active, and has been honored by election to high executive office in many of the principal organizations, among them the following: Chief Templar of Lincoln Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Good Templars, in 1872; W. C. T., Phoenix Temple, T. of H. and Templars, in 1876; G. W. T., Grand Temple of Connecticut, T. of H. and T., in 1882 and 1887; B.

Councillor, New Britain Council, No. 8, Order of United American Mechanics, in 1886; State Councillor of Connecticut, Order of United American Mechanics, in 1896 to fall of 1899; B. C. of Lady Putnam Council, No. 4, L. of L., in 1888; Noble Grand, Phoenix Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1893; C. C. of St. Elms Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, in 1892; M. W., A. W. Harvey Lodge, No. 49, Ancient Order United Workmen, in 1892; Governor of Trumbull Council, No. 49, P. F., in 1895; F. C., of New Britain Council, No. 10, C. F., in 1895; B. A. of New Britain Conclave, No. 138, I. O. H., in 1896; S. S., in St. John's Lodge, K. A. E. O., in 1895; J. D. in Centennial Lodge, No. 118, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1897; P. P., of New Britain Council, A. B. A., in 1897; adjutant-general L. L., of Order United American Mechanics, in 1896-97.

Alfred Loomis Thompson married, on June 11, 1873, at New Britain, Connecticut, Mary S. Packard, daughter of David Packard, of Amherst, Massachusetts. She died without issue on June 11, 1884. During her residence in New Britain she and her husband were regular attendants at the Baptist Church of New Britain, of which they were both members. Mr. Thompson married, November 27, 1913, for his second wife, Lillian Mae Twing, a nurse of great ability, daughter of James and Katherine (Johnson) Twing, of Winsted, Connecticut. She died on March 5, 1917.

RADEL, Andrew,

Business Man.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, is unquestionably one of the most typical of American industrial centers, and it is undoubtedly true that the major portion of the immense manufacturing interests which are centered there have been developed through the enterprise of her native sons. In the case of the late Andrew Radel, however, we have one who, while most closely identified with the industries of the great Connecticut city, came himself from another industrial center—Newark, New Jersey, and made Bridgeport his adopted home.

Andrew Radel was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, March 2, 1862, a son of John and Katharine Radel. Andrew Radel passed the years of his childhood and early youth in his native city and had made a name for himself in the business world before he transferred his activities from one center to another, having been associated with his father in building and operating the principal street railway lines in Newark and suburbs. In 1895 he took up his residence in Bridgeport, and at once took a keen interest in the project of electrifying the street railways, which up to that time had used horses as their motive power. He became associated with the corporation known as the Bridgeport Traction Company and later the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, and was very active in promoting the Bridgeport division of that corporation.

The most characteristic of all Mr. Radel's enterprises, however, and the one in connection with which he is probably last best known, is the great oyster business built up by him from very humble beginnings, and which eventually became the largest of its kind in the world. Upon first coming to Bridgeport he was impressed with the opportunity lying in this direction, and saw a great future in the sale of this succulent bivalve, which was taken in large quantities from the waters immediately surrounding Bridgeport. With this end in view he engaged in the business, at first in a small way, but

gradually increased his operations, absorbing one after another the other small oyster concerns in the States of Connecticut and New York. In 1903 the Andrew Radel Oyster Company was organized, and occupied a dominating position among industries of the kind in the East. The headquarters of the company were located in South Norwalk, Connecticut, and its name became well-nigh synonymous with the oyster fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and later extended even to the Pacific coast. In the year 1915, at the time of Mr. Radel's death, the company owned oyster beds all the way from Crisfield, Maryland, up into the waters of Massachusetts, and Mr. Radel individually was known as the largest oyster bed owner in the United States. He owned and operated a fleet of thirty oyster boats, and employed hundreds of men who were engaged in opening and packing the oysters alone. The oysters were shipped to all parts of the United States, but found their largest markets in the Middle West where great quantities of them are consumed. Some also were shipped to England and Ireland. Mr. Radel occupied the double office of president and treasurer of the corporation which he had built up, and controlled and managed the entire company.

In addition to his enormous oyster interests, Mr. Radel was financially connected with many other large corporations throughout the State of Connecticut, and held the office of director in the First-Bridgeport National Bank and the Bridgeport Trust Company. He was also an interesting figure in financial circles in the State of Rhode Island, having owned the Narragansett Pier Electric Light and Power Company; the Seaview Railroad Company, operating electric cars between Narragansett Pier and Providence; and "The Gladstone," a large modern summer hotel at Narragansett Pier. With these varied interests, singularly he retained large real estate holdings in his native State, New Jersey, and was prominently identified with the social and business life of Newark. Mr. Radel, through his devotion to his ideals made a success of every task he undertook and was considered by his fellow citizens as one of the ablest and most public-spirited business men of Bridgeport.

In December, 1892, Andrew Radel married Bena J., daughter of Adam and Margaret T. Berg, and they were the parents of six children: Andrew, Jr., J. Louis, Edward (deceased), Margaret, Mary, and Lora.

Mr. Radel's death, which occurred October 15, 1915, was felt as a severe loss by a wide circle of friends and business associates. He was very fond of the society of young folk, entered into their plans and proposals with remarkable spontaneity, and rejoiced if he could render them assistance; and we have it on the testimony of those who knew him best that he never seemed to grow old himself. In spite of the many cares under which he labored in connection with his business interests, he never carried them about with him, and never obtruded them upon the notice of others, either abroad among his associates, or in the bosom of his family at home. To the very end of his life he retained the bouyancy of youth, the outward expression of an inward good cheer which never deserted him. In the midst of all the many tasks with which his broad and willing shoulders were burdened, Mr. Radel's feelings and affections all drove him to his home and the intercourse of his own family for rest and relaxation. Here he experienced more real happiness than he could extract from any other form of occupation, and every hour of which he felt free to dis-

pose at his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Thus did he round out his life, and to his splendid record, good citizenship and business success, he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood.

FINN, Edward J., Jr.,

Educator, Lawyer.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, Patrick Finn left County Kings, Ireland, where he was born, and emigrated to America, where he settled in Waterbury, Connecticut. Shortly afterward he married Ann FitzPatrick, a native of County Queens, and they made Waterbury their home until they died. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are living and still reside in Waterbury, namely: Edward J. Finn, Sr., Katherine and Sarah Finn, and Mary E. Real, wife of Patrick H. Real.

Edward J. Finn, Sr., was born in Waterbury, on January 1, 1856, and has resided there continuously since. For thirty years he conducted a retail shoe business under the firm name of E. J. Finn, and since his retiring from the shoe business he has been superintendent of the Catholic cemeteries of Waterbury. In early manhood he became interested in city government, and ever since he has been prominently identified with practically every movement that had for its purpose the welfare of the city or the interests of its people. For over twenty-five years he gave unstintingly of his time and energy to the service of his native city, serving as a member of the various municipal boards and engaging vigorously in every activity of a civic nature. In politics he is a Democrat, and until the last few years was a recognized leader in party circles. On January 3, 1883, he married Rose Frances McGivney, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Lynch McGivney, natives of County Cavan, Ireland. Rose Frances McGivney was born in Waterbury, May 29, 1856. She is one of thirteen children. The eldest, Rev. Michael J. McGivney, best known as founder of the Knights of Columbus, died at Thomaston, Connecticut, on August 14, 1890. Six of the children are now living, namely: Rev. Patrick J., rector of St. Charles Borromeo's Church at Bridgeport, Connecticut; Rev. John J., rector of St. Joseph's Church at Westville, Connecticut; Mary A. (McGivney) Lawlor, widow of Michael J. Lawlor; Rose F. (McGivney) Finn; Margaret J. (McGivney) Dwyer, wife of James J. Dwyer; and Annie A. McGivney, all residents of Waterbury.

Edward J. Finn, Sr., and Rose F. (McGivney) Finn are the parents of fourteen children, five of whom died in infancy. There are living seven sons and two daughters, as follows: 1. Joseph P., a mechanic, of New Haven, Connecticut. 2. John W., a tea and coffee merchant of Waterbury. 3. Edward J., Jr., of whom further. 4. Rev. Leo M., a graduate of Holy Cross College in 1914, ordained to the Catholic priesthood at the American College, Louvain, Belgium, in July, 1914, now a curate at St. Peter's Church, Danbury, Connecticut. 5. Francis J., a graduate of Holy Cross College, 1914; now a seminarian at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York. 6. Alfred J., a graduate of Holy Cross College, 1916; now a medical student at Fordham University Medical School. 7. Vincent E., a student at Holy Cross College, class of 1920. 8. Anna C., a teacher in the Maloney School, Waterbury. 9. Zita M., a student at the Crosby High School, class of 1918. The names of the deceased children are Patrick and Mary, twins; Rose, Mary and Charles.

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...s own pleasure was thus spent ... to his loved boat. Thus did he ... his life and to his splendid ... knowledge and business ... that highest praise of a ...

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... Senator, Lawyer.

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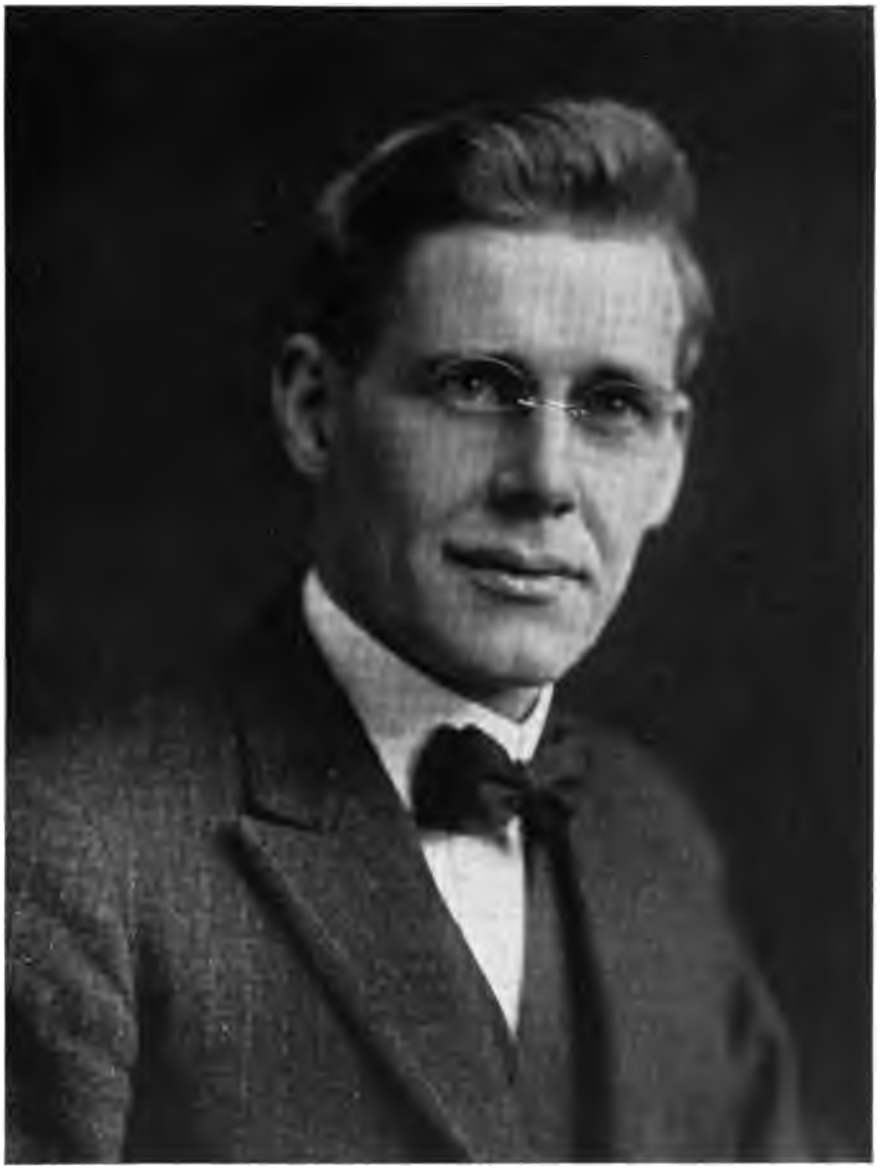

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bury, Connecticut, April 24, 1887. He attended the local public schools, being graduated from the Crosby Grammar School in 1900 and the Crosby High School in the college preparatory course in 1904. He entered Holy Cross College at Worcester in the fall of 1904. During his college career he won the affection and esteem of his classmates and professors. He was elected president of his class in his junior and senior years, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908. In the fall of 1908 he was appointed to the Crosby High School faculty, and entered immediately upon his duties as a teacher. In February, 1909, he began the study of law under the instruction of Attorney Frank P. McEvoy, of Waterbury. In addition to his duties as a teacher and a law student, he acted for a time as coach of the High School football eleven, moderator of the Sophomore Debating Society, and taught in the public evening schools.

He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in June, 1912, and in the early part of 1913 became associated with Judge M. J. Byrne in the practice of law. Holy Cross College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him in June, 1913. At the close of the school year in 1914 Mr. Finn resigned from the teaching staff of the Crosby High School, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law. He has been in the profession too short a time to have made a very wide reputation as a lawyer, but he is already regarded as one of the most able of the younger lawyers of his native city.

Mr. Finn is a Democrat in politics. He is a keen student of history and economics, but has not yet taken an active part in political life. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. His tastes are serious, his ambitions and purposes high, and his sincerity, perseverance and industry give every promise of a brilliant career of noteworthy achievement and valuable service to his fellows.

He married, June 26, 1917, Miss Christine H. Kenney, daughter of Francis M. and Mary E. (Quinlan) Kenney, all of Waterbury, Connecticut.

TATE, Frederic William,

Business Man.

Frederic William Tate, a native born son of the State of Connecticut, his birth occurring at Westville, New Haven county, May 11, 1854, and at the present time (1916) a resident of Waterbury, is a descendant of an English ancestry. His parents, William and Mary (Cowap) Tate, were natives of England, the former named born in Newcastle, and the latter named in Manchester, a daughter of William Cowap, whose birth and death occurred in England. William Tate served an apprenticeship at the trade of engineer, which line of work he followed the greater part of his life in Newcastle, and also worked at the same during his residence of about two years in Westville, Connecticut. His marriage occurred in England, and shortly afterward he and his wife came to the United States, but this country not proving to his liking they returned to England, his death occurring in Newcastle in 1861, and that of his wife in Manchester in 1862.

Frederic William Tate returned to this country in 1866 and grew up to manhood in his native State, attending the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven until he was thirteen years old. He then secured employment in a match factory at Westville. In 1873 he took up his residence in Waterbury, Connecticut, which has remained his home from that time to the present. His first association there

was with the crockery store of H. N. Whittlesey & Company, where he remained only a short time. He then entered the employ of the Wonder Store, and continued his association there for three years, and in the autumn of 1876 he became connected with the Miller & Peck Company. Mr. Tate attends the services of the First Methodist Church of Waterbury, and he holds membership in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Country Club of Waterbury.

Mr. Tate was united in marriage at Waterbury, Connecticut, May 28, 1880, with Jennie Mitchell, a native of Waterbury, a daughter of Lampson Preston and Dotha J. (Woodward) Mitchell, of Waterbury. Mr. Mitchell was born at Bethlehem, Connecticut, but during the greater part of his life resided at Waterbury, where he was connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company of that city for many years, and his death occurred in Waterbury. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tate: Mary Dotha, born July 27, 1882, and Willis Mitchell, born June 12, 1887.

GUILFOILE, Francis Patrick,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The peculiar talent of the Irish people fits them especially for the practice of the professions in which a combination of impersonal abstraction, with a keen grasp of the realities of human existence, are required for success—a combination which distinguishes the members of this remarkable people in the highest degree. Certainly the truth of this proposition has been and still is most markedly displayed in the careers of the many Irishmen who have come to the United States and in those of their children which have been born here. Unquestionably we can find among the members of no other race a larger proportion of men who have been eminently successful in these honorable callings, and who have left their names as examples of virtue and capability therein. The family of Guilfoile, which came from Ireland in the past generation in the person of Michael Guilfoile, and most of the members of which have made Waterbury, Connecticut, their home, well illustrates the truth of this contention, and especially is this so in the case of Francis Patrick Guilfoile, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch and who, despite the fact that he is a young man, has already raised himself into prominence in the profession of the law, the best traditions of which he is well maintaining, and has served and is serving his fellow-citizens in official capacities of the highest responsibility and trust.

The Guilfoiles came originally from the town of Mountrath, which is situated in a most picturesque portion of County Queens, Ireland, on the southeast slope of the Slieve Bloom mountains, where the beauties of nature and the romantic traditions of man have combined to render charming the scene. Here the grandfather of the present Mr. Guilfoile lived during the first half of the century just past, and there took a prominent part in the affairs of the community and carried on a very successful business. He was engaged in farming, and with characteristic enterprise took upon himself the marketing of his neighbors' produce as well as his own, building up thus a large commission brokerage business.

His son, Michael Guilfoile, the father of the Mr. Guilfoile of this sketch, was born in Mountrath about 1840, and was brought up in that neighborhood, receiving an early and thorough mercantile training in his father's commission house.

was with the crockery store of H. N. Whittlesey & Company, where he remained only a short time. He then entered the employ of the Wonder Store, and continued his association there for three years. In the autumn of 1876 he became connected with the Silver & Peck Manufacturing Co. He attends the services of the First Methodist Church of Waterbury, and he holds membership in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Country Club of Waterbury.

Mr. Tate was united in marriage at Waterbury, Connecticut, May 28, 1880, with Jennie Mitchell, a native of Waterbury, a daughter of Lampson Peterson and Betha J. (Woodward) Mitchell of Waterbury. Mr. Mitchell was born at Bethlehem, Connecticut, but during the greater part of his life resided at Waterbury, where he was connected with the Scovill Manufacturing Company of that city for many years and his death occurred in Waterbury. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tate: Mary Donna, born May 27, 1882, and Willis Mitchell, born June 12, 1887.

GUILFOILE, Francis Patrick,

Lawyer, Public Official.

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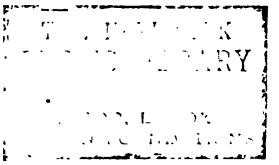
Francis P. Griffith



He was of an enterprising nature, and in 1862, when about twenty-two years of age, came to the United States, and after spending short periods in Norwalk and Hartford respectively, settled in Waterbury, where practically his entire life in this country has been passed. In Norwalk he had been employed in a woolen house, and in Hartford had a position with the great Colt manufactory, but upon coming to Waterbury he engaged in business on his own account. His experience with the produce market in his native land naturally turned his attention in that direction, and it was in the beef and provisions line that he established himself in his adopted home. He was married in Waterbury to Miss Kate Lawlor, like himself a native of Ireland, where she had been born in 1847, and who had come to the United States with her parents when she was but one year of age. Her parents were Peter and Mary (Little) Lawlor, who were married in Ireland, and came to this country about 1848 and settled in Waterbury, where Mr. Lawlor engaged successfully in the manufacture of woolens until his death. Eleven children were born to Michael and Kate (Lawlor) Guilfoile, eight of whom survive as follows: Francis Patrick, the subject of this sketch; Louis Peter, now a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Frances and Sarah Louise, who reside in Waterbury; Margaret Cecilia, now Sister Mary Catherine in the Notre Dame Convent at Staten Island; Gertrude, now Mrs. Frank P. McEvoy, of Waterbury; Joseph Clement, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Vincent G.

Francis Patrick Guilfoile was born February 4, 1875, in Waterbury, Connecticut, and has made that city his home up to the present. For the preliminary portion of his education he attended the public schools of his native city and there prepared for the college course which it was his ambition to take. He then went to Emmitsburg, Maryland, where the College of Mt. St. Mary's is situated, and attended that institution four years and graduated with the class of 1895. As he grew into young manhood, his ambition had been crystallizing and it was during his course at Mt. St. Mary's that he finally determined to follow the law for his career in life. Accordingly, after completing his general studies, he entered the Law School of the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., where he studied, in addition to law, literature and philosophy, and graduated therefrom in the year 1898. The following year he passed his bar examinations and was admitted to the Connecticut bar. This was in the month of January, 1899, and immediately Mr. Guilfoile began active practice in the office of Judge George Cowell, a prominent member of the profession in that region, with whom Mr. Guilfoile continued to be associated until his death in 1910. Since that time Mr. Guilfoile has continued to practice alone, although the major part of his time has been devoted to the public service, and is now regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in that part of the State.

That part of Mr. Guilfoile's career, indeed, which is best known to his fellow-citizens, is the part connected with the various public offices he has held, and held in a uniformly satisfactory manner. Considering his present youth, his career has been a remarkable one. In 1901, when he was but twenty-six years of age, he served his city as its representative in the State General Assembly, and the following year was sent by Waterbury as a delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention. From July 1, 1909, to July 1, 1911, he served the community as city attorney, and he

was then elected corporation counsel for Waterbury, his term commencing January 1, 1912, and expiring December 31, 1917. He is therefore actively engaged in the duties of this important post at the present time and is doing his city an invaluable service in the capable manner in which he handles the public legal business. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in the campaign of 1916.

It is, of course, his official duties that occupy the time and attention of Mr. Guilfoile to the greatest extent, but he is not one to confine his interests entirely within the sphere of his professional work. To do this invariably narrows a man, and Mr. Guilfoile is far too normal and healthy-minded to permit himself what is all too prevalent a habit among Americans to-day. He is a conspicuous figure in the general life of the region, and is well known in connection with many movements in various departments of activity. He is a staunch member of the Catholic church, and is active in its cause in the city. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as well as of several clubs, among which should be numbered the Country Club of Waterbury, the Elks Club, and the Eagles Club. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Mt. St. Mary's College on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary in 1909, and is now one of five men comprising the advisory board of said college.

On the 30th day of June, 1908, Mr. Guilfoile was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Mary McDonald, a native of Waterbury, and a daughter of Dr. Edward W. and Sarah (Callghan) McDonald, of that place. Dr. McDonald was a very well known physician and surgeon in Waterbury, where he practiced for many years, and was prominent in medical circles and in the general life of the city. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Guilfoile, a daughter, Margaret Frances, born December 19, 1911.

DOYLE, James L.,

Journalist.

The standing of a newspaper depends upon the standards of its editor—what he is, so is it. Hence, coming directly to the subject of this sketch, the present creditable standing of the "New Britain Daily Record" is the truest index of the quality of its editor, James L. Doyle, who has directed the policies of the paper for a generation. Elaboration here would be superfluous; the record of "The Record" is known.

James L. Doyle was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 24, 1855; was educated in the public schools of the town; and immediately after graduating therefrom began his journalistic career by joining the "Norwich Advertiser," staff, "cubbing" to the advantage of himself and to the satisfaction of his superiors, also securing a complete knowledge of the printing business. He left Norwich in 1875, going to Hartford to enter the employ of the Case Lockwood and Brainard Company, with which company he remained for twelve years, latterly as designer and salesman and assistant manager. Then for two years he was manager of a printing and photo-engraving establishment in New York City. In 1888 Mr. Doyle acquired part control of the "New Britain Record," in conjunction with Mr. Bacon purchasing also the job printing plant of the former owners. Mr. Bacon retired in 1890, and Mr. Doyle continued the business alone. With the change of ownership, "The Record," which for thirty-

J. L. Gay

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J. L. Doyle.

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ASTOR, LENOX
AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

seven years prior to that had been published weekly, was destined to become a daily paper, and the change was made in 1892. The conversion was successful, and the quality of the daily journal appreciated so much so that "The Record" is now housed in its own building, and with an extensive modern printing plant. The job printing department of "The Record" plant is well-equipped, and maintains a high standard of work, so that the volume of business coming to it is considerable, and well sustained. In January, 1917, the business was incorporated, under the name of the New Britain Record Company, with Mr. Doyle as president and treasurer.

HOPKINS, Samuel E.,

Manufacturer.

A man with wide business interests, a skilled metallurgist and trained engineer, Mr. Hopkins has brought to the executive positions he fills a practical knowledge of metals and their manufacture which enables him to consider all mill problems from the standpoint of the engineer, the manufacturer and the inventor. Hence as he is not at the mercy of the often visionary inventor or promoter, but guided by personal scientific and engineering knowledge coupled with a manufacturing experience covering a long period of years, he is an ideal executive, and the corporations he controls have in him a most valuable asset.

Mr. Hopkins is of the ninth generation of his family in Connecticut, the founder, John Hopkins, although for a time located in Massachusetts, having been one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1636. John Hopkins, who is believed to have been a relative of Stephen Hopkins, of the "Mayflower," came from England to Massachusetts Bay Colony and was a proprietor of Cambridge as early as 1634, was admitted a freeman March 4, 1635, came to Hartford in 1636, and there died in 1654. He was succeeded by his son Stephen, who was born in Cambridge in 1634, and resided in Hartford from 1636 until his death in October, 1689. He married Dorcas Bronson, of Farmington, and left sons, Stephen (2) and John (2). The line of descent to Samuel E. Hopkins, of Waterbury, is through John (2) Hopkins, who settled in Waterbury, built a mill on what is now Baldwin street, and was known as "The Miller of Waterbury." With John Hopkins, "The Miller," began the residence of this branch in Waterbury and Naugatuck, formerly Waterbury. John, "The Miller," was succeeded by his son, Stephen (2) Hopkins, he by a son, John (3) Hopkins, he by a son, David Hopkins, he by a son, John (4) Hopkins, all born, lived and died in Waterbury, although John (4) lived in that part of the town which became Naugatuck.

John (4) Hopkins, of the seventh generation, married Abiah Woodruff, of Naugatuck, and among their sons was Willard, father of Samuel E. Hopkins. Willard Hopkins was born in Naugatuck, November 11, 1830, died November 27, 1891. He married Betsey Adams, born December 4, 1830, died April 22, 1900, daughter of Davis and Constant (Lockwood) Adams, and granddaughter of Eli and Anna (Baldwin) Adams, of Woodbridge, Connecticut. Eli Adams was a son of Abraham Adams, son of Abraham Adams, son of Edward Adams, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who was of New Haven as early as 1640. Anna (Baldwin) Adams was a daughter of Matthew Baldwin, granddaughter of Samuel Baldwin, and great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Baldwin. Willard and Betsey (Adams) Hopkins were the parents of Samuel E. Hopkins,

of further mention; and of four others who died young.

Samuel E. Hopkins was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, formerly Waterbury, December 31, 1863. After courses in Waterbury private school he entered a military school at Ossining, New York, finishing courses there with the graduating class of 1879. He then pursued technical study taking special courses in metallurgy, continuing until his entrance into business life as a manufacturer of malleable iron. He spent twenty years in that line of manufacture in Naugatuck and Toledo, Ohio, later locating in Naugatuck and for years has been the efficient executive head of the Manufacturers Foundry Company of Waterbury. He is also president of the Southern Phosphate Development Company of Florida; director of the Naugatuck National Bank; was one of the incorporators of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, and a director; director of the Naugatuck Water Company, and of the Malleable Iron Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He is a man of high standing in the business community, and one of the substantial citizens of the State to which his American ancestor came nearly three centuries ago. He is affiliated with the Republican party in political faith, and in religious connection with the Congregational church.

Mr. Hopkins married, January 15, 1885, Abbie Bartholomew Cook, born December 9, 1863, daughter of Samuel Merriman and Sarah Ellen (Bartholomew) Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut.

SCULLY, Martin,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

Martin Scully, son of Jeremiah and Bridget (Lawless) Scully, was born at Ballyeagle, County Queens, Ireland, in 1856. He began his education in the schools of his native town, and completed it in the evening schools of Waterbury, Connecticut, to which place he came in his seventeenth year. He first took employment in a factory in the city, but soon became engaged in newspaper work, first as a manager of the "Valley Catholic," and later in the capacity of reporter for the "Waterbury Democrat." He remained with the last-named journal more than twenty years, retiring to accept the office of mayor, a position to which he was elected in the fall of 1913. His administration proved so acceptable to the people, that he was elected for a second term, carrying every voting district in the city—a feat without a parallel in the history of the city. Prior to his election to the office of mayor, he had always taken an active part in public affairs. For eight years he had served on the Board of Public Works, for four years in the aldermanic chamber, and for two years as city auditor. He was also elected agent of the Bronson Library Fund for two terms of twelve years each, and is now president of that board. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Scully has always taken a deep interest in Irish affairs. He was a member of the local branch of the Irish National League, and held in turn each office within that organization, including that of president. The First Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was organized in Waterbury early in the seventies. Mr. Scully became one of its members, and has been identified with it ever since. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Patrick Sarsfield Club, and was for a quarter of a century one of the most prominent members of the Catholic Literary Association. In 1888 he was chosen by the Irish Societies of Waterbury and New York to convey to Ireland the remains of Stephen J. Meany for in-

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...ter ...ection; and of four others ...

...r. Hopkins was born in Nau... at, formerly Waterbury, ... After courses in ... technical and manual ... ...ensselaer, New York, ...ters with the graduat... 1870. He then pursued ... ...reduce special courses in ... ...ering until his entrance ... ...as a manufacturer of ... ...ent he spent twenty years ... ...facture in Naugatuck ... ...Co., later locating in Nau... ...and for years has been the effi... ...of the Manufacturers ... ...Co. of Waterbury. He is ... ...president of the Southern Phosphate ... ...Company of Florida; director ... the Naugatuck National Bank, was ... of the incorporators of the Naugatuck ...ings Bank, and a director; director of ... Naugatuck Water Company, and of ... the McBean Iron Company of Bridge... Connecticut. He is a man of high ... standing in the business community, and ... one of the substantial citizens of the State ... which his American ancestor came ... nearly three centuries ago. He is affili... ...ated with the Republican party in politi... ...cal faith, and in religious connection with ... the Congregational Church.

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Martin Scully

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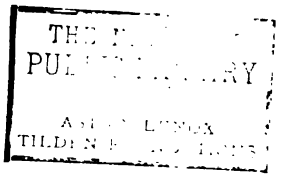
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W. R. Taschenberger

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Mr. Scully married, in ...
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... have eight children ...
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ELTON, John Prince,

Manufacturer.

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... not only as a business man but as ...
...on has won a high place in ...
...d. He is of the eighth gener...
...family founded in Connecticut ...
...Elton prior to 1672; his grandfather ...
... Prince Elton, of ...
...son of James Samuel Elton, ...
...on have extended ...
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John Prince Elton was born in Water-
bury, Connecticut, June 30, 1895, and pre-
pared for college in the city schools. He
then entered Trinity College, whence he

M. R. Tauchenberger

terment in his native County Clare, a mission which Mr. Scully performed to the satisfaction of his countrymen both here and in the Old World. On his return he was banquetted by many prominent citizens, including "Catalpa" James Reynolds, who pronounced the work performed by Mr. Scully in connection with the Meany funeral, the most clean-handed affair of the kind that ever came to his notice.

In Waterbury, Mr. Scully filled the position of Sunday school superintendent of St. Patrick's Parish for eleven years. In 1893 he was sent to the World's Fair Catholic Columbian Congress at Chicago, by Rt. Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, as one of the lay delegates from the Hartford Diocese. Mr. Scully is a virile writer, a logical and convincing speaker, and enjoys a large share of public confidence.

Mr. Scully married, in 1895, Miss Margaret C. O'Reilly, a native of Waterbury. They have eight children—six sons, and two daughters.

ELTON, John Prince,

Manufacturer.

Second to bear this honored name in Waterbury and third in direct line to prominently engage in the manufacturing activities of the city, John Prince (2) Elton not only as a business man but as a citizen has won a high place in public regard. He is of the eighth generation of the family founded in Connecticut by John Elton prior to 1672; is a grandson of John Prince Elton, of revered memory, and son of James Samuel Elton, both of whom have extended mention in this work.

John Prince Elton was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 30, 1865, and prepared for college in the city schools. He then entered Trinity College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1888 with the Bachelor's degree. He at once began active business life as a manufacturer, and has from that time been associated with the corporations in whose management the Eltons have so prominently figured. He is treasurer of the American Brass Company; treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company; director of the Waterbury National Bank and member of the executive committee; director of the American Pin Company; the Blake & Johnson Company and has many other interests of scarcely less importance.

Mr. Elton has taken an active interest in civic affairs, and in 1903 was elected mayor of his native city. He is a member of the Episcopal church, is a director of St. Margaret's Diocesan School, and a member of several philanthropic, educational and social organizations. He married Deborah Steele.

TASCHENBERGER, Max Rudolph,

Journalist.

There is probably no one object so typical of this age in which we live as the newspaper, and very few institutions so influential in plotting out the course to be run by civilization in this epoch as the press. The speed of the age, the ingenuity of device, the concentration of effort, and, above all, the intercommunication of all peoples and every clime, all so characteristic of it, are each and every one of them to be found in the daily paper; and if the message of such an institution as the theatre, for instance, is more vivid and powerful when it is delivered, yet it is far less frequent, and reaches a comparatively small portion of the public. So it is no exaggeration to say that the men who are influential in shaping the policy of the press are among the most powerful in the community, even

when their personalities are quite unknown to the public, and that it is to them quite as much as to our public men or our captains of industry that we should look for our real leaders.

Max Rudolph Taschenberger is one of the splendid examples of enterprise and industry of which his native country, Germany, has sent so many to these shores. He was born July 16, 1878, in the town of Chemnitz, in that country, and passed the early years of his life there. He attended the local volks-schule until he had reached the age of fourteen years when, his father being anxious that he should pursue his studies further, he went to Mittweida where, in addition to attending the academy there, he learned the printer's trade. His father, Louis Gustav Taschenberger, was a man of mark and desired that his son should also make much of himself. The elder man had been born near Chemnitz, in 1844, and was a soldier in the Prussian War of 1871. At the close of hostilities he was retired from active service, and married, in 1873, Miss Emma Beyer, born in Erdmannsdorf, and ten years his junior. Mr. Taschenberger, Sr., is still living in Chemnitz, his wife having died on August 9, 1913. Max Rudolph Taschenberger was one of eight children, all of whom are now living, with the exception of one brother, Albert, who was killed October 17, 1915, while fighting against the Russians on the banks of the Niemen. He was engaged in scout duty and was one of the many who lost their lives in that sanguinary struggle.

Upon completing his education at Mittweida, which included learning the English language, Max Rudolph Taschenberger took a position with one of the local papers, and for some years worked for various journals in that region. He became thoroughly familiar with the details of his work, and in 1897 came to America with the intention of embarking upon a journalistic enterprise of his own. He settled in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, and for a time found it necessary to work at his trade of printer, all the time putting by a good proportion of his wages with the customary thrift and economy of his race. His purpose in so doing was, of course, that he intended as soon as possible to start his own paper, and this ambition he realized in the year 1899, when he purchased German type and established the "Waterbury Beobachter." This is the only newspaper printed in the German language in Western Connecticut, and from the start it has occupied a very important place in the community. It is largely patronized by citizens of German extraction throughout the region, and is maintained on a very high level both in its news and editorial departments. Mr. Taschenberger, besides the printing of his paper, does job printing of every description, and is the only maker of rubber stamps in Waterbury. His enterprises have been uniformly successful, and he is now a conspicuous figure in the life of the city.

He owns an extensive library. His house, indeed, is very largely given over to literary and scientific pursuits, and the department of his library devoted to the latter subjects is a very large one. Mr. Taschenberger is a man of broadly independent mind, and "The Beobachter" reflects this quality in its columns. It is independent in politics, supporting that cause and candidate which seems the best at the time, without reference to party affiliations. Mr. Taschenberger is a member of many social societies and other organizations. As a traveler on land or at sea, he has seen many countries. Be it in the West Indies or in the northern countries of Africa, in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, or the Netherlands, everywhere he travels he feels at home.

McCARTHY, William Bernard,

Head of Important Industry.

There is always a twofold reason for properly recording the lives of those strong and worthy men whose careers have by their progressive methods and strict adherence to the principles of honor and justice at once contributed to the moulding of events in their own times, and set a model for the youth of future generations. These two reasons are, in the first place, that thus only may we discharge a debt of gratitude to the memory of those whom we may not reach more directly; and, in the second place, that we may perpetuate these worthy records for the benefit of others who could not have the advantage of coming under the influence of their wholesome personalities save through the medium of the written word. The profit which we may derive from such accounts is not by any means proportionate to the brilliancy or the startling character of the achievement; the stories of great genius, indeed, rather serve to oppress our ambitions by inducing a feeling of helpless inferiority. But of those who, possessing our type of faculties, have, by a wise and courageous use of them, won a noteworthy success, we cannot fail to learn, knowing that here at least the lessons are apposite to our own circumstances, and that what has been done by them we also may do. Such a lesson we may all most appropriately learn from the story of the career of William Bernard McCarthy, who, although still a young man, has by sheer force of character and energy placed himself high in the community of which he is a member, and for whom a still more brilliant future promises.

Mr. McCarthy has already had a very varied experience in life and, considering this and the fact that he is still a young man, he may well be considered to have accomplished a very noteworthy achievement, and to have accomplished it purely through his indefatigable determination and effort. He is an American by birth, and on his father's side is descended from an old New England family. His mother, however, was an Englishwoman, having been born in the town of Preston, Lancashire, in that country. His paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of the modern city of Waterbury, and was well known among its progressive men in his generation. He was something of a traveler, and it was while on one of his voyages across the ocean that his son, Mr. McCarthy's father, was born. William Bernard McCarthy was himself born in Waterbury, December 1, 1876, and passed the greater part of his childhood and early youth there, and there obtained the preliminary portion of his education. For this he attended at first St. Mary's Parochial School, and from there went to the Waterbury High School and there prepared himself for a college course. Graduating from this institution, he went to Ellicott City, Maryland, and matriculated at the famous old College of St. Charles, one of the finest Catholic institutions in the country. Always of a strongly religious bent, Mr. McCarthy was greatly influenced by the traditions and associations of piety and Catholic scholarship so strongly present at the venerable institution, and had his desire for a religious life confirmed. It was therefore with the determination of entering the priesthood that he devoted four years of study at St. Charles, and from here went to Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he spent three years more. From this institution he would have graduated in 1900 and been ordained at the same time, had not ill health of so serious a nature that it remained an in-

superable barrier to his taking up the work for which he had so strong a vocation, intervened. This was a great disappointment to Mr. McCarthy, who had felt very strongly the call to this work, but, with a degree of philosophy truly commendable, he bowed to the inevitable and withdrew from his studies a year prior to their proper conclusion, with the intention of fitting himself for the legal profession. In 1910, ten years later, he was honored by his college conferring upon him the degree of Master of Science. From Holy Cross he went to Yale University, the law school of which he entered in 1899, and there remained the customary two years studying that great subject.

During the same period, however, he sought and found employment in an industrial concern, the Elm City Brass Company, and quickly reached the position of manager. Here it was that the great talent for business which has since displayed itself so strikingly, first manifested itself, as may readily be seen in his rapid promotion to so responsible a position as that of manager, and by the time he was ready for the final preparations for legal practice had about made up his mind to abandon the idea of it altogether and engage in some business pursuit as being the department of activity which he was best fitted to enter. He has never had reason since to regret his decision. In the year 1902, Mr. McCarthy organized and founded the Rostand Manufacturing Company, the name of which was suggested to him by the fact that at the time he was reading the works of the distinguished French authors, notably Cyrano de Bergerac, for which he had a strong admiration. The company was incorporated, and Mr. McCarthy became the president, Mrs. McCarthy the treasurer, and Miss B. G. Connor the secretary, the stock being owned between them. At the outset the company was small enough, but it was not long before the great ability of Mr. McCarthy as a manager began to make its effects felt, and the business was soon developing in a truly remarkable manner. This business was the manufacture of commercial metals and metal goods, and for a time the factory was situated in New Haven. They had difficulty in finding a proper site for their operations, however, and in the year 1905 they were compelled to remove altogether from the city on this account, and established themselves in Milford, Connecticut, in which place the concern is still located. How much their operations had increased in the three years following the organization of the company may be seen from the fact that at the time of the removal to Milford there were ten men employed in the work, but the greatest period of growth by far was ahead, and from 1905 until the present the company has grown with great rapidity, until it is now one of the important industrial concerns in Milford, employing in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifteen hands, besides an office force of twelve. The building which the company occupies in Milford is one which was built about forty-five years ago by a group of Milford men who were organized under the name of the Milford Power Company, which existed largely for the purpose of attracting industrial enterprise to the town. The building was put up with this end in view, and was originally occupied by the Henry G. Thompson Company, manufacturers of hames for draught horses, but had since that time become the possession of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It had remained unoccupied for a great number of years when the Rostand Company moved in, and the members of that concern felt

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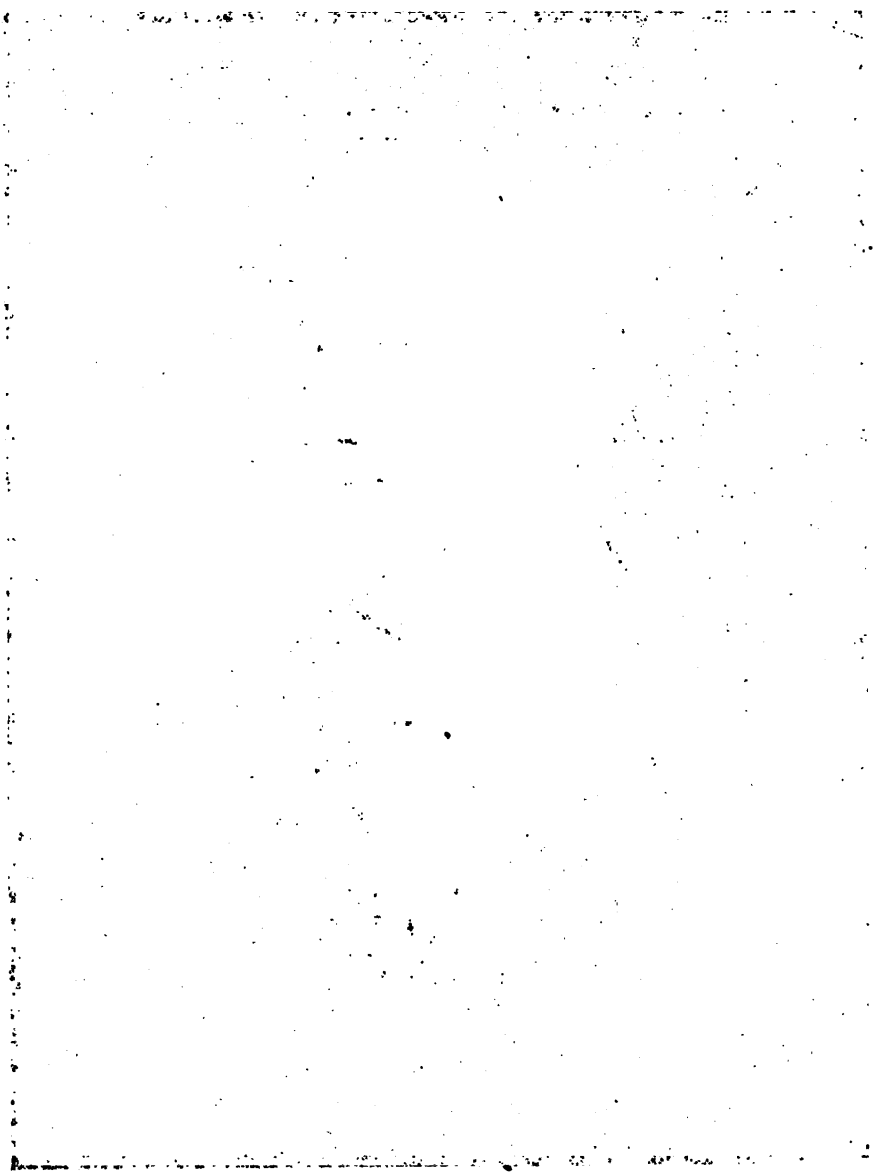
James T. Meskill.

McKELL, James T.

Lawyer, Jurist

223



James T. Meskill.

at the time that it was considerably too large for them and that they might be very well pleased if they ever fully occupied its space. Since that time, however, they have been obliged to erect additions occupying at least one and a half times the space of the original structure, at a cost of some $26,000, to accommodate their enlarging requirements. Among these buildings is a modern brass, bronze and aluminum foundry, with the very finest equipment possible. The great business is managed with consummate skill and foresight by Mr. McCarthy, and has reached its present great proportions as the direct result of his efforts. His methods have always been the most scrupulously honest, and the concern has the name of square and downright dealing in a degree not surpassed by any other in the region. Its development is still as regular and rapid as at any time in its history, and the future seems very bright.

But Mr. McCarthy is a man of too broad interests and sympathies to confine his attentions exclusively to business, and there are but few aspects of the life of the community in which he is not deeply interested. Politically, he is extremely independent and does not ally himself definitely with any party, judging of each issue and candidate as the occasion arises and on the merits of the individual case. He is not politically ambitious in any sense of the word, rather avoiding than seeking preferment or office, but he has consented to serve as a member of the school board and has held that position for five years. He does hold many unofficial positions, however, especially in connection with the organizations which exist for a semi-public object, or those which have undertaken some work for the common good, such as the Village Improvement, of which he was the first president, and the Business Men's Association, in which he has also held that office. He is also keenly interested in certain of the city departments such as the police and fire departments, and it was he who raised the sum of $1500 within one week to aid in the purchase of a Knox chemical engine for the latter. Mr. McCarthy is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, in whose priesthood it was his early ambition to serve, and attends mass at the Church of St. Mary, in Milford. He is prominent in all the activities of the parish and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. McCarthy was married to Miss Josephine L. Hogan, of New Haven, a daughter of Edward and Hannah Hogan, old and highly respected citizens of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy two children have been born: Jartina Amet, October, 1904, and Imelda, 1906. Mr. McCarthy and his family reside on West River street, Milford, at the charming place known as the Lindens, and which is the site of the house occupied by the first clergyman in the town.

MESKILL, James T.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge James T. Meskill, a well regarded resident of New Britain, in which city he was born in 1874, and in which he has spent his entire life, has gained a creditable place among the attorneys of Hartford county.

James T. Meskill was born on July 10, 1874, the son of Mathew and Catherine (McMahon) Meskill. In due course, he was sent to the public schools of New Britain, and eventually became a student at the Yale University Law School, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon thereafter Mr. Meskill was admitted to practice as an attorney

at the bar of Hartford county, and formed professional association with two respected and able New Britain lawyers, John Walsh and James Roche, thus establishing the law firm of Walsh, Roche & Meskill. The firm continued as such until the death of Judge Roche, and the admission to junior partnership of his son, Henry P., necessitated a transposition of the firm name to that of Walsh, Meskill & Roche, under which designation it is now known.

A biographer writing in 1901 of Mr. Meskill, stated that he then was "one of the leading young lawyers of the city" of New Britain. He has since advanced even more certainly into a place of prominence in legal circles, and also into the esteem of his *confreres* at the bar of Hartford county. Although during his early years of practice he gave most of the time he could spare from his own clientele to close research into the fundamentals of law, he was able to undertake the duties appertaining to the office of assistant city attorney, and in course of time his merit in that and other legal offices indicated to those in whose power it lay to appoint him that Attorney James T. Meskill would not be receiving undue recognition if he were elevated to the judiciary. He was accordingly preferred, and took his seat as judge of the city and police courts of New Britain in 1907, since which time the courts have been under his jurisdiction.

Judge Meskill is a staunch Republican, but has not sought political office; in fact, his legal ties are such that his time is almost fully occupied thereby. His inclinations also do not lie in political work, otherwise his personality and convincing speech might easily have carried him far into the councils of the party, and the confidence of the electors. Judge Meskill is wedded to his profession, and is content in knowing that his judicial rulings are accurately based, and that his interpretations of the law since he became a member of the firm of Walsh, Roche & Meskill have safeguarded the interests of many clients of the firm.

In matters relating to the church, Judge Meskill takes interested part as a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, New Britain; he also belongs to the fraternal orders of Knights of Columbus and Foresters of America.

MILLER, Lewis Albert,

Contracting Builder.

For nearly thirty-five years Mr. Miller has been actively engaged with building operations in Meriden, Connecticut, and has constructed many important buildings in the State. His father, George W. Miller, was born October 13, 1838, in Ramapo, Rockland county, New York, son of William Miller and his wife, Jane Storms. Jane Storms was a daughter of John Storms and Elizabeth Sidman. John Storms was born September 10, 1752, in Poughkeepsie, New York, and died in Ramapo, November 30, 1845. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting at Poughkeepsie, April 29, 1777, for three years or during the war. He was allowed a pension on his application made in April, 1818, residing at that time at Pompton, New Jersey. In 1828 he removed to Ramapo, New York, where he died, as previously noted. In the battle of Fort Montgomery, New York, he was captured, and was reported missing October 6, 1777. After confinement of six months on the famous prison ship "Jersey," in New York Harbor, he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, with which he served to January, 1782, when he was mustered in for new service. He participated in the battles about Yorktown, which were the decisive actions of

the Revolution, causing its close. He served under Captains Rosecrantz and Vanderberger, under Colonel Lewis Du Bois Cortlandt, also under Captains Van Wyck and Brinckerhoff. During a part of this time he was a member of the First Company, Fifth Regiment, New York line.

George W. Miller has long been a conspicuous citizen of Meriden. In his twelfth year he removed with his parents to Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where he attended school four years. He then entered the service of the Massachusetts Arms Company at Springfield as an apprentice toolmaker. In 1862 he removed to Meriden, where he entered the shops of the Parker, Snow & Brooks Company, who were engaged in manufacturing Springfield rifles for the United States. For some time he worked as a toolmaker, and then took a contract for producing locks for Springfield rifles. In 1868, in association with his brother, William H. Miller, he engaged in the manufacture of pocket cutlery, and this led to the formation of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company, still engaged very extensively in the production of various kinds of cutlery, steel pens and other metal products. In 1878 George W. Miller sold out his interest in the establishment and began the manufacture of pocket knives and novelties, with factory located at George and Mechanic streets, where he continued until 1899. Since then and for some time previous, he has been employed in the public service. He was a member of the city council in 1869, 1877 and 1879. In 1890 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, in which position he continued four years. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of the Meriden Water Department, and in his four years of service in that capacity the storage reservoir of the city was completed. This is known as "Hallmere," and has a capacity of one hundred and forty million gallons. In 1882 Mr. Miller was elected first selectman, and again in 1898, since which time he has continuously filled that office, by far the longest term of any individual in the history of the city. Through his efforts the "Cold Spring Home" was completed within one year after the call for a meeting of citizens to take up the matter. Over five thousand dollars of the original appropriation of forty thousand dollars were left after the completion of the work. This affords a comfortable home for all the unfortunate of the town. Mr. Miller has long been affiliated with the great Masonic fraternity, and is a charter member of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, of Meriden.

He married, February 4, 1863, Lydia M. Tucker, of Chicopee Falls, and they are the parents of three sons. Horace G., the eldest, is secretary and treasurer of the Union Iron Works at Los Angeles, California. Lewis Albert, of whom further, is the second. The third, Max E., is president and secretary of the Wemer-Miller Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

Lewis Albert Miller was born June 29, 1866, in Meriden, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. He abandoned the high school before completion of his course, to enter the coal office of Amos Ives, in Meriden, where he remained but a few months. In May, 1883 he entered the service of the H. Wales Lines Company, and soon after its incorporation, six years later, he became a stockholder, and was made secretary of the company. This company has always engaged very extensively in building operations in many States, and a large number of the most important public buildings in New England and elsewhere have been constructed by it. In Febru-

ary, 1909, Mr. Miller resigned his position as secretary of that company, and in September following engaged in general contracting on his own account, since which time he has continued with great success. Many public buildings, factories and school houses in Connecticut and Massachusetts have been erected by him, among the most prominent of which may be mentioned the State armories at Torrington and Branford; the additions to armories at New Britain, Bridgeport and Stamford; the seven-story factory building of Beaton, Cadwell & Company, New Britain; and extensive additions to the tuberculosis hospitals at Shelton and Meriden. The elegant home of the Danbury Club and the First Congregational Church house at Danbury are monuments to his efficient operations. He also erected the Strong School at New Haven; Lyman Hall High School at Wallingford; Choate School Hill dining room and gymnasium at Wallingford; East Hartford High School; Northside School of Bristol; Humiston School in Cheshire; Board of Trade Building, Meriden; additions to factories of the Manning, Bowman Company of Meriden; the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Company; Wilcox & White Organ Company; International Silver Company, and the A. L. Peton residence and garage at Meriden. Mr. Miller has also constructed important buildings in the State of New York, and many others in Connecticut.

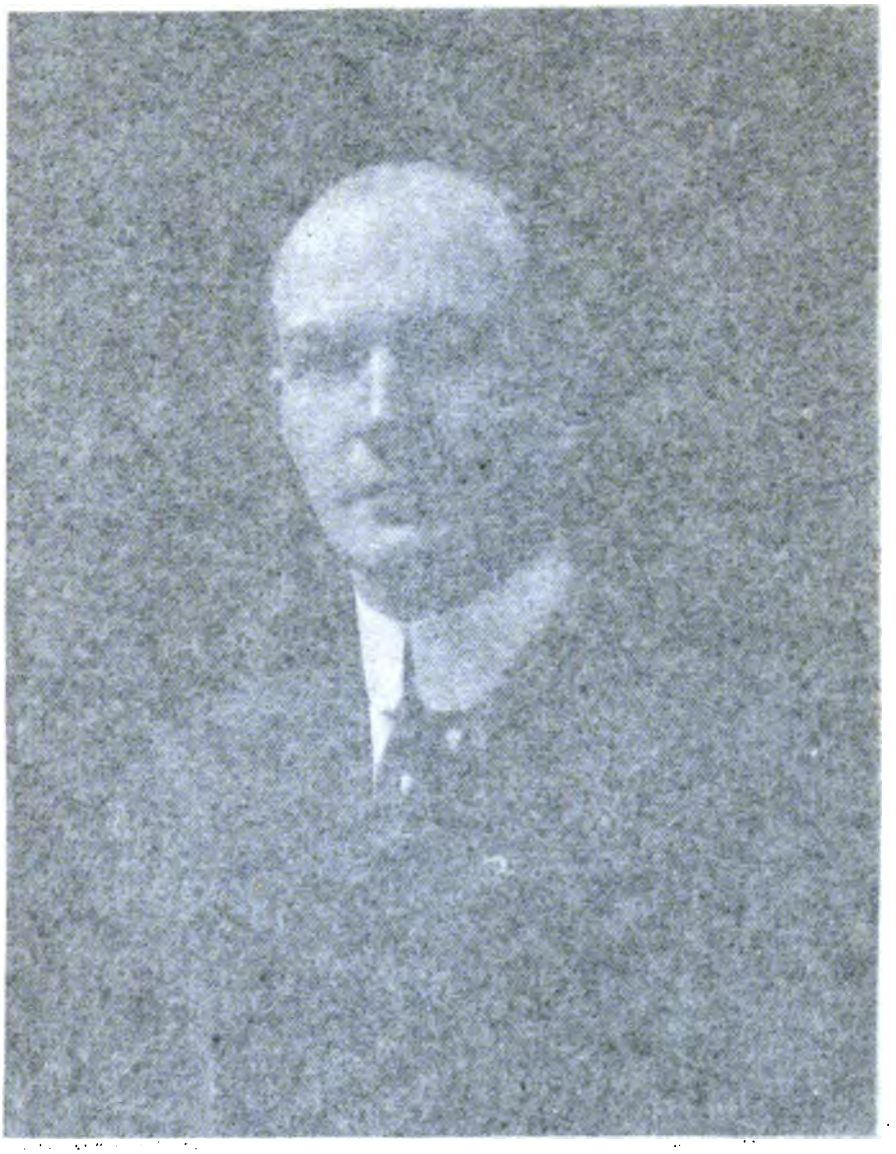
He has also taken a keen interest in public affairs, sustaining the principles and policies of the Republican party, and represented the Second Ward of Meriden in the city council in 1892-93-94. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Elmo Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of Meriden; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. He is a member of the Home and Highland Country clubs, and the Colonial and Wheel clubs of Meriden. He is a trustee of the Meriden Savings Bank, and is recognized as one of the most sound and substantial business men of his native city. For many years he was active in amateur bicycling, racing on the high wheel, was several years a member of the National Racing Board, winning several championships, and at one time held the American record for a one mile run.

Mr. Miller married, October 19, 1892, Lena S. Merriam, daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Rice) Merriam, of Meriden.

TRUMBULL, John H.,

Manufacturer.

Among the distinguished and public spirited citizens of which Plainville, Connecticut, can boast, there is none more worthy of comment and respect than John H. Trumbull, president of the Plainville Trust Company and the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, both Plainville organizations, which have proven to be important factors in the development and prosperity of this town. There is scarcely a department in the life of the community to which he has not devoted time, study and energy, and has become instrumental in moulding for the better from the purely industrial and financial interest to those of general enlightenment and culture. In the former direction he has been one of the pioneers in the electrical industry, and it was due to the efforts of John H. Trumbull, his brother, Henry Trumbull, and Frank T. Wheeler, sketches of whom also appear in this work, that the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, a concern which stands second to none in the knife switch industry of the country, has been founded



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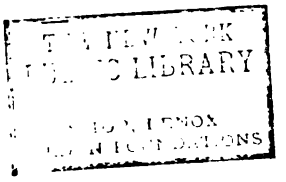
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and brought to its present proportions and state of development. The townspeople have recognized Mr. Trumbull as a leader, placing their trust and confidence in him, and thereby repaying to a certain extent their profound debt of gratitude, not only for the business enterprise that must of necessity react upon the general prosperity of their town in a favorable manner, but also because during his entire career he has kept its best interests at heart, working quite as much for this impersonal object as he has for his own private success. Such disinterestedness is the more noteworthy because in this day and generation it is none too common.

John H. Trumbull was born March 4, 1873, in the town of Ashford, Connecticut, one of the seven sons of Hugh H. and Mary Ann (Harper) Trumbull, who in the year 1870 came to the United States and settled near Windsor, Connecticut, emigrating from the North of Ireland, whither the family went from the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, the home of their ancestors, they locating in that city in 1792. Shortly afterward they located in Ulster, Ireland, and remained there more than half a century. Here it was Hugh H. Trumbull was born, reared, educated and married, coming to this country in early manhood, and for a number of years he engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Windsor. Somewhat later he removed to Plainville, Connecticut, and there his family of seven sons grew up to manhood and gained their educations in the public schools, although in every case their educational advantages were somewhat abbreviated, owing to the necessity for them to engage in the task of earning their own livelihood.

John H. Trumbull, although an apt scholar, had other plans to be developed which required actual contact with mechanical equipment rather than literary courses, and at an early age he became employed in the local mills, which afforded him meagre opportunity to conduct crude experiments along the lines of electrical apparatus and devices, which knowledge, however, at a later date proved very valuable in his work while connected with electrical engineering organizations. Through coming in actual contact with conditions existing in the various branches of the electrical lines, and by concentrated study of technics in general, Mr. Trumbull soon became quite skilled in the fundamental branches of the art, and when the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, composed of John H. and Henry Trumbull and Frank T. Wheeler, began its operations in a small wooden shack in the town of Plainville, in September, 1899, the seed of the coming electrical industry which had been planted in their scantilly equipped plant began to take root, and it has grown steadily and sturdily, showing a healthy increase from year to year, until at the present time (1917) the company has developed into a modern, well-equipped manufacturing plant, thoroughly up-to-date in every respect and still growing.

After deciding to settle permanently in the town of Plainville, Mr. Trumbull began various campaigns for the betterment of the town and the convenience of its people. He recognized the need of a local banking house and, together with his associates, set about to learn the conditions which existed in the banking world. After careful investigation and many strenuous appeals to the public, the First National Bank of Plainville was organized, and the attitude of the townspeople toward Mr. Trumbull was clearly shown in his election to the presidency of the bank as the best qualified man to handle

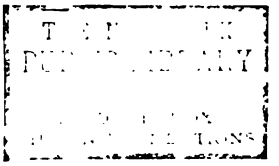
the problems of that responsible position. In the year 1916 the First National Bank was changed into the Plainville Trust Company, this change being for the best interests of its patrons, as it enabled them to secure better facilities for their requirements, which could not be taken care of under a national bank charter.

In the recent military campaign, the townspeople again showed themselves willing followers of Mr. Trumbull when they appointed him captain of their Home Guard, and became enthusiastic subjects under his leadership, placing in him their unfailing confidence that he would place at their disposal the best possible protection to be obtained, and see that they were adequately represented as a prepared military unit among other bodies of a corresponding size. Possessing a cool head and steady nerve, Mr. Trumbull has gained prestige among his fellow shooters, and he is known to be an enthusiastic gun-man in all phases of the game.

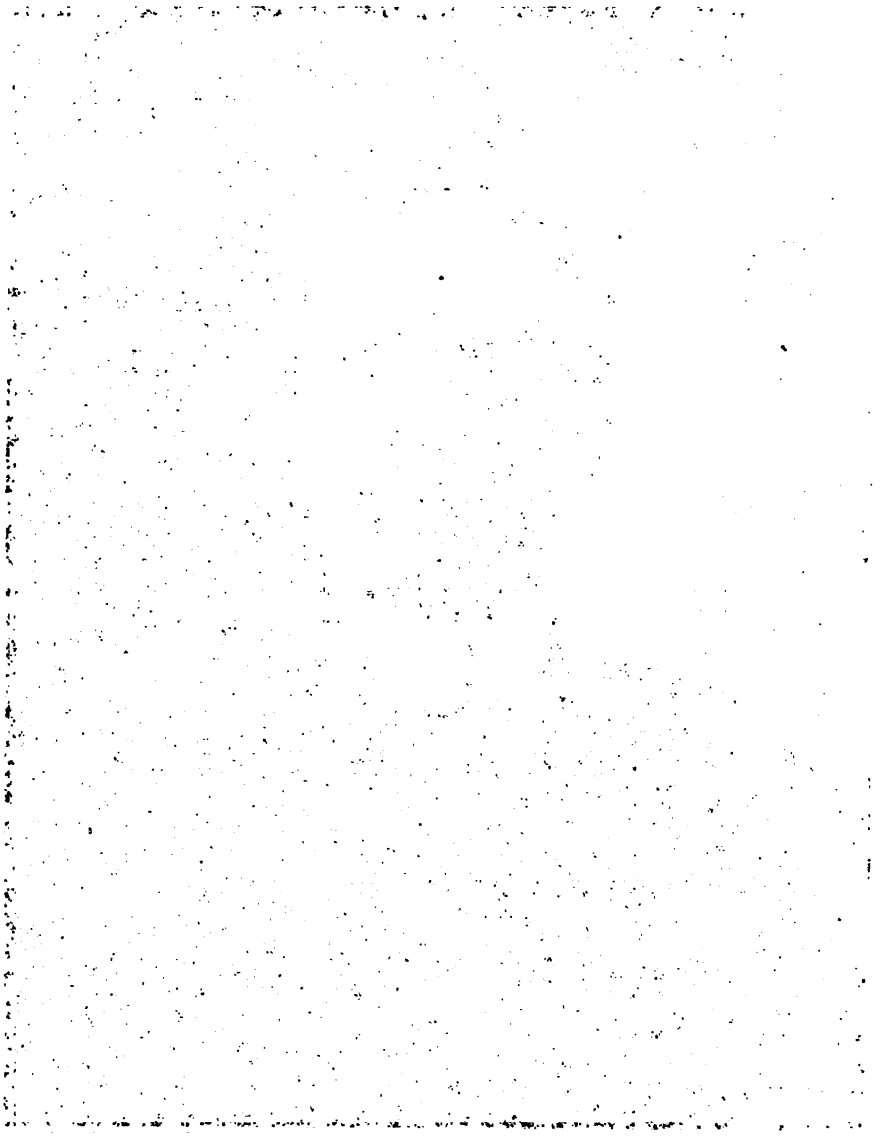
Mr. Trumbull's name has been connected with practically all movements undertaken for the town's advancement, and he has always been ready and willing to give his assistance in any financial, social or physical problem requiring attention. Due to his superior judgment and capable management of financial matters, he has been made director of several concerns in Plainville and surrounding cities, and has worked conscientiously and faithfully in every capacity, but has always been loyal to the town of Plainville, taking unlimited pride in its success and growth. In social and fraternal circles Mr. Trumbull has accomplished considerable during the past years, his efforts being particularly directed in behalf of the Masonic lodge of Plainville, which has benefited greatly through his efforts, it being directly through his influence and enthusiasm that Frederick Lodge, No. 14, was established on a solid foundation, making it one of the most prosperous of its size in the entire country. Both Mr. Trumbull and his brother are well known among the Masonic institutes of this section, having joined all the local bodies and taken all degrees up to and including the thirty-second.

Mr. Trumbull married, November 30, 1903, Maude Pierce Usher, of Plainville, a daughter of Robert C. and Antoinette Usher, old and honored residents of that town.

The name of John H. Trumbull is closely identified in the minds of his fellow citizens and associates with the progress of their town. Conservative and prudent as is his mind, personal contact with men of all nations and creeds has taught him the valuable lesson that a man should not be judged by his nationality, creed or position in life. He is endowed with the rare gift of reading character, is always open to conviction, therefore the innovation which actually offers a substantial advantage does not have to wait to gain his approval or to enlist his sympathy and aid. Plainville at one time was one of those New England towns which seemed not to have felt the tremendous impulse to progress that is characteristic of the region of New England generally. It was rather one of those, and there is a number of them, which, satisfied with the past and the methods of the past, has not cared to assume the responsibility of the problems of advancement and growth which had already been solved by the majority of its neighbors, but Mr. Trumbull and his associates set about in their characteristic and energetic way to remedy it. Mr. Trumbull is a man of very broad interests and sympathies, which find expression not only in what is known as public spirit but in charity and tolerance, and that



Henry Trumbull



most altruistic of the virtues, a democratic attitude toward his fellow-men of whatever rank or position and wheresoever found. There could scarcely be found one better fitted to take upon himself the awakening of a community, as it were, without arousing malice or jealousy on the part of others and thus stirring up unnecessary opposition to the good work. How admirably he has succeeded is witnessed by the result, a result, be it remembered, accomplished in a few years, and while he who brought it about is still a young man with every hope for still greater achievement in the future.

TRUMBULL, Henry,

Manufacturer.

Henry Trumbull, one of the seven sons of Hugh H. and Mary Ann (Harper) Trumbull, and brother of John H. Trumbull, was born at Burnside, Connecticut, January 12, 1875. He began life among country environments and the wholesome atmosphere of rural surroundings. He attended the local schools and there first developed a keen interest in the foundation of systematically arranged operations, which later brought him unlimited success in the various lines of work to which he devoted his time prior to his final connection with the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

For a number of years the two brothers, John H. and Henry, have worked side by side, making their business and social interests mutual, and therefore much that is written in the sketch of John H. Trumbull applies also to Henry Trumbull, the second brother, both having worked diligently in an endeavor to place the town of Plainville on an equal basis with other towns of its size and help it along the road to success and prosperity.

Henry Trumbull has spared no effort or expense in assisting all worthy institutions or individuals coming under his observation, even at a sacrifice of his own convenience and comfort. While he is considered a deep thinker and a man of few words, many of the townspeople have received substantial evidence of a warm heart and sympathetic tendencies, of which the public have heard but little. The brothers are men of the greatest public spirit, having taken an active part in town matters in general, placing their time and influence at the disposal of the people with the object of accomplishing satisfactory results and a better source of convenience for the public. Not satisfied with their own success, they have placed others on the road to advancement, giving a helping hand on all occasions when the objects to be gained were ultimate improvements and the betterment of the community.

During recent years Mr. Trumbull has spent considerable time and study in research work on agricultural problems, and has taken unlimited interest in local farms and facilities for increasing the capacity of their output. He has learned the great need for a systematically conducted farm, and is very enthusiastic in his efforts to place his statistics and findings before the local farmers, with the object of inaugurating better management and system in handling their products with the ultimate object of operating their farms on a more productive basis than has been done in the past. While but very slow progress can be made along these lines, Mr. Trumbull has taken the work up with untiring patience, and considering the usual tenacity which is characteristic of the members of the Trumbull family, he will undoubtedly win out eventually. The same spirit has prevailed in many directions, and in connec-

tion with many different enterprises, but in none more typically than in their own business, which has attained its present large proportions due to these facts and gives promise of a still more brilliant future.

An excellent example of the kind of work which has been accomplished by Mr. Trumbull may be found in a record of Frederick Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He became a member in December, 1902, and was elected master in December, 1904, which office he held for two terms. Shortly after he became a member it was re-established on a firm foundation, and is now one of the most prosperous lodges of its size in the country. He holds membership in the various Masonic bodies in his section of the country, and has attained the thirty-second degree in the order. He also holds membership in the Congregational church of Plainville.

Mr. Trumbull married, October 21, 1903, Nettie Northrup, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a daughter of George W. and Julia A. Northrup, old and highly respected residents of that city. They are the parents of one child, Esther.

It needs no great prophecy to predict for Mr. Trumbull, now in the prime of his active life, with powers and faculties at the highest point of efficiency, a long future of high achievement and notable public service.

TRUMBULL, Frank Samuels,

Manufacturer.

The name of Trumbull has come to be very well known in more than one important community in the southern part of Connecticut during the past decade or so, owing to its connection with a number of unusually successful commercial establishments in several cities and with the public affairs of the same communities. This is due to the activities of seven brothers whose enterprising ventures have had no little to do with the recent business development in the several communities where they are situated. They are the sons of one Hugh H. Trumbull, of Scotch-Irish descent, and himself a native of Ulster, Ireland. Mr. Trumbull, Sr., embodies in his own personality the strong traits of character for which this stock is famous and which are derived from a long line of worthy forebears who, on the paternal side had their origin in Scotland in early days. He was married in young manhood to Miss Mary Ann Harper, like himself a native of Ulster, and in the year 1870 came with her to the United States, where he settled in the town of Windsor, Connecticut, and made his home there for a number of years. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, all of them sons, one of whom, Frank Samuels Trumbull, is the subject of this brief sketch.

Born November 30, 1876, at Vernon, Connecticut, Frank Samuels Trumbull was one of the younger of the brothers, and was still in school when the first successful enterprise of the older boys was growing into prominence. For a time he attended the public schools of Windsor, but his parents removing to Plainville, Connecticut, while he was yet a little lad, he completed his studies in the similar institutions of the latter place. Upon graduation from these he turned his attention to the serious business of earning his own livelihood and, with the example of his brothers before him, selected clerical work as his career in life. It has been the habit of the Trumbull brothers for the elder ones to give a helping hand to the younger, when these first attempted to make their start in business, and the youth found no difficulty in securing a

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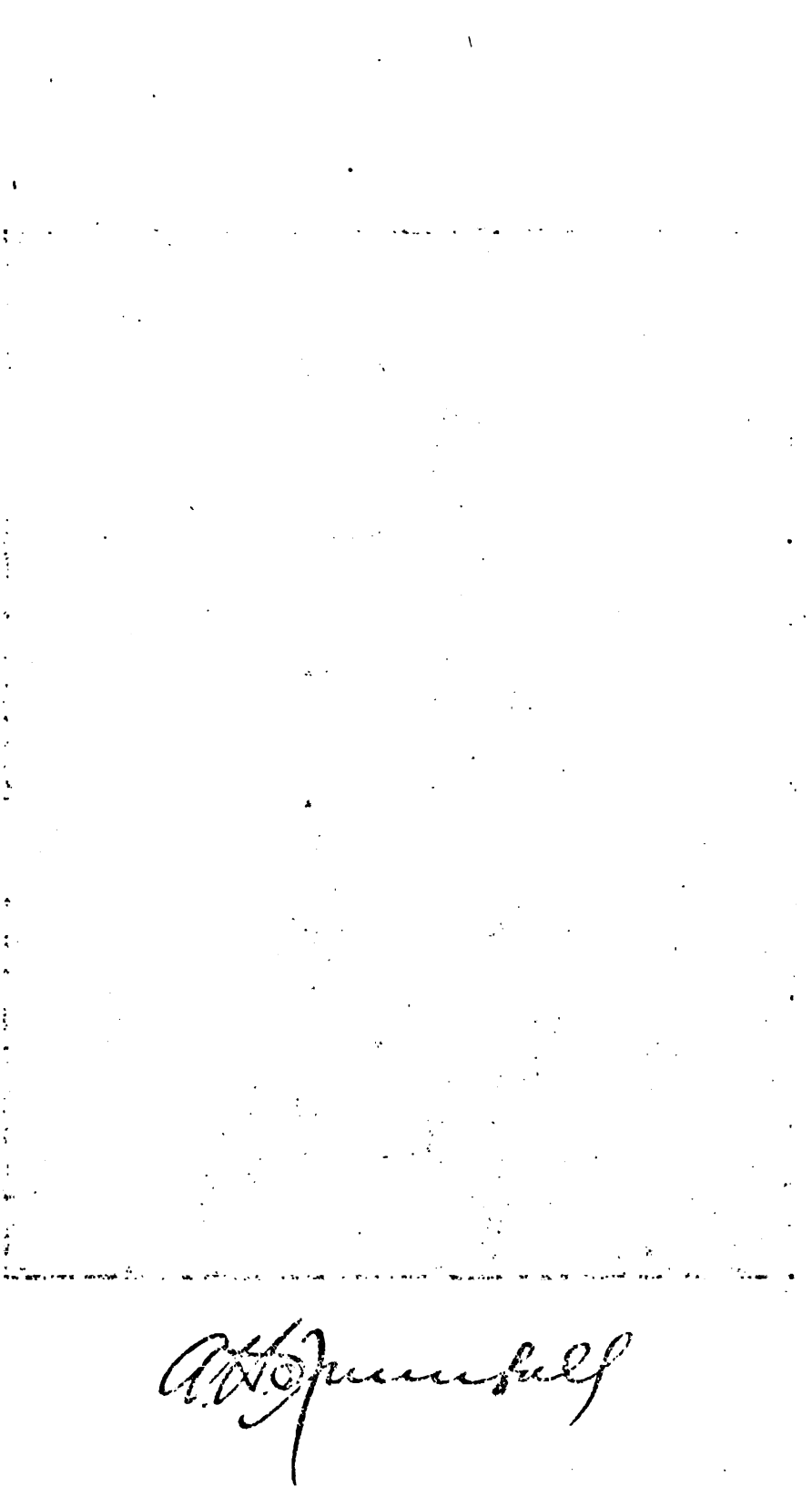


position with his brother John H., who at that time was engaged in the business of wiring buildings for the electric current. Here he remained for some time, and was offered a position as a traveling agent by the Trumbull Electric Company, a concern operated by two brothers, John H. and Henry, in Plainville. This he accepted, and for a time saw much of the country, going as far west as California, and proving himself a most capable salesman. During his travels he became highly impressed with the situation in San Francisco, and made up his mind to settle there. This he did, and engaged in electric street railroad business. For some time he continued in the western city, and was then offered a partnership in the Trumbull Motor Car Company of Bridgeport, an establishment conducted by his brothers, Alexander H. and Isaac. Accordingly he sold out his interests in San Francisco and returned to the east. Besides the Trumbull Motor Car Company, the same brothers were the owners of the Connecticut Electric Company of Bridgeport, and it is with the latter concern that Mr. Trumbull is now connected. It is a corporation, and he holds an official position in it, while his specialty is the manufacture of small tools, a department of which he is the head. He is himself an expert in this craft, and it is in no small degree due to his efforts that this branch of the business has increased to its present great proportions. Mr. Trumbull shares the business genius of his family, and is regarded most highly in commercial circles throughout Bridgeport, where he has won an enviable reputation for integrity and capability.

Besides his business interests, Mr. Trumbull takes a prominent part in the general life of Bridgeport, and is connected with many movements undertaken for the welfare of the community at large. He is an especially conspicuous figure in the social and club circles of the city, and a member of many important organizations there. Among these should be mentioned Pacific Lodge, No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons, San Francisco, California, and the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. He is a Congregationalist in his religious affiliations, and is very active in the work of the church of that denomination in Bridgeport, which he attends, and gives liberally to its undertakings, especially those connected with benevolent and philanthropic purposes.

Mr. Trumbull was united in marriage on the third day of October, 1909, to Miss Esther Cramer, of Plainville, a daughter of Henry and Francis (Ryder) Cramer, of that place.

TRUMBULL, Alexander Hugh,

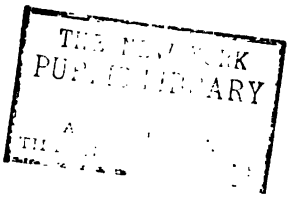
Manufacturer.

Seldom it is that any one family has contributed so many energetic men of business and affairs in the course of but one generation as has the Trumbull family to several cities of Southern Connecticut. Seven sons there are in the present generation, all of them men of talent, who have done an incalculable service in the cause of business development in the various localities they have chosen for their homes. The father of these seven sons, Hugh H. Trumbull, is a native of Ulster, Ireland, and possesses all of the sturdy characteristics that we associate with the men of that region. His ancestors were originally Scotch, but had come to Ulster on account of religious persecution in their own country, and there settled for over fifty years. Hugh H. Trumbull shared in the enterprising and courageous spirit of his forebears, and while still a young man had emigrated from Ireland to the United States, where he believed a far wider opportunity awaited him. He was already married to Mary

Ann Harper at the time of his migration, and brought his wife with him to the "New World."

The particular member of this notable family with which this brief article is concerned is Alexander Hugh Trumbull, the fourth son of Hugh H. and Mary Ann (Harper) Trumbull, whose business career is being followed in Bridgeport, whither he went from the family home at Plainville, Connecticut, and where he has built up for himself so large a success. Born at West Hartford, Alexander Hugh Trumbull did not remain long enough in his native town to gain any associations, his childhood having been first spent at Windsor, Connecticut, where his father first made his home after coming to this country. It was at Windsor also that he began his schooling, although this was completed at Plainville, whither he removed with the rest of the family when a lad of seven years old. His birth occurred October 12, 1878, and he was one of the younger of the seven brothers, but like them he was obliged to abandon his studies at an early age and seek some employment. The elder brothers had all followed the trade of electricians and the younger brothers followed suit, feeling that a great opening lay in the direction of this kind of work. Nor were their prognostications mistaken, at least as far as such bright, intelligent young men as they were concerned, for each and every one of them has made a great success of his enterprise. As all his brothers did, so did the Mr. Trumbull of this sketch, and soon after he had left school secured a position with the concern which his elder brothers had established, and which was engaged in the wiring of buildings for the electric current. He worked there for a time, but his enterprising nature made him desire a business of his own, which he might have the pleasure of developing. Consequently, in the year 1906, he went to Bantam, Connecticut, and there entered into a partnership with his brother, Isaac, and established an electrical business which was known as the Connecticut Electric Company. The success of the two young men was immediate and great, and they soon came to feel that a larger place would enable them to gain a still larger trade. Accordingly, they moved to Bridgeport in the year 1912, carrying on the same business under the old name. In 1906 this concern was incorporated, and Mr. Trumbull became its president. It is now one of the largest concerns of its kind, not only in Bridgeport, but in all that region, a success that it owes entirely to the infallible business sense and good judgment of the two brothers who have brought it to its present splendid condition. At the basis of the whole thing there has been undoubtedly the confidence of the public in them, which they won in the only way in which it is to be won, by living strictly up to the terms of every contract, in its spirit as well as its letter, and fulfilling every obligation with the most scrupulous care. This is the basis, but in addition to it there has been the knowledge that in entrusting any work to these two young men, it was being given to men who were masters of their craft, who understood the conditions thoroughly and would never bungle any detail. He is already one of the most prominent figures in the commercial circles of Bridgeport, and regarded as one of the most brilliant of the rising young business men.

Alexander Hugh Trumbull was united in marriage on the sixth day of December, 1906, at Litchfield, Connecticut, with Miss Mary Smith, of Litchfield, Connecticut, a daughter of Andrew and ——— (Kilbourne) Smith, of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull have been born two children—Marion and Donald Smith.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F. T. Wheeler

WHEELER, Frank Taylor,

Man of Affairs.

When Moses Wheeler sailed f... don, England, in 1638, and later ... in the New Haven colony, it is ... that he came from Kent, w... Wheelers had been seated ... turies. In the New World ... wife, Miriam Hawley, a d... section for her, traditio... brought upon himself the wrath of ... authorities and was expelled ... New Haven colony. After an ab... several weeks he returned to ... arriving on the Sabbath day, and ... joy at seeing his wife and ... openly transgressed the law ... therefor. For this he was exp... the society of the Godly pe... Haven, if tradition be true, and ... afterward he purchased land from ... deeds at the then little settlement ... Stratford, near what is now ... Sandy Below. Later he bought a ... tract of land extending from the ... land and established a ferry, ... own boats, as he was a ship carpenter. ... Later the General Court granted ... legal right to conduct the ferry ... already established. Seventeen years ... later, in 1670, the town leased him the ... ferry with about forty acres a 'point,' ... for a term of twenty-one years, the ... agreeing to pay for any improvements ... had made if he should leave at the ex... piration of the lease. His will, ... proved January 23, 1, 2 3, shows that ... he received the ... from his father ... Moses, and left it to his son Lieut. ... Wheeler, so the ferry ... remained ... in the family for at least one hundred ... years. Moses Wheeler was a strong, ... powerful man, of whom the Indians are ... said to have stood in great awe. He ... returned to England in ..., but was ... soon again in Stratford, where he died ...

F. N. Thacker

WHEELER, Frank Taylor,

Man of Affairs.

When Moses Wheeler sailed from London, England, in 1638, and later settled in the New Haven colony, it is supposed that he came from Kent, where the Wheelers had been seated for four centuries. In the New World he found his wife, Miriam Hawley, and through his affection for her, tradition says, he brought upon himself the wrath of the authorities and was expelled from the New Haven colony. After an absence of several weeks he returned to his home, arriving on the Sabbath day, and in the joy at seeing his wife and children seriously transgressed the law by kissing them all. For this he was expelled from the society of the Godly people of New Haven, if tradition be true, and soon afterward he purchased land from the Indians at the then little settlement at Stratford, near what is now known as Sandy Hollow. Later he bought a large tract of land extending from the river inland and established a ferry, building his own boats, as he was a ship carpenter. Later the General Court granted him legal right to conduct the ferry he had already established. Seventeen years later, in 1670, the town leased him the ferry with about forty acres adjoining it, for a term of twenty-one years, the town agreeing to pay for any improvement he had made if he should leave it at the expiration of the lease. His son's will, proved January 23, 1724-25, shows that he received the ferry from his father Moses, and left it to his son, Elnathan Wheeler, so the ferry must have remained in the family for at least one hundred years. Moses Wheeler was a strong, powerful man, of whom the Indians are said to have stood in mortal terror. He returned to England in 1665, but was soon again in Stratford, where he died and was buried in the old Congregational churchyard there. A rough stone marks his grave with the inscription: "Moses Wheeler, aged 100, dyed January 15th, 1698."

Moses and Miriam (Hawley) Wheeler were the parents of two sons—Samuel, and Moses (2). Samuel, the elder, left no children, the family being perpetuated through Moses (2) Wheeler, who married Sarah Nicholls, October 20, 1674, daughter of Caleb Nicholls, and granddaughter of Sergeant Francis Nicholls, who came from England in 1635 and in 1639 was among the early settlers of Stratford. Moses (2) and Sarah (Nicholls) Wheeler were the parents of sons: Moses (3), Caleb, Nathan, Samuel, James and Robert. From these sons came all the numerous Wheeler branches tracing descent from Moses (1) Wheeler, the centenarian of Stratford. A descendant, James Frank Wheeler, of the seventh American generation, located in the village of Plantsville, Hartford county, and there was engaged as a furniture dealer and undertaker. He married Sarah Taylor, and had one son and one daughter—Sadie Lillian, and Frank Taylor Wheeler, of further mention. All through the generations, Wheelers have been men of character and substance in their communities, and potent forces in their upbuilding.

Frank Taylor Wheeler, son of James Frank and Sarah (Taylor) Wheeler, was born in Marion, town of Southington, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 23, 1874. He was educated in the grade and high schools, but did not complete the high school course, leaving after two years to begin learning the machinist's trade. He completed his apprenticeship, became an expert worker in metals, and was promoted to the post of foreman of a department. He rose rapidly in the business world, and in 1899, at the age of twenty-five, was elected president of the

Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company of Plainville, Connecticut. He was the capable executive head of that company until 1910, when he retired, but accepted the position of vice-president, which he now holds; also assistant treasurer of the Plainville Trust Company, and is also connected with several other corporations as director and is one of the strong men of the business community.

He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He takes a deep interest in Plainville public affairs, serving as chairman of the board of sewer district commissioners, and as assessor. He was baptized in the Plantsville Baptist church, and is partial to that denomination. He is an ex-president of the Plainville Business and Improvement Society; is a director of the Connecticut Automobile Association; and a member of the New Britain and Farmington Country clubs. In the Masonic order he has attained high degree, belonging to and a past master of Frederick Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a past noble grand of Eureka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wheeler married, June 17, 1903, at Southington, Connecticut, Bertha Munson, daughter of Burton Tracy and Juliet J. (Munson) Buell. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Southington.

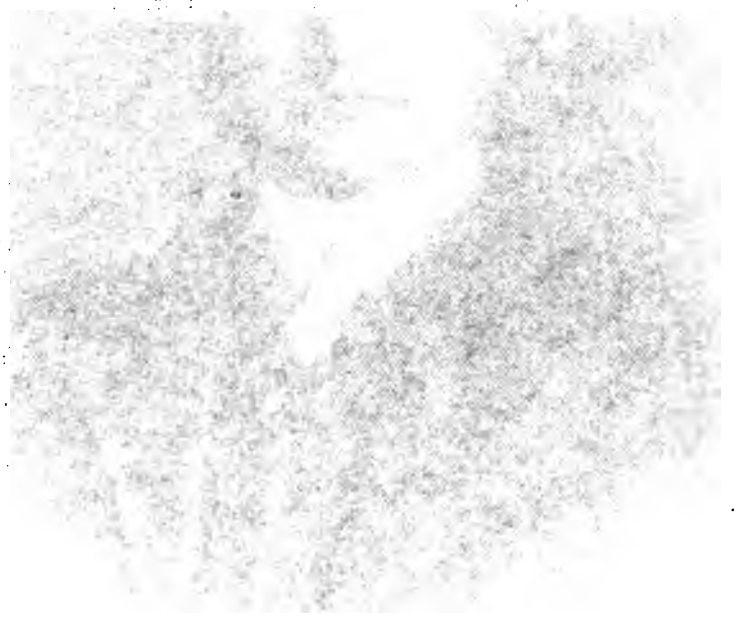
McCARTHY, Frederick Michael,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Born in the city of Ansonia and prepared for college in the public schools, Mr. McCarthy, after completing his course in law and obtaining his degree, returned to his birthplace and began practice. Twelve years have since elapsed and his success as a practitioner again disproves the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He has held many civic honors during those years, and as judge of the City Court and as corporation counsel, his present position, he has rendered his city efficient legal service.

Mr. McCarthy is a son of William Joseph and Mary Ann (Kelly) McCarthy, his father born at White Plains, New York, but coming when young to Ansonia, where he has since resided. He married Mary Ann Kelly, born in Seymour, Connecticut, who is the mother of his ten children, all of whom are living except Mary, who died at the age of twenty-four years; William, of Presque Isle, Maine; Mary, deceased; Frederick M., of further mention; Christopher, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Sarah, married John Carroll, of Ansonia; Lillian, married James Sullivan, of Ansonia; Albert, of Muskegon, Michigan; John, of Ansonia; Agnes, residing at Ansonia with her parents; and Rebecca, who entered the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph as Sister Mary Constance.

Frederick M. McCarthy was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, August 12, 1878, and prepared for college in the public schools, finishing at the high school. He then became a student at Niagara University, later entering Yale Law School, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1905. He at once opened a law office at No. 212 Main street, Ansonia, an office which he still occupies for the transaction of his large law business. In 1905, at the beginning of his career, he was appointed secretary to Alton Farrel, mayor of Ansonia, and was collector of taxes and assessments for four years,



Trust Co., Electric Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He was the [illegible] executive head of that company [illegible], but accepted the position of vice-president, which he still holds; also assistant cashier of the Trust Company, and is connected with several other [illegible] as director and is one of the most [illegible] business community.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been an active factor in the affairs of his party. He takes deep interest in Plainville public affairs, serving as chairman of the board of sewer district commissioners and as assessor. He was baptized in the Plainville Baptist church, and is [illegible] that denomination. He is an ex-president of the Plainville Business and Improvement Society; is a director of the Connecticut Automobile Association and a member of the New Britain and Farmington Country clubs. In the Masonic order he has attained high degree, belonging to and a past master of Frederick Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in Scottish Rite Masonry holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a past noble grand of Eureka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wheeler married, June 17, 1903, at Southington, Connecticut, Bertha Munson, daughter of Burton Tracy and Juliet J. (Munson) Peck. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Southington.

McCARTHY, Frederick Michael,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Born in the city of Ansonia and prepared for college in the public schools, Mr. McCarthy, after a [illegible] course in law and [illegible] returned to his birthplace [illegible] practice. Twelve years have passed and his success as a practitioner disproves the old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He has been during those years a [illegible] City Court and is regarded as the present position, he has rendered efficient legal service.

Mr. McCarthy is a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Hayes) McCarthy, his father born at Watertown, New York, but coming when young to Ansonia, where he has since resided, married Mary Ann Kelly, born at Naugatuck, Connecticut, who bore him his ten children, all of whom survive except Mary, who died at the age of twenty-four years: William, of Yale; Mamie; Mary, deceased wife of [illegible] M. of former mention; Charles, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; [illegible] John Carroll, of Ansonia; [illegible] ried James Sullivan, of Ansonia, of Muskegon, Michigan; [illegible] sonia, Agnes, residing at Ansonia her parents; and Rebecca, who [illegible] the Order of the Sisters of St. [illegible] Sister Mary Constance.

Frederick M. McCarthy was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, August [illegible] and prepared for college in the public schools, finishing at the high school then became a student at Notre Dame University, later entering Yale Law School, whence he was graduated in the class of 1905. He opened a Law office at No. 212 Main street, Ansonia, an office which he still occupies the transaction of his [illegible] In 1905 at the beginning of his [illegible] he was appointed secretary to Mayor [illegible] mayor of Ansonia, and [illegible] of taxes and assessments for [illegible]

Frederick M. McCarthy

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but soon his law business reached such proportions that it demanded his closest attention and entire time.

A Democrat in politics, he early made his influence felt in the city, and in 1913 was elected State Senator, serving a full term. During the years 1913-14-15 he served as judge of the City Court, and in 1915 was appointed corporation counsel, a responsible position he now fills. He is a lawyer of high standing, learned and resourceful, a strict observer of professional ethics, and highly regarded as lawyer, citizen and neighbor. He is a member of the American, State and County Bar Associations; the Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Union League of New Haven; and the Race Brook Country Club. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, belonging to the Church of the Assumption.

Mr. McCarthy married, at Ansonia, June 6, 1909, Alcine J. Burns, born in Springfield, Vermont, daughter of Michael and Ellen Burns.

BAVIN, Charles Augustus,

Business Man, Public Official.

But few departments of business activity present in their records a greater number of names held in general reverence and esteem than the great mercantile interests, and especially is this true in New England, where, among those connected with the development of this so essential activity, we find so many splendid men who have stood for progress and advance in all that has meant their community's welfare. A fine example of the modern man of business who has entirely lived up to the splendid standards set in the past of New England, is Charles Augustus Bavin, of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose whole life has been spent in this city where he has become most closely identified with the community's life in every department of its affairs. Though born in this country and in every way a typical American, Mr. Bavin is by descent a member of a race which we could wish might be represented by a larger element in our citizenship. For although France has contributed a smaller number of immigrants to this country than most of the other European countries, such as have come here have contributed a most valuable addition and grafted upon the growth of our people the splendid virtues and abilities of the French character.

Charles Augustus Bavin was born September 22, 1876, at Waterbury, Connecticut, a son of Maguire G. and Catherine (MacDonald) Bavin. His paternal grandfather was a native of France and came to America as a young man, settling at first in Vermont, where he engaged in raising stock and in the maple sugar business, and met with considerable success in both. He had a summer home at Lake St. Lawrence, and lived at various times at St. Johns, Quebec, and in the city of Quebec itself. He and his wife were the parents of several children and two of these are still living, a son Samuel in Quebec, and a daughter in Boston. Their son, Maguire G. Bavin, was born in the year 1850, while they were living in Quebec, and died March 8, 1888, at Oakville, Connecticut, where he had resided a short time. He was only thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death, but his life had been an active one, and he was well known in circles where he moved. Most of his brief life was spent in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, whither he had come in his youth and where his children were all born. He was married to Miss Catherine MacDonald, a native of Philadelphia, where she was born in the year 1852, and a daughter of James and Han-

nah (Geery) MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald was a native of London, who came to the United States when young, and he and his wife were the parents of ten children, three of whom are still living—Belle, now the wife of John Bailey, of Kansas; Catherine, the mother of the Mr. Bavin, of this sketch; and Susan, who resides in the town of Oakville, Connecticut. The marriage of Mr. Bavin, Sr., and Miss MacDonald took place when they were both very young, and they thereafter made their home in Waterbury, where seven children were born to them. These were: 1. George, who died in infancy. 2. Robert M., now a resident of Oakville, Connecticut, where he owns a machine shop and does a prosperous business. 3. Charles Augustus, with whose career this sketch is concerned. 4. William Stanley, who holds the position of foreman in the great mills of the American Pin Company, of Waterville, Connecticut. 5. Minnie, who died at the age of four years. 6. Edward, who holds a position of salesman in Waterbury. 7. Lena, who died at the age of eighteen years.

The education of Charles Augustus Bavin was obtained at the excellent public schools of his native Waterbury, which he attended throughout his boyhood and early youth, graduating from the Waterbury High School in the year 1893, at the age of seventeen. He then secured a position with the Waterbury Machine Company and there learned the machinist's trade. He was an apt scholar and grasped the detail of any matter that he attempted to learn, and it was not long before he had become an expert at his craft and rendered himself very valuable to his employer. It was not, however, his intention to remain in any employ, however much or mutual the satisfaction might be, for it was his strong ambition to engage in some business enterprise on his own account, where he would be independent and at liberty to work out his own theories of business management. This ambition he was able to realize after a number of years, when by dint of hard and industrious application to his work and the practice of strict economy he was able to purchase the business now known as the Waterbury Steam Laundry. He took over this concern on the first of May, 1902, and since that time the business has rapidly grown. The result of his venture has more than justified his hopes and expectations, and he is now one of the important figures in the Waterbury world. Some idea of the development of the business in the past few years may be gathered from the fact that the payroll alone amounts now to more than the whole income of the business at the time Mr. Bavin took it over, and it would seem as though the future promised an even greater success for its enterprising owner.

But it has not been only in this direction that Mr. Bavin has identified himself with city affairs. He has always been interested in questions of public polity and economy, and his reputation for absolute integrity was such that his fellow-citizens were only too willing to entrust their interests in his hands. His business talent was duly recognized by former Mayor Reeves, when that gentleman was in office and he was appointed a member of the finance committee in the city government. With the close of Mayor Reeves's administration his tenure of this office came to an end, but under the present mayor he has been appointed to the board of health, and still holds that office. Mr. Bavin is a member of the Connecticut National Guard and has served one term of enlistment. He is very active in social and club circles in Waterbury, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Country Club of

Waterbury, and the Waterbury Club. In the matter of his religious belief, Mr. Bavin is a Catholic, and faithfully attends the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in the city, and is very active in the work of the parish.

Mr. Bavin was married, in St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury, on the 19th day of April, 1902, to Miss Eliza Meaney, a native of Portland, Connecticut, and a daughter of Morris and Mary Meaney, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father's death occurred in his native land, but Mrs. Meaney and her daughter came to this country, the former dying here in Waterbury.

Mr. Bavin is a man of the world, a successful business man, progressive, keeping abreast with the quickly moving times in which he lives, yet possessed in the fullest measure of those sterling virtues which are perhaps more usually associated with an age that is passing than that now in its zenith—the virtue of the strictest business integrity, an integrity that would rather suffer personal reverses than fail one jot of its ideal, and of a courtesy that is justly regarded as one of the most characteristic expressions of civilized life. Although deeply interested in business pursuits and public issues, he had both the time and inclination to give much of his attention to his home and family life, enjoying nothing more than the intimate intercourse which is only to be had in these relations. He is a man of long and strong friendships, and one whose example is leaving an impress for good upon the community at large.

COONEY, Rev. Thomas,

Clergyman.

If it is true that Catholic parents deem it a great honor to have a son enter the priesthood, then Thomas and Rose (Rafferty) Cooney were doubly honored, as two of their sons long and faithfully served the church,—one now deceased, and one of them, Rev. Thomas Cooney, yet serves St. Francis parish, Naugatuck, Connecticut, a parish now celebrating its golden jubilee. Thomas and Rose Cooney, long since gone to their reward, were lifelong residents of Ireland, where their son, John Cooney, was born in 1841. He was educated for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, and after taking holy orders came to the United States in 1869, a pioneer mission priest. He was pastor of churches in Thompsonville, New Haven, Colchester, Rockville and Meriden, Connecticut, his death occuring in Meriden, December 13, 1913, he being at the time pastor of St. Rose parish of that city.

Rev. Thomas Cooney, son of Thomas and Rose (Rafferty) Cooney, was born in Ireland, He attended the county national school, then entered St. Patrick's College, whence he was graduated with the class of 1875. He then entered the University of Lowain, Belgium, continued a student of divinity there until 1879, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church, January 1 of that year, coming to the United States in October, 1879. His first pastorate was St. Peter's, in Hartford, where he remained from October, 1879, until February, 1880, going thence to St. Mary's at Putnam, until February, 1883, then to St. Joseph's, at Grosvenordale, there continuing until July, 1910. He was then appointed pastor of St. Francis parish, Naugatuck, where he yet remains.

Father Cooney has been very successful in his various pastorates and missions, and wherever he has gone a quickened religious fervor has followed and churches and schools have been built or enlarged. In Naugatuck, St. Francis has wonder-

fully prospered under his care, and in this, the golden jubilee of the parish, the church is being enlarged, the cemetery improved, and the spiritual life of the parish quickened. While at Grosvenordale, an outlying mission church at Quinnebaug was built, and St. Stephen's Church and schools enlarged. In Naugatuck, St. Francis Convent, Sisters of Mercy, has been erected, and many improvements have been made. Father Cooney is greatly beloved by his parish, and holds the respect of the entire community in which the uplift of his people is carried on. He is a polished public speaker, and while devoted to the church he so efficiently serves, recognizes the value of all Christian work, and aids in all movements to further the cause of Christianity, temperance and better living.

JONES, William Samuel,

Business Man, Public Official.

William Samuel Jones, who is serving in the capacity of treasurer of Jones, Morgan & Company, Inc., outfitters to men and boys, of Waterbury, is of English descent, his father, Samuel Jones, having been born in England, in the year 1837. He attended the schools of his native place, and in 1850, when thirteen years of age, came to the United States, and shortly afterward entered the employ of the Wheeler-Wilson Company, the great sewing machine manufacturing concern, with which he was employed as a polisher at the time of his early death in the year 1867, aged thirty years. He married, in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1856, Margaret McGrath, a native of Ireland, daughter of Dennis and Margaret McGrath, the former of whom died in 1855 and the latter in 1873. The second child of this marriage was William Samuel Jones, of this review.

William Samuel Jones was born in Meriden, Connecticut, June 28, 1859. At the age of eight years he accompanied his parents to Waterbury, Connecticut, and there attended the local public schools, proving an apt scholar and entering the high school at an early age. He did not graduate from this institution, however, giving up his studies at the age of thirteen years and securing employment in the humble capacity of delivery boy in a market in Waterbury, remaining four years, during which time he gained experience of a practical sort. He was a lad of quick, alert intelligence and a very pleasing manner, and in 1877 he secured a position in the clothing store of J. H. Dudley, of Waterbury, where he won the confidence of his superiors and was advanced in position. He continued his connection with Mr. Dudley for nine years, in the meantime working hard and practicing the strictest economy in order to carry out his ambition of engaging in business on his own account. In 1885 he felt himself in a position to gratify this ambition, and associated himself with two partners under the style of Jones, Morgan & Company, and from that time to the present, a period of over three decades, has conducted a most successful business. In 1906 the company was incorporated under the name of Jones, Morgan & Company, Inc., and it has now attained large proportions and is still growing rapidly. It is one of the most popular outfitting establishments for men and boys in the region, having a splendidly equipped stock of goods which are shown to advantage in their store located at Nos. 96 to 108 Bank street, Waterbury, and they enjoy a reputation for probity and sound business methods second to none. Mr. Jones has always held the office of treasurer in the concern, and he has been an active factor in the success and development of the

business. In addition to this extensive undertaking, Mr. Jones is deeply interested in general financial and business conditions in Waterbury, and is a director and stockholder in the Manufacturers' National Bank of that city.

Mr. Jones has also taken an active interest in politics, casting his vote and giving his allegiance to the candidates of the Democratic party. He has served in several public capacities, for two years on the board of health, to which he was appointed by Mayor Elton, and a similar period on the board of charities, to which he was appointed by Mayor Hotchkiss, and in both these important offices he rendered the community valuable service. Mr. Jones is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a staunch adherent of the old faith which has been that of his ancestors from the beginning. He and his family attend the Church of St. Margaret in Waterbury, and he is a prominent figure in the work of the parish.

Mr. Jones married, at Hartford, Connecticut, February 12, 1889, Elizabeth R. McGowan, a native of that city, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Roberts) McGowan, old residents of Hartford, both of whom died there, Mr. McGowan in 1887, at the age of sixty years, and Mrs. McGowan in 1910, at the age of seventy years. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, all of whom are living at the present time (1916) as follows: Marguerite E., born October 10, 1890, now secretary to the president of the Crosby High School in Waterbury; William H., born November 4, 1892, now a student in Yale University, class of 1916; Samuel J., born October 17, 1894, now a student at Andover Theological Seminary, class of 1916; Oswald R., born October 29, 1896, now a student at Yale University, class of 1919; and Edwin, born November 24, 1898, now a student in the Waterbury High School, class of 1917.

BELL, Frank Daniel,

Head of Important Business.

Among the names of Bridgeport's successful business men, that of Frank Daniel Bell, the proprietor and active head of Meigs & Company, the largest department store of Bridgeport, deserves to be mentioned prominently.

Frank Daniel Bell is a native of Chester, New Hampshire, in which town he was born March 13, 1864. He is a member of a family which has dwelt many years in that part of New Hampshire, and his grandfather, Daniel MacMaster Bell, was a resident there in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a successful farmer and died in the year 1868. He married a Miss Knowles, of one of the earliest families of Chester, New Hampshire. Three children were born to him, of whom but one, Sarah, the widow of Harris L. Gilson, still survives; she is now a resident of Wakefield, Massachusetts, where she is living at the advanced age of eighty-three years. One of his sons was George Henry Bell, the father of the Mr. Bell, of this sketch, and this gentleman was born at Chester, in the year 1838. Like his father, he was a farmer, and lived all his life in his native place, his death occurring there in 1913, at the age of seventy-five years. He was married to Elizabeth J. Lovett, a daughter of John Thorndyke Lovett and Elizabeth Jane (Wood) Lovett. Mr. Lovett was a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, and died at Derry, New Hampshire, where he had been engaged in business as a contractor and builder. His wife died in the same place, at the age of ninety-six years. Mrs. Bell, Sr., was the eldest of three children, the others being Maria Pickett and John T. To Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Bell four children were born, of whom Frank Daniel Bell is the only one now living. They were as fol-

lows: Arthur, died in childhood; Frank Daniel, the subject of this sketch; Albert, died at the age of nine years; and Harris, who was a traveling salesman, and served in the Spanish-American War with the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers. He died at the age of forty-two years.

Frank Daniel Bell attended the public schools of his native town for his education, and later went to the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire. After completing his studies in the latter institution he remained at Derry, and there entered the grocery business with a position in a local store. Later he went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, to learn the clothing business, and at the age of twenty-two started in business on his own account. The place that he chose for this venture was Newburyport, Massachusetts, and he remained in this business successfully for a period of about two years. He then identified himself with Meigs & Company, in Bridgeport, and was elected vice-president, an office which he holds at the present time. The growth of Meigs & Company has been a remarkable one, considering its comparative youth. It was started on the corner of Main and Bank streets in the year 1888, the store has been located in its present quarters on Main street and Fairfield avenue since the year 1902. Its specialty is ready made apparel of all kinds.

Mr. Bell takes an active part in the general life of the community, and is interested in all the city's affairs. He is a member of the local lodges of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Algonquin and Brooklawn Country clubs of Bridgeport, and is prominent as a director of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce, the Bridgeport Business Men's Association, and other organizations. Besides his interests in the concern of Meigs & Company, Mr. Bell is a director of the City National Bank and of the City Savings Bank, both of Bridgeport. In his religious affiliations, Mr. Bell is a member of the United Congregational Church of Bridgeport.

Mr. Bell was married, at Bridgeport, on the third day of December, 1906, to Miss Marion Moody Patterson, a native of this city, and a daughter of Silas Hoyt and Georgianna (Moody) Patterson. Mr. Patterson, who was a native of Bridgeport and lived in that city all his life, was associated with the Bridgeport Patent Leather Company of that city, which had been founded by his father, Silas Hoyt, Sr., many years before. His wife, Mrs. Patterson, is still residing in Bridgeport, at the age of seventy-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell two children have been born as follows: Stephen Patterson, March 4, 1908; and Francis Patterson, May 4, 1911.

WILLIAMS, Edwin H.,

Light Company Superintendent.

A native son of New Jersey, Mr. Williams since 1883 has been a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, coming as an expert in matters pertaining to the distribution of gas as an illuminant. He has made the problems of gas manufacture and supply the study of his life, and perhaps no man engaged in the business has so thoroughly mastered those problems. As superintendent of the entire local business of the Waterbury Gas Light Company, he is brought into intimate touch with every detail with a business which is vital to public convenience, yet one in which maker and consumer in the past have seemingly delighted to each antagonize the other. It must be said of Mr. Williams that his tact, diplomacy and

wisdom has caused his feeling largely to disappear, with a resulting benefit to company and consumer. His slogan is "good service" and to achieve that end he has bent all his energies. He is highly regarded in his adopted city, of which he has so long been a resident, and has a wealth of business and personal friends.

Edwin H. Williams was born at East Orange, New Jersey, January 31, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and began his long connection with the gas industry in 1874, in Paterson, New Jersey, where most of his early life was spent. He was then but fifteen years of age, and from that age he has been continuously in the business. He was promoted to higher position as years and experience justified, and in time his knowledge of every detail of the business classed him as an expert.

In 1883, the needs of the Waterbury Gas Light Company caused him to be sent from Paterson to reorganize and reconstruct the system of lighting that city, and there he has ever remained. The perfection of plant and system of distribution is largely the result of his energy and efficiency, and no where have better results been secured than is shown in the district over which he is general superintendent.

HUGHES, John Rawson,

Manager of Important Business.

The Hughes family, worthily represented in the present generation by the late George Francis Hughes and his son, John Rawson Hughes, extensive and successful dry goods merchants, is descended from pure English stock, England having been the home of the ancestors of the family for many generations, they performing well their part in the various callings and professions they followed, ever advancing the interests of the communities in which they resided.

John Biggs Hughes, the earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed, was a Lancastrian, and a captain in the British army. He and his wife were the parents of seventeen children, of whom three are living at the present time (1916) two of them in New York City, namely: Charles and Margaret, the latter named being the wife of William C. Barnes, of New York.

George Francis Hughes, son of John Biggs Hughes, was born in Lancashire, England, May 10, 1843, died in Norwich, Connecticut. Brought up in that great industrial district, Lancashire, where perhaps is the greatest concentration of manufacturing interests in the world, and employed in his youth, after completing his studies in the district schools, as a clerk in a dry goods store, Mr. Hughes was well trained in the ways and methods of mercantile business while still a young man. In 1866, when only twenty-three years of age, being of an enterprising nature and realizing that opportunities in his overcrowded native region were not many, he decided to come to the United States in search of more promising conditions, and accordingly made the journey, locating at first in Boston, Massachusetts. He gave his attention to the same line of business in this country, his first employment being as buyer in a dry goods establishment. His expectations in regard to the opportunities to be found in the New World were realized and he came to the conclusion that by close application to work and the practice of economy he would be able eventually to bring about his great ambition of embarking upon an enterprise of his own. This he did, thirteen years later, in 1879, in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Reid, estab-

lishing the firm of Reid & Hughes, and the success which attended their efforts was so great that in 1890, eleven years later, they opened a branch store in Waterbury, Connecticut, which has since become the larger establishment of the two and is the largest in the city. The business was incorporated in 1903, and the corporation now operates in addition to the original store in Norwich and the branch store in Waterbury, a new one in Lawrence, Massachusetts, all of which are in the highest degree successful. To Mr. Hughes is given the greater part of the credit for the success achieved, as he was a man of remarkable foresight and wisdom, quick to grasp opportunities, progressive and enterprising, and withal prudent and careful, a thorough business man in the best sense of the word. Mr. Hughes married Lou R. Rawson, a native of Massachusetts, who survives her husband, and now resides in Waterbury, Connecticut.

John Rawson Hughes, only child of George Francis and Lou R. (Rawson) Hughes, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 11, 1875. Only the very earliest associations of childhood, however, are with that city, for at the age of four his parents took him to Norwich, Connecticut, and there the lad lived until he was thirteen years old, his preliminary education being obtained in the local schools, and was then sent to the Norwalk Military Institute. During his attendance at that institution his parents removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and in 1891, when his studies were completed, he returned home and secured employment in the branch store established by his father in Waterbury, and thus it may be said that he grew up with the business in that city, his talent and ability being active factors in the steady growth and expansion of the business, which has assumed great proportions. His first association with the business was in the humble capacity of clerk, but he thus gained an intimate knowledge of the detail of every department that was possible in no other way, and from this position he was advanced to others of more importance and trust. After the reorganization of the business in 1903, he having then had two years' service, he was appointed treasurer, and has filled that responsible office ever since with the utmost efficiency. In 1915 he was elected president of the concern, after the death of his father, and since that time has held the dual office, the control of the business being entirely in his hands. He is a prominent figure in the commercial world of that section of the State, and in addition to the management of his own vast interests is a stockholder and director in the Morris Bank in Waterbury, and in many ways influential in the business affairs of the community. He is also a prominent figure in the general life of Waterbury, especially in club and fraternity circles. He is a very active Mason, having taken the thirty-third degree and being a member of all the local bodies, and he is a member of the Waterbury Club and Country Club of Waterbury. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief, and attends St. John's Church of that denomination in Waterbury, contributing liberally to the work of the parish.

Mr. Hughes married, in Brooklyn, New York, October 10, 1899, Katheryn W. Walker, a native of that city, and daughter of Edwin and ——— (Keyser) Walker. Mr. Walker died before the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Hughes, but Mrs. Walker is living at the present time (1916) in Baltimore, Maryland, of which city she is a native, her people having been Southerners. One child, Mildred Frances, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, now a student at St. Margaret's School, Waterbury.

NOONAN, Michael John,

Lawyer, Public Official.

One of the rising young lawyers of Waterbury, Connecticut, is Michael John Noonan, a member of a highly respected Irish family which takes its rise in County Tipperary, where his ancestors were farmers from time immemorial. His grandfather, Michael Noonan, followed his calling there all his life and finally died in the old family home, as did also his wife, who was a Miss Ellen Power before her marriage. This couple were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are still living, six of them in America, and of these three in the city of Waterbury. The father of Mr. Noonan, Daniel Power Noonan, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, May 10, 1859, a son of Michael and Ellen (Power) Noonan, and there passed the years of his childhood and early youth. He came while still a young man to the United States, and here settled in Ansonia, Connecticut, making his home in that flourishing town for a short period. He then came directly to Waterbury, where he entered the employ of the Waterbury-Farrell Foundry and Machine Company. To this day he is still in their employ, having served them in various positions for more than forty-six years. He was married in the month of May, 1877, to Miss Margaret McGrath, who was, like himself, a native of Ireland, having been born in County Limerick. Like so many of her heroic fellow-countrymen, Mrs. Noonan, Sr., came to this country as a young girl, quite by herself, and braved the perils and loneliness of a strange land at an age when girls most instinctively seek protection. She came to Waterbury almost at once upon her arrival, and there met Mr. Noonan, whom she married shortly afterwards. They are the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being as follows: Nellie, who resides with her parents at Waterbury; Annie, now the wife of George J. Carroll, of Los Angeles, California; Mollie A., now the wife of George E. Storm, of Waterbury; and Edward Daniel, a resident of Pensacola, Florida, where he is engaged in the profession of civil engineering.

Michael John Noonan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 7, 1879, and has made the city of his birth his home from that time to this. For his education he attended during his childhood the excellent public schools of Waterbury, and graduated from the high school there with the class of 1897, at the age of eighteen years. Having thus completed his education, Mr. Noonan at once entered the employ of the Waterbury-Farrell Foundry and Machine Company, where his father had already been employed for a number of years, and he has there remained a valued employee ever since, rising steadily in rank, although of recent years he has given less and less time to this work. For Mr. Noonan has always been of an extremely ambitious nature, and from the first has sought a way to better his position more rapidly than is possible through mere advancement as an employee of the company. In the year 1910 this determination bore fruit in his taking up the study of law at night, and attending the law school. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in the year 1911, and at once opened law offices at No. 36 North Main street, Waterbury. In spite of his youth and the comparatively short time that he has been engaged in practice, Mr. Noonan has already made his personality felt in legal circles, and his practice is developing rapidly.

It is not only as an attorney that Mr. Noonan has become a factor in the life of Waterbury. His name has already become known in politics there, and he is regarded as one of the rising men in the Democratic party, and is a factor in county affairs. He was elected in the year 1912 to the City Board of Education, serving on that body for one year and for the past four years has been and still is the representative of the Sixteenth Senatorial District of Connecticut in the State Democratic Committee. He is also active in social and fraternal circles, and belongs to a number of organizations and societies, among which should be mentioned the New England Order of Protection, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Amity Social Club and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. In his religious belief Mr. Noonan is a Catholic, and attends the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Waterbury.

Mr. Noonan was married, in Waterbury, on November 10, 1915, to Miss Nora M. O'Rourke, a native of that city, and a daughter of Timothy and Ellen (Allman) O'Rourke. Mr. and Mrs O'Rourke are natives of County Kerry, Ireland, but now reside in Waterbury.

GOODWIN, Henry Hubbard,

Business Man.

Henry Hubbard Goodwin, member of the firm of Tucker & Goodwin, wholesale grocers of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, is a member of the distinguished old family of Goodwin, which was established in Hartford in 1639 by Ozias Goodwin. The surname Goodwin is of ancient English origin, and is among the first of the purely English names which were adopted in England after the Norman conquest. The branch of the Goodwin family of which Henry Hubbard is a descendant in the eighth generation was established by Ozias Goodwin in Hartford. Ozias Goodwin sailed from London in the ship "Lion," on June 22, 1632, and arrived in Boston, September 16, following, in company with his brother, Elder William Goodwin.

(I) Ozias Goodwin was born in 1596, in Essex county, England, according to a deposition he made in court in September, 1674, stating his age to be seventy-eight. He married Mary Woodward, of Braintree, Essex county, England, daughter of Robert Woodward. She is mentioned as legatee in her father's will, dated May 27, 1640. He became a resident of Hartford in 1639, his home being located on the highway leading from Seth Grant's house to Sentinel Hill, adjoining lands of Thomas Burchwood, Thomas Hale and Richard Lord. This lot is on what is now called Trumbull street, near Church street. He later removed to a lot on the highway from the mill to the old ox-pasture. On April 18, 1659, he signed an agreement, among a company from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, but he decided to remain at Hartford. He was a freeman at the early date of October 13, 1669. He died in the spring of 1683, and the inventory of his estate was dated April 3, 1683.

(II) Nathaniel Goodwin, son of Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, was born about the year 1637. He was admitted a freeman in October, 1662, and was one of the townsmen of Hartford during the years 1669, 1678, 1682. He married (first) Sarah Coles, daughter of John and Hannah Coles, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, formerly of Farmington, Connecticut. She died at the age of twenty-nine years, on May 8, 1676, and was buried in the Centre Church burying ground; her monument, which may still

be seen, is the oldest one now in existence bearing the name of Goodwin in Hartford. Nathaniel Goodwin married (second) Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of Daniel Pratt, of Hartford, and resided on the east side of what is now known as Village street. He died January 8, 1713-14, and his widow died after July, 172 The date of his will was August 21, 1712.

(III) John Goodwin, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pratt) Goodwin, was baptized May 19, 1672, and was the first of the Goodwins to settle on the east side of the Great River, in what is now East Hartford. On his land was situated the old Indian fort, traces of which still remain. He, like his father and grandfather, was by trade a weaver, and was an industrious and thrifty citizen, prominent in the local affairs of his community. He was a collector of the Ecclesiastical Society, in 1706, and was a deacon of the church for over twenty years. His first wife Sarah, died in May, 1735, and he married (second) before June, 1740, Mary (Hosmer) Olmsted, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Hosmer, widow of Nicholas Olmsted, of East Hartford, who died on March 2, 1760. He died February 6, 1757.

(IV) John (2) Goodwin, son of John (1) and Sarah Goodwin, was born August 11, 1706. He married Dorothy, daughter of Caleb and Dorothy (Hill) Pitkin, of East Hartford. Mr. Goodwin was by trade a tanner and was also a large landholder. He was deacon in 1780. In 1761, a small-pox hospital was erected on his land, on Pock House Hill. He was taxed for keeping a chaise, this being considered an article of luxury in those days. He died September 14, 1793, his wife on August 17, 1789.

(V) John (3) Goodwin, son of John (2) and Dorothy (Pitkin) Goodwin, was born November 11, 1742. He married Elizabeth Olmsted, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Olmsted, of East Hartford, and resided in East Hartford. He died June 10, 1784, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, where he had removed on account of ill health. His widow married Timothy Cowles, of East Hartford, and died July 16, 1822.

(VI) John (4) Goodwin, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Olmsted) Goodwin, was born April 7, 1772, in East Hartford. About the year 1800 he removed to Hartford, where he was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business, located at Main street near Pearl. On December 16, 1807, he married Anna Belden, daughter of Nathan Belden. She was born September 13, 1778, and died April 11, 1849. He died March 14, 1828.

(VII) Henry Augustus Goodwin, son of John (4) and Anna (Belden) Goodwin, was born October 5, 1823, and married (first) on May 18, 1847, Louisa Hubbard, daughter of Alvan and Polly (Colton) Hubbard. She was born in Bloomfield, Connecticut, August 8, 1824, and died August 26, 1866. He married (second) Ellen Pinney, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Ann (Lee) Pinney, of South Windsor, born March 17, 1842. Mr. Goodwin was a druggist in Hartford for many years. He was a Free Mason, holding the office of treasurer in St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of that order for many years. His son Lester, who succeeded to the business, was treasurer of this lodge for many years. His religious affiliations were with the South Church, later Pearl Street Congregational Church of Hartford. He died November 2, 1871; his widow married John A. Stoughton, and resided in East Hartford.

(VIII) Henry Hubbard Goodwin, son of Henry Augustus and Louisa (Hubbard) Goodwin, was born September 13, 1857, in Hartford, Connecticut. He re-

ceived his education in the public schools of his native city. At the completion of his studies in 1872, he entered the office of Smith, Northam & Robinson, dealers in flour, grain and feed, remaining with that firm for two years. He then took a position with H. A. Botsford & Company (later Botsford & Ingraham), dealers in hay, straw and refrigerator dressed beef, later Botsford, Ingraham & Swift, and continued with this firm seven years. In October, 1882, he obtained a position with the firm of Keneys & Roberts as bookkeeper and cashier, becoming a member of the firm in 1889, and was confidential clerk for Mr. Henry Keney. The firm of Tucker & Goodwin was organized on April 1, 1896. He is an executor of Mr. Henry Keney's will, one of the trustees of his estate and trustee of Keney Park. He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, deacon of Immanuel Congregational Church, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Henry Hubbard Goodwin was married in Hartford, October 19, 1892, to Emma L. Rood, daughter of Colonel David A. Rood, proprietor of the United States Hotel for many years. Children of this union are as follows: Henry Rood, born November 2, 1894; and David Keney, born June 27, 1898.

GOODWIN, James Lester,

Business Man.

James Lester Goodwin, the secretary-treasurer of the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company of Elmwood, was born in Hartford, January 12, 1880, and is a son of Lester Henry and Esther (Campbell) Goodwin. He is in the ninth generation from the founder of the family in New England. The Goodwin family has been identified continuously with Hartford from its Colonial days, and is noted for its able members who have distinguished themselves as business men, in the learned professions and as public benefactors.

Goodwin is an ancient name. It is obviously a compound—the first element may be derived from the Gothic guda, meaning good, or it may come from goda, meaning God's; the second element is evidently from vin, or win, meaning friend; so that the name Goodwin signifies either good friend, or God's friend, and whichever be correct it connotes a worthy character. The name is found early in English records. The Goodwins were a prosperous people, as is indicated by the land records, and from the thirteenth century to the present time they have had a strong bent for the clerical profession.

In 1238 we find a Robert Goodwin recorded as a citizen of Norwich. In 1300 Adam Goodwin was a burgess of Colchester. In 1347 Galfridus Goodwin was assessed for his lands at Rockland in Norfolk when Edward III. levied an aid for the marriage of his son, and from that time down to the emigration to America, the name recurs with increasing frequency. At the instigation of the late James J. Goodwin, to whose published genealogy we are indebted for much of our information, extensive researches were made in England with a view to establish the English ancestry of the American family; but at the time of publication of the work referred to, the identity of the English progenitor had not been definitely established. The line herein followed traces to Ozias Goodwin, whose sketch appears in preceding article.

Lester Henry Goodwin, son of Henry Augustus Goodwin (q. v.), and the father

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Lester Henry Goodwin, son ... Augustus Goodwin (q. v.), ...

ceived his education in the public schools of his native city. At the completion of his studies in 1872, he entered the office of Smith, Northam & Robinson, dealers in flour, grain and feed, remaining with that firm for two years. He then took a position with C. A. Botsford & Company (later Botsford & Ingraham), dealers in hay, straw and refrigerator dressed beef, remaining with Ingraham & Swift, and successors, this firm seven years. In 1880 he obtained a position with the firm of Keney & Roberts as bookkeeper and cashier, becoming a member of the firm in 1889, and was confidential clerk for Mr. Henry Keney. The firm of Tucker & Goodwin was organized on April 1, 1896. He is an executor of Mr. Henry Keney's will, one of the trustees of his estate and trustee of Keney Park. He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, deacon of Immanuel Congregational Church, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Henry Hubbard Goodwin was married in Hartford, October 10, 1892, to Emma L. Rood, daughter of Colonel David A. Rood, proprietor of the United States Hotel for many years. Children of this union are as follows: Henry Rood, born November 2, 1894; and David Keney, born June 27, 1898.

GOODWIN, James Lester,

Business Man.

James Lester Goodwin, the secretary-treasurer of the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company of Elmwood, was born in Hartford, January 12, 1870, and is a son of Lester Henry and Esther (Campbell) Goodwin. He is in the ninth generation from the founder of the family in New England.

The Goodwin family has been continuously with Hartford Colonial days, and is noted for members who have distinguished themselves as business men, in the professions and as public

Goodwin is an [illegible] obviously a compound—the [illegible] may be derived from the [illegible] meaning good, or it may [illegible] goda, meaning God's; the [illegible] is evidently from the [illegible] friend; so that the name [illegible] fies either good friend, [illegible] and whichever be correct [illegible] worthy character. The name early in English records. [illegible] were a prosperous people, [illegible] by the land records, and [illegible] teenth century to the present have had a strong bent for the profession.

In 1238 we find a Robert recorded as a citizen of Norwich. Adam Goodwin was a burgess chester. In 1347 Galfridus [illegible] assessed for his lands at [illegible] Norfolk when Edward III levied for the marriage of his son. [illegible] time down to the emigration of the name recurs with increasing quency. At the instigation of James J. Goodwin, to whose genealogy we are indebted for our information, extensive researches were made in England with establish the English ancestry American family, but at the publication of the work referred to tity of the English progenitor been definitely established herein followed traces to Godwin, whose sketch appears in article

Lester Henry Goodwin, son Augustus Goodwin (q. v.),

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AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

of the Mr. Goodwin of this sketch, was born in Hartford, October 18, 1854, and died May 15, 1904. He was married on December 12, 1876, to Esther, a daughter of James and Esther (Griswold) Campbell, whose birth occurred in North Manchester, Connecticut, March 28, 1854. She died in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Henry Goodwin were the parents of the following children: Harriet Louise, born September 5, 1877; James Lester, the gentleman who heads this brief appreciation; Howard, born January 5, 1884. Lester Henry Goodwin received his education in the grammar and public high schools of Hartford. He then went into the drug business with his father, who died when Lester Henry was but seventeen years of age, and at this youthful age he took charge of and continued the business until his death. Since that time the business has been continued by the estate, his son, our subject, being president of the company. Lester Henry Goodwin was treasurer of the State Pharmaceutical Association for a number of years. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was the treasurer of this lodge from 1887 until within a short time of his death. He was also a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford, and Connecticut Consistory of Norwich, Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

James Lester Goodwin, son of Lester Henry and Esther (Campbell) Goodwin, was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1897. He remained out of school for about a year, and then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1902. He then went to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the employ of the American Brass Company as a salesman, covering the territory of Rhode Island and part of Massachusetts. The death of his father made it necessary for him to return to Hartford and look after the interests of the estate. He managed the drug business actively for a year, and has since been elected president of the Goodwin Drug Company. In 1906 he entered the office of the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company, manufacturers of heaters, coils and bends. Advancement was rapid from assistant treasurer to treasurer and later duties of secretary were added to that of treasurer. Mr. Goodwin is also a director of the company. Mr. Goodwin is prominently identified with the social and club life of the city, and is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the University Club of Hartford, the Graduates Club of New Haven, Yale Club of New York City, the Hartford Club and the Hartford Golf Club. He is also a member of the Country Club of Farmington, and the Hartford Yacht Club, and in his religious belief is a Congregationalist and attends the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

GOODWIN, James Lippincott,

Landscape Gardener.

Of the eighth generation of the family founded in America by Ozias Goodwin, whose residence began in Hartford, Connecticut, with the founders of the town in 1639, James L. Goodwin combines with such early New England ancestry, descent from Richard Lippincott, founder of the Lippincott family of Philadelphia, who, going from Massachusetts in 1665, was one of the patentees of the first English settlement in New Jersey. The line of descent from Ozias Goodwin is through his son, Nathaniel; his son, Ozias (2); his son, Jonathan; his son, James (1); his son, James (2); his son, James Junius Goodwin and his wife, Josephine Sarah Lippincott, only daughter of Joshua and Josephine (Craige) Lippincott, of Philadelphia; their son, James

Lippincott Goodwin. These Goodwins were all residents of Hartford, men of eminence in the business world, of wealth and highest standing. The careers of various members of the family are given at length in this work.

James Lippincott Goodwin, third son of James Junius Goodwin, was born in New York City, October 10, 1881. After preparation in private schools, he spent four years, 1896-1900, at Groton School, going thence to Yale University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1905. Later desiring to thoroughly prepare for the business of landscape gardening in all its branches, he entered Yale School of Forestry in 1908, and in 1910 was graduated Master of Forestry. The succeeding two years he engaged in forestry in New York City, having his own office, but in 1912 returned to Hartford and during the summer of that year was associated with the park board as engineer. He then spent a few months in the service of the State Board of Park Commissioners as field secretary, resigning in March, 1913. Soon afterward he incorporated the James L. Goodwin Associates, of which he is president. The company does a general landscape gardening and forestry business, with Hartford as headquarters, and are ranked with leaders in their special line.

Mr. Goodwin married, October 1, 1912, Dorothy Wendell Davis, daughter of Frederick W. Davis, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of Christ Episcopal Church.

COFFIN, Owen Vincent,

Man of Affairs, Governor.

Owen Vincent Coffin, thirty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1895-97), was born at Mansfield, Dutchess county, New York, June 20, 1836, son of Alexander H. and Jane (Vincent) Coffin, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Tristram Coffin, original settler of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, and the first of the name in this country.

Owen V. Coffin was educated at the district school, the Cortland (New York) Academy, and the Charlotteville (New York) Seminary. He worked on a farm when a boy, and at sixteen he taught school. He afterwards engaged as salesman in a wholesale mercantile house in New York City. From 1855 until 1861 he was the New York agent of a prominent Connecticut manufacturing company. On June 24, 1858, he was married to Ellen E. Coe, of Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1864 removed to that place. His business capabilities and high moral qualities were readily recognized, and he was made treasurer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Middletown. After fourteen years of efficient service, ill health from overwork forced him to withdraw for a time from active business. In 1884 he was made president of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, Middletown, and this position he was holding in 1917. He has been director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Middletown; secretary, treasurer and trustee of a railroad company, and a director of the Boston & New York Air Line Railroad Company. In politics he is a zealous Republican; in religious faith a Congregationalist.

He served as mayor of Middletown two years; State Senator for the Twenty-second District, 1887-88, and again in 1889-90, in a Democratic stronghold, and was an acknowledged leader of his party. In 1889 he was elected chairman of the general caucus committee of the General Assembly of the State. His unswerving integrity in the discharge of his official duties has largely contributed to his polit-

ical elevation and success. He was among the pioneers in encouraging and establishing Young Men's Christian associations, especially in Brooklyn, New York, and Middletown, Connecticut, being president of both branches. He took great interest in agricultural matters, and in 1875 was elected president of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society. He has held more than twenty-five official positions, and in 1909 was president, chairman, director or trustee of some eight or ten corporations and organizations. In 1894 he was elected governor of Connecticut by a plurality of 17, 688 and a majority of 12,969—both plurality and majority exceeding those ever before given a candidate of the State when there was a contest.

He was married, June 24, 1858, to Ellen Elizabeth Coe. Their son, Seward Vincent Coffin, was graduated at Wesleyan University, and became a successful manufacturer at Middletown.

HILL, Ebenezer J.,

Manufacturer, Congressman.

Ebenezer J. Hill, a representative in Congress from Connecticut, also a manufacturer, banker and financier, was born in Redding, Fairfield county, Connecticut, August 4, 1845, son of the Rev. Moses Hill and his wife, Charlotte Ilsley (McLellan) Hill, the former named a Methodist clergyman, who was several times a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the Connecticut General Assembly and of the Norwalk Board of School Visitors.

Ebenezer J. Hill attended the public schools of Norwalk, completing his studies there at the age of fourteen, after which he spent two years as clerk in a lumber business. He then entered Yale, the college of his choice, with the class of 1865, and remained two years. In 1863 he left college and entered the army as a civilian employee and remained in service throughout the war as clerk in the commissary department. In 1867 he became secretary and treasurer of the Norwalk Iron Works, and in 1871 he became connected with the lumber business, from which he retired twenty-three years later. He also served in the capacity of vice-president of the Norwalk Woolen Mills and the National Bank of Norwalk, and was for several years president of the Norwalk Gas Company and of the Norwalk Street Railway Company.

He has been equally prominent in public affairs. He served twice as burgess of Norwalk; twice as chairman of the Norwalk Board of School Visitors; and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884. He was a member of the Connecticut Senate 1886-87; served one term on the Republican State Central Committee; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress and to the six succeeding congresses (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1909) and reëlected to the Sixty-second Congress (1911-15), and to the Sixty-fourth Congress (1913-15). He spent eight years in studying sound money as a member of the banking and currency committee in Congress, and was a member of the ways and means committee in Congress. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Hill married, June 15, 1868, Mary Ellen Mossman, of Amherst, Massachusetts, who bore him four children.

BALDWIN, John Davison,

Journalist, Author.

John Davison Baldwin, journalist and author, was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, September 28, 1809, and died

July 8, 1883, past the allotted scriptural age of three score years and ten.

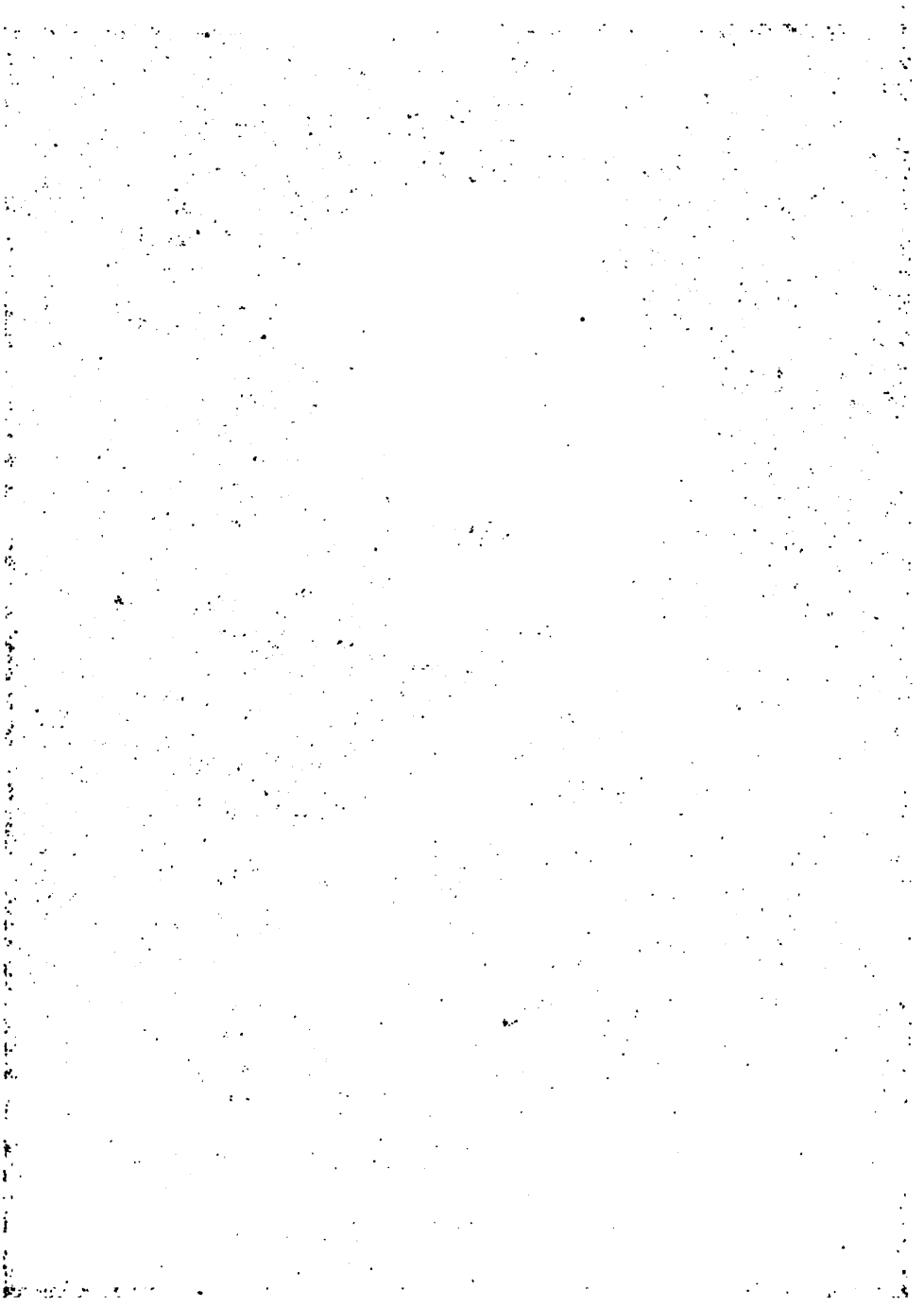
He obtained a practical preliminary education principally through his own exertions, this fact proving that he possessed even during his early years a disposition to make the best of his opportunities, and the knowledge thus obtained was supplemented by a course at Yale College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts, and subsequently he pursued a course in theology and was licensed to preach the Gospel at the age of twenty-four years. In addition to his ministerial work, which was of great value and benefit, he having been an eloquent and forceful preacher, he wrote frequently for the magazines on archaeology and kindred subjects, and later drifted into journalism, for which line of work he was particularly qualified. In 1842 he became editor of the "Charter Oak," one of the leading newspapers of Hartford, Connecticut. He subsequently served in the same capacity on the "Daily Commonwealth," one of the newspapers of Boston, Massachusetts, contributed articles for the columns of the "Advertiser," and in 1859 became the proprietor of the "Worcester Spy," which he conducted creditably and successfully for more than two decades, his name becoming well known through these various mediums. He also took an active interest in politics, and between the years 1863 and 1869 he represented the Worcester district in Congress by three successive elections, his term of service being noted for faithfulness and efficiency, two qualities essential for the fulfillment of public office. He was the author of a volume of poems, and of two volumes of antiquarian study, entitled "Prehistoric Nations" and "Ancient America."

ANDRETTA, Antonio S.,

Financier.

The citizenship of this great land is made up largely of people from every country and clime, who have left their native lands for various reasons, principally the betterment of their condition and to escape persecution, political and religious, and prominent in the city of Hartford among that class of men whom Sunny Italy has furnished is Antonio S. Andretta, a private banker of that city, conducting business under the firm name of Pallotti, Andretta & Company.

Antonio Andretta, grandfather of Antonio S. Andretta, was a resident of Forenza, Province of Basilicata, Italy, where many generations of the family have resided, and where they have been respected and esteemed for the many excellent characteristics displayed by them in their conduct of affairs. He was an extensive grower of grapes, from which he produced excellent wine, for which there was a great demand. His son, Salvadore Andretta, father of Antonio S. Andretta, was born in Forenza, Italy, and died there, in 1898, aged sixty-four years. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and his active business career was spent in the lumber business, being a manufacturer and dealer in that commodity, achieving therein a large degree of success. He was also active in public affairs, and served in the capacity of alderman of Forenza for a number of years. He married Maria A. De Bonis, daughter of Gaetano De Bonis, of Forenza, Italy. She is residing in Italy at the present time (1917) aged about seventy years. Of their children four attained years of maturity, namely: Antonio S., of this review; Maria, became the wife of a Mr. Bochicchio, of Forenza; Louisa,



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Antonio Salandra

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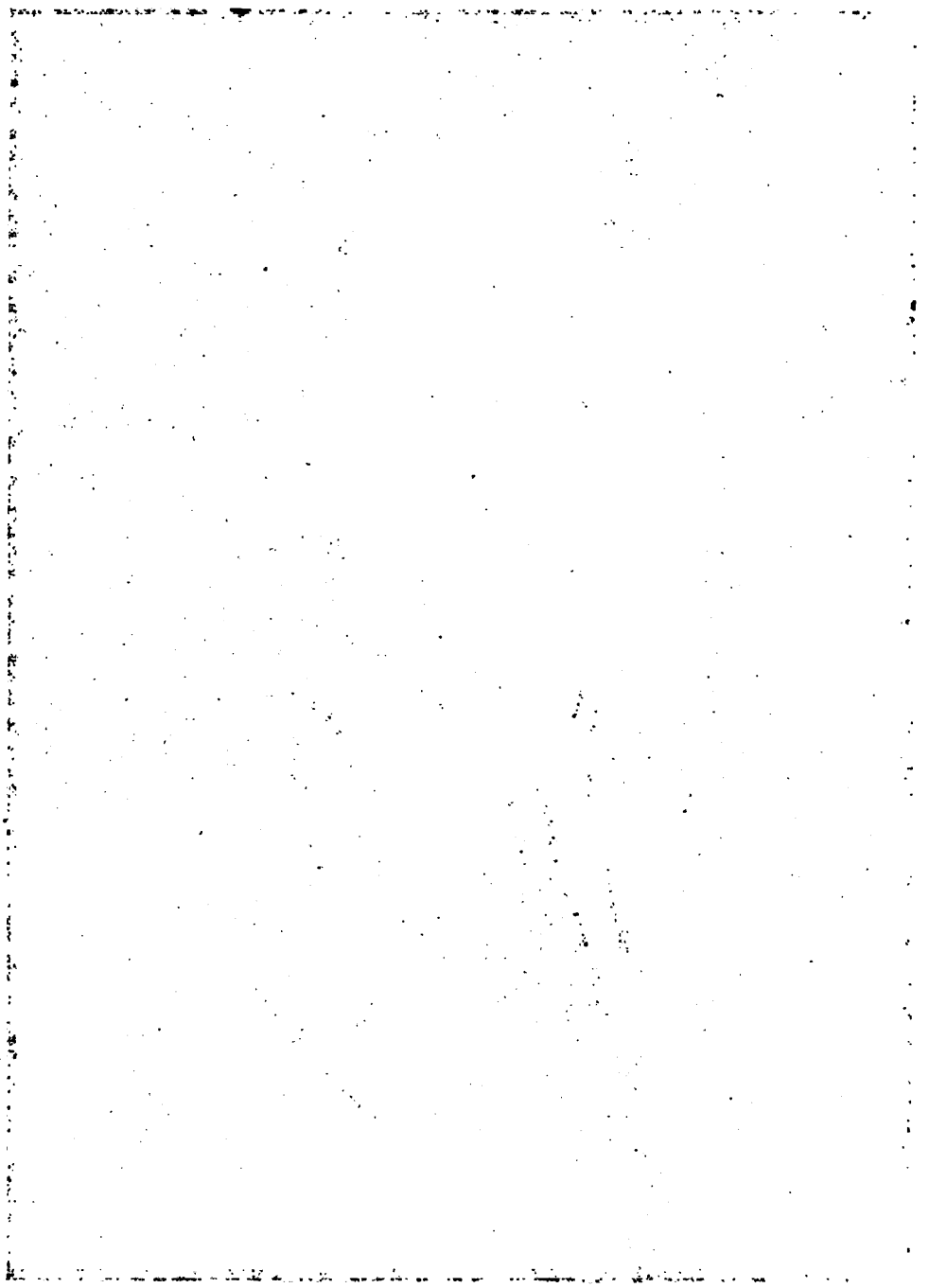
Mark S. Bradley

who became the wife of a Mr. De[illegible] of Hartford, and Theresa.

Antonio S. Andretta was born in Potenza, Province of Basilicata, Italy, January 27, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, graduating from the National Salvatore Rosa School, located in the city of Potenza, where he was a student for eight years. The following two years were spent in a law office in town after which he took the examination for clerk of court, which he passed successfully and held the position of assistant clerk of court for two years, the name of the position being Pretore, as he was of the opinion that his prospects for advancement were better in the New World. He accordingly came to this land for the United States in 1896, and located in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. His first employment in this country was in the office of Thomas Graves, a member of the General Assembly, River Bridge and Highway Department. He remained with him during the year 1898, engaged in surveying. He then became connected with the Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford for the greater part of a year, and with the institution gaining considerable experience and knowledge of the banking business, and at the expiration of that period of time he formed a partnership with Nicola Pallotti and established a private banking house. During the time he was engaged with the Charter Oak Bank, he was employed as a teacher in the night school on Ferman street, Hartford. The partnership with Mr. Pallotti continued until the early part of 1900, since which time Mr. Andretta has conducted the business [illegible] office at No. [illegible] Street New [illegible], and has met with [illegible] success [illegible]



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Mr. Andretta married, November 28, 1897, Felicia M. Pallotti, daughter of Nichola Pallotti, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died in November, 1914, and an account of whom will be found in the sketch of his son, Francis A. Pallotti, in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Andretta are the parents of four children: Salvadore, born in September, 1898, member of class of 1920 of Dartmouth College; Nicholas, born in March, 1900; Henry, born in November, 1902; and Maria Angela, born in May, 1907.

BRADLEY, Mark Spaulding, M. D.,

Specialist.

In an age of specialists in every profession, the doctrine, "survival of the fittest," takes on a new significance. While it broadens the field of human endeavor greatly, in another sense it narrows it by bringing into competition a few men in each branch of the profession, as well as in the mechanical arts. While one may regret the passing of the "old family doctor" who treated every ailment or injury

of the body; was the repository of all family woes, joys and secrets; presided at the birth, danced at the wedding, and mourned at the bier, then passed to his reward, loved and mourned by all—the new order is in the interests of better health and more intelligent living. Cause and effect are better understood to the specialist in diseases, and the years spent in preparation to combat diseases of a certain part of the body also teach how to prevent them.

Dr. Mark Spaulding Bradley was born at East Jaffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, January 16, 1868, son of Dr. Oscar Holmes and Julia A. (Spaulding) Bradley, the former named having been a physician and eminent surgeon of Southern New Hampshire, also a bank president and influential business man, and the latter named a descendant of Edward Spaulding, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who came to this country from England in 1630. Another ancestor of Dr. Bradley was Nathaniel Holmes, who came to this country from Ireland, locating in Londonderry, New Hampshire, a worthy representative of the Scotch-Irish race, whom President Wilson recently alluded to as "taking leave to belong the minute they landed," and whom another person alluded to as "a race that never produced a traitor." His son, Jonathan Holmes, great-grandfather of Dr. Bradley, was an officer of the Revolutionary army, serving under General Stark at Bennington, Vermont, and suffering with George Washington's army at the memorable battle at Valley Forge.

Dr. Bradley spent the days of his youth in his native town, obtained his preparatory education in its schools, and his first severance of home ties was when he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained one year, then entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he pursued a course in biology. This would indicate that his earlier ambition was for a different career than he has pursued, but the taste he inherited from his honored father for the medical profession finally prevailed, and he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, receiving his degree of M. D. with the class of 1892. He then served as interne at the New York City Hospital, and later he went abroad to Stockholm, Copenhagen, Halle and Berlin, and there pursued post-graduate courses in medical schools and hospitals.

Thus thoroughly equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, and possessing all the enthusiasm of youth, Dr. Bradley located in South Manchester, and there continued in general practice for ten years, and the following year he spent abroad in advanced special study, having decided to specialize in diseases of the skin, ear, nose and throat. That he has risen to high position as a specialist does not argue that he would not have done so as a general practitioner, for he was highly successful, but it does prove that concentration of study and effort brings a knowledge and skill that enables the specialist to become a sure "rock of refuge" to the afflicted and a great blessing to a community in a much shorter time than had he scattered his effort over the entire range of human ills. Upon his return to the United States he located in Hartford, Connecticut, and there practiced as a specialist, in due course of time attaining an extensive and representative patronage, and he ranks as one of the leading specialists of his adopted city. Hardly yet in the prime of life, he has accomplished considerable, and arguing from the past into the future, the conclusion is not forced that greater honors await him.

From 1904 until 1907 Dr. Bradley served as medical director of the Hartford Life Insurance Company; is the present as-

sistant laryngologist and rhinologist to Hartford Hospital, and for nine years was assistant medical director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. His business interests are also important, he serving for many years up to 1905 as a director of the Hartford, Manchester & Rockville Tramway Company; is secretary and a director of the Manchester Light and Power Company; director of the Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company, of Glastonbury; the Glazier Manufacturing Company, of Glastonbury; and formerly a director of the Vernon Woolen Company, of Vernon, the business being disposed of in 1908.

Dr. Bradley is a member of the City, County, and State Medical societies; the American Medical Association; Manchester Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wadsworth Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Hartford Yale Alumni Association; Theta Delta Chi Fraternity; the Hartford Club; the Hartford Automobile Club, and the Yale Club of New York City. Dr. Bradley is a Baptist in religious faith, and a Republican in politics. He derives considerable pleasure and relaxation from time spent out-of-doors, especially with the rod and reel, the wary trout often luring him to the lakes and streams of his favorite haunts.

Dr. Bradley married, July 5, 1904, Jessie E. Goodnow, born November 10, 1879, daughter of Walter L. and Mary Adelaide (Upton) Goodnow. They are the parents of five children: Priscilla, George Goodnow, Anne, Catherine and Lois.

HOLT, Fred P.,

Financier.

Fred P. Holt, president of the City Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, Connecticut, is a descendant of one of New England's oldest families, and who by his own achievement in the financial world has maintained the reputation of a family that has contributed its full share to the material and moral welfare of the State.

Fred P. Holt, son of Lucius Hancock and Sarah (Gwinnell) Holt, was born November 8, 1860. He is in the eighth generation from Nicholas Holt, the American ancestor, who was born in England in about the year 1602, and sailed from the port of Southampton in April, 1635, in the ship "James," of London, arriving in Boston in the following June. He was one of the first settlers of Newberry, Massachusetts, and in 1644 became one of the founders of Andover, Massachusetts, where he died in 1665. His wife's Christian name was Elizabeth.

Their son, Nicholas Holt, was born in Andover in 1647, and was married there in 1679 to Mary Russell; he died in Andover in 1715. Their son, Abiel Holt, was born in 1698, and was married to Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Geary) Abbott. In 1718 they removed to Windham, Connecticut, where they were early members of the church, and where he died in 1772. Their son, James Holt, was born in Windham, in 1746, and in 1769 married Esther Orven, removing afterwards to Willington. He died in 1818. Their son, Joseph Holt, was born in Willington, in 1770. In 1794 he married Betsy Parker, who died in 1814, at the age of thirty-nine years. He died in 1816. Their son, Alva Holt, was born in Willington, August 14, 1801, and died March 30, 1876. On February 5, 1823, he married Betsy, daughter of Levi and Sally (Fowler) Kelsey, who was born March 19, 1794, and died June 2, 1869. In early life he engaged in farming, but later removed to Hartford, where he established

a trucking business. He was an earnest temperance worker and lecturer.

Their son, Lucius Hancock Holt, father of Fred P. Holt, was born in Willington, October 1, 1827, died February 4, 1911, having been in poor health for five years. He attended the public schools of the town until he was fifteen years of age, when he was obliged to become the main support of the family. He sold newspapers until he was eighteen years old, when he abandoned this pursuit and learned the jeweler's trade, in Hartford. He worked at this until he was thirty years of age, possessed the energy, initiative, and the will and courage to venture into new fields, and became an expert judge of diamonds. Determining that he was worth more to himself than to anyone else, he started in the grain business on his own account, and with success from the beginning. He finally located in Chicago, the great grain centre, and might have remained there but for the calamitous fire that visited that city. He returned to Hartford, and was for forty years treasurer of the Billings & Spencer Company. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In all circles he was highly esteemed, and won many friends by his sterling character and attractive personality. He was a lifelong staunch Democrat, serving Hartford as councilman and alderman. In one contest against Henry Roberts in the sixth ward he won the verdict by one vote. On September 9, 1849, he married Sarah Gwinnell, born January 10, 1829. Of their children two attained maturity: Evelina C., born May 26, 1855, married Charles E. Billings; and Fred P.

Fred P. Holt was educated in the public schools of Hartford and the high school there. In the year 1878 he removed to McPherson, Kansas, where until 1893 he engaged in the abstract and insurance business—that is, real estate and conveyancing. He then returned to Hartford, where he took charge of the safe deposit and trust departments of the Hartford Trust Company. He continued thus engaged until 1902, when he resigned the position, and in the following year went into the real estate business, in which he successfully remained until the year 1911. He was then appointed Building and Loan Commissioner, and in the same year received the appointment of Bank Commissioner. These responsible posts he resigned in the year 1915 in order to become president of the City Bank and Trust Company, in which position he is now engaged.

Mr. Holt is also president of the Insurance and Title Guarantee Company; and director of the Billings and Spencer Company, the C. E. Billings Manufacturing Company, and the Northern Engineering Company. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the City Club, and of the Bankers' Club of New York. His interest in Free Masonry has always been very strong; while in Kansas he was past master of Windham Lodge, No. 299, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and was subsequently admitted to St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Hartford. He is a Royal Arch Mason; belongs to Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and is a member of Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Holt married Regina Miller, daughter of Dr. William Miller, of Hartford, who was graduated at Yale in 1853. He has one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius Hudson Holt, Professor of English and History at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

HOGAN, Matthew,

Master Plumber, Inventor.

The standard established in past generations by the merchants and manufacturers of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, was an exceptionally high one in their methods of doing business, and we are forced to admit that their successors have not fallen away from the example that they set when we examine the record of such a man as Matthew Hogan, the proprietor of the oldest plumbing business in Hartford, senior member of the Hogan Manufacturing Company, who possesses a reputation not surpassed by that of any business man in the entire region.

Matthew Hogan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1839, a son of William and Margaret (Sullivan) Hogan, and came to the United States of America in 1853. He took passage on the sailing vessel "Harmony," which took seven and a half weeks to make the voyage, a fact which gives us some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking in crossing the ocean at that time. His parents, whom he accompanied to this country, settled in Hartford, and for three years after reaching that place he attended the schools there. In the year 1856, however, he gave up his studies and was apprenticed to Thomas Birch, a well known plumber in Hartford at that time, and with him learned the details of that trade. Mr. Birch's shop was the first established in Hartford, or, for that matter, anywhere between New York City and Boston, a fact that illustrates how comparatively young is the plumbing business in the country.

Mr. Hogan remained with Mr. Birch a number of years, and so great was his aptitude in his tasks that even before he had completed his term of apprenticeship, his employer made him a journeyman, and while he was still a mere youth chose him to be foreman of the shop, where he had charge over twenty-one other journeymen and an equal number of apprentices. It was about 1866 that Mr. Birch admitted him into partnership, where he remained for about three and one-half years. At the end of that period, however, he withdrew altogether from the old Birch concern, and established a plumbing business of his own, with a shop at No. 760 Main street, Hartford. For twenty years and more he conducted a growing and successful business at this place, and when he finally withdrew from its active management was succeeded there by his brother, Malachi Hogan. The death of the latter in June, 1909, left the management open again, and since that time it has rested with Malachi J. Hogan, a son of Matthew Hogan, its founder. The concern is to-day enjoying the highest degree of prosperity, and is the oldest business of its kind in the State of Connecticut, and one of the oldest anywhere that has been continuously conducted at the same address.

But Mr. Hogan did much more for the plumbing trade than the mere establishment of a successful business. He was a man with very intense fondness for mechanics and a remarkable genius for invention, qualities which began to show themselves even in early youth. His inventions in the various departments of plumbing are remarkably numerous, and there are probably very few inventors who have been granted a greater number of patents. At the present time these number between sixty and seventy, and cover a most diverse group of contrivances. Among them should be mentioned a number of types of steam boilers, fire hydrants, ball cocks, flushing valves, as well as the present universally used pneumatic process of preserving ale and beer.

He organized a number of concerns for the manufacture of his different patents, one of which was the Hartford Century Plumbing Company, which made a specialty of several of his devices; and another was the Hogan Manufacturing Company, which, founded in November, 1882, with Henry F. Peck as president, Mr. Hogan as vice-president, John M. Peck as treasurer, Charles H. Downs, secretary, has enjoyed a very successful career, and is at present one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in the city. Of recent years, Mr. Hogan, with his sons—William J., John F., Matthew M., Thomas N., and Malachi J.—have had complete control of this company, the ownership of which has passed into their hands. Its great success in recent years has unquestionably been due to the capable management which the Hogans have exercised. Mr. Hogan was the first to design an earthen toilet bowl in the United States, and it was under his supervision that the same was made by Thomas Maddock at Trenton, New Jersey, an event which marked the beginning of century earthenware manufacture in America. Mr. Maddock was later the founder of the present Thomas Maddock's Sons' Company. Mr. Hogan is still active, and is to be seen every day straightening work at the factory in Hartford, where his various devices are manufactured. He is one of the oldest plumbers in the country, and is very well known, not only in the business world of his own city but throughout plumbing circles in the United States.

Mr. Hogan has always taken an intelligent and active part in the general life of Hartford. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, and while he has rather avoided than sought political preferment, has served in several offices of responsibility and trust. He was elected alderman from his ward and served in that office for many years, and in 1904 was elected State Senator and did efficient service for the community during the term which followed. He is active in social life in the city, where he is a conspicuous figure, and is a member of the Journeymen's Association and for some years president of the local body. He has always held a conspicuous place in the ranks of this society, and it is a special tribute to him that he was elected president, after he became a master. As an expression of the regard in which they held him, the association has on two different occasions made him handsome presents—the first, a complete set of table silver; and the second, a handsome gold badge, of both of which Mr. Hogan is very proud. One of his chief pleasures has been found in horses, of which he was an excellent judge, besides being able to handle them himself in a most practical manner. It was not many years ago that he proved his ability as a horseman by driving his own entry in a race and winning the same. He owns a handsome summer home at Westbrook, Connecticut, which is situated on the Sound, and is often recorded as one of the handsome places in the State. He has named it "The Harmony," after the ship which carried him to America in his early days.

Mr. Hogan was married, in November, 1865, to Miss Ann Hanley, of Hartford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hanley, prominent residents of the city. Mrs. Hogan died in San Francisco, May, 1912. To Mr. and Mrs. Hogan ten children were born, as follows: Mary E.; William J.; John F., who is treasurer of the Hogan Manufacturing Company and was for twelve years a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, a well known Hartford military association; Annie A., deceased; Margaret B.; Matthew M., vice-president

of the Hogan Manufacturing Company, police commissioner of Hartford, and trustee of Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Thomas N., married Bertha M. Goodale, of Centerville, Ohio; Malachi J., secretary of the Hogan Manufacturing Company, and now conducts the old retail business on his own account; Agnes M., a teacher in the Hartford High School; and Catherine L. All Mr. Hogan's sons received their education in the public schools of Hartford, both the common and the high school, and upon completing their studies were taken into their father's business, which they learned in all its details.

Mr. Hogan is one of those characters so well known in the community that his fellows do him the high compliment of nicknaming him. He is distinctly what is called "a man's man," his tastes and occupations and views of life being of the kind that make a strong appeal to men as we meet them in the world of every day. His personality is a very definite one, and he is one of the best known and most picturesque figures in the whole region. He is one of the most democratic of men, his vision piercing through the thousand external disguises, and reaching the essential man in every person that he meets—a process, be it remarked, that is a sure cure for cynicism, and doubtless accounts for the healthy optimism of Mr. Hogan. Although we are not apt to realize it fully, a nickname is one of the greatest tributes that can be paid to a man by the community he lives in. We give nicknames only to those who we feel are very close and intimate with us, and then only if we love them or hate them very greatly, either of which emotion is a much greater tribute than mere cold admiration, though the former is much the greater of the two if the community be essentially virtuous. As to the absurd modern notion that such intimacy as finds expression in nicknames is undignified, it may be said that it springs from a complete misapprehension as to the nature of dignity. Dignity does not consist, as so many imagine, in a mere adherence to the formal mode and an avoidance of conspicuousness; it is, on the other hand, simply an attribute of unconscious virtue, and a child, the most gamesome of all creatures, is also the most dignified, and, it is to be remarked, the one we are most of all prone to nickname. Therefore, in calling him "Mate," and "Hogan, the patent man," the community pays Mr. Hogan its most kindly compliment, since there is no room for doubt that it was in love that it so dubbed him, and those whom it has made into governors, legislators and judges and thrust into the cold halls of officialdom, may look with envy upon him whom it has taken into its heart and, with this homely phrase, called its friend.

WOLFF, Arthur J., M. D.,

Eminent Physician.

An analysis of the life record of Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, gynecologist, also city bacteriologist of Hartford, one of the representative citizens of that city, shows that keen discrimination, unflagging industry and a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession constitute the principal elements in the success which has crowned his efforts. He is a native of London, England, born June 7, 1855, son of Dr. Arthur S. and Sarah (Ansell) Wolff.

Dr. Arthur S. Wolff was born in Lyons, France, in 1819, and died in Brownsville, Texas, in October, 1904. He was a man of splendid classical education and unusually broad and thorough training in medicine and surgery for his day. He received his classical education at the fa-

mous University of Lauvain, which has gone down in the ruthless devastation of the present European war. After his graduation from that institution, he pursued a course in medicine at the University of Leyden, in Holland, a city made famous as the residence of the Pilgrim Fathers prior to their coming to America. After completing the course there, he pursued post-graduate studies at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, France. After completing his studies there he devoted a period of time to extensive travel in Europe, after which he became an interne in one of the Paris hospitals. From there he went into the French army as a surgeon, serving in the Algiers campaign. In recognition of his work he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, the cross he received being now in the possession of his son, Dr. Arthur J. Wolff. He also went with the French army into the Crimea. He then located in London, England, where he was married, and also practiced his profession until 1858, in which year he emigrated to the United States. He located in New York City and practiced there until the outbreak of the Civil War. He served as surgeon of the Guard Lafayette, Fifty-fifth New York Regiment (French Zouaves), and went out under General LaGall, and was later with General De Trobriand. He was mustered out at Plattsburgh, New York, where he settled and practiced surgery until 1875. He was unusually successful, and built up a large and lucrative practice. He was highly regarded by members of his profession, and he enjoyed the unlimited confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. While at Plattsburgh he was closely allied with Smith M. Weed, the famous political leader, and performed considerable political work, although never a seeker for political office. He was for several years, however, medical officer of the State prisons of New York. In 1875 Dr. Wolff removed to Brazos Santiago, Texas, where he served as health officer of the city, and practiced his profession until his decease. He was a member of the Masonic lodge in Plattsburgh, from which he demitted to the lodge in Brownsville, Texas, in which he filled the office of worshipful master for a term. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Wolff married Sarah Ansell, daughter of Jacob Ansell, a prominent barrister in London. He was a native of Ipswich. Dr. and Mrs. Wolff were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living at the present time (1917), namely: Mrs. Caroline Zander, of Brooklyn, New York; Arthur J., of whom further; Mrs. Blanche Loew, of Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. Leah Cain, of Brownsville, Texas. The father of Dr. Arthur S. Wolff was an engineer in the army of the first Napoleon.

Dr. Arthur J. Wolff graduated from the Plattsburgh High School, but did not pursue classical studies further. He was reared in a home of culture and refinement, surrounded with the best of literature, his father's library containing the choicest creations of the writers of many languages and covering well the fields of literature, art, history and biography. The elder Dr. Wolff was a master of eight languages, and his son, Dr. Wolff, of this review, speaks French, German and Spanish fluently, having received considerable instruction from his father, not only in the languages but in other branches of learning. He began to read medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and pursued the course in the Texas Medical College and Hospital at Galveston, from which he was graduated in 1876. The following six years were spent in the medical corps of the United States army

on the southwestern frontier, where he not only obtained wide experience in the practice of his profession under circumstances that threw him largely on his own resources, but his experience also included those of the then primitive social conditions of the pioneer settlement, etc.

After leaving the army, Dr. Wolff pursued a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. He then came to Hartford, Connecticut, and has practiced in that city ever since, except during the intervals when he was in Europe. He went abroad in 1889 and studied in the Paris hospitals, and again in 1896, and in 1901 studied in London and Edinburgh. At first, his practice in Hartford was general in character, but after a number of years more and more of his time became taken up with surgery and bacteriology until these specialties have occupied his attention exclusively, this being the case for several years. He also performed a vast amount of medico-legal work, as an expert in murder cases, making chemical analyses, etc. He has written many papers on medical, surgical and bacteriological topics for medical journals and journals devoted to public sanitation. He has served on the staff of St. Francis Hospital as a specialist on diseases of women since the hospital was organized, and he is also one of the directors of the institution. He organized the bacteriological department of the Health Board of the city of Hartford in 1894, and Dr. Wolff's laboratory was the second municipal laboratory to be established in the world. He has served as bacteriologist for the city since that date. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, Society of American Bacteriologists, City, County and State Medical societies, American Medical Association, and the Connecticut State Board of Health. Dr. Wolff is domestic in his tastes, devoting his entire time aside from his professional duties to his family and home. The demands of his professional work, study and writing have made it impossible for him to give attention to outside interests.

Dr. Wolff married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Krotosliner, of Hartford, Connecticut. They are the parents of one child, Arthur S. (2nd).

WELCH, Andrew William,

Business Man.

Andrew William Welch is one of the successful merchants of Hartford, and it has been due to his own industry and determination that he has built up the large business of which he is now the head. He is a son of Edward and Ellen (Pattison) Welch, old and highly respected citizens of Hartford, and a grandson of Andrew and Margaret Welch, also of that city.

Edward Welch was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, April 8, 1862, and as a young man worked in the establishment of a florist, one J. B. McLean, of Simsbury. In 1883, however, he severed his relations with this gentleman, and, coming to Hartford, there opened a florist shop on his own account. His establishment in Hartford was located on Windsor avenue, next to the entrance to the Spring Grove Cemetery, where he did an excellent trade. While engaged in business at this location, Mr. Welch, Sr., became foreman for the Hartford City Gas Lighting Company at the time when John P. Harvison was president of that concern. He held this position for seven years, retiring at the same time as did Mr. Harvison. The following year he moved his store to a new location, just north of the tunnel, where he remained for several years.

Later he removed to the Garde Hotel building, and in 1915 he sold his business to his son, Andrew W. Welch, who moved the business to the Majestic Theatre building. Mr. Welch continued to conduct greenhouses on Annawan street. He was a member of the Hartford Lodge of Elks; Court Samuel Colt, Foresters of America; Third Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians; and the Green Cross Council, Knights of Columbus. He is survived by his wife, by whom he had four sons as follows: Edward J.; Andrew William, the subject of this sketch; G. Francis; and Donald D.

Andrew William Welch, second son of Edward and Ellen (Pattison) Welch, was born March 2, 1889, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. He was educated in the local public schools of his native city, and was graduated from the Hartford High School. In the year 1906, after completing his studies at the latter institution, he began to work for his father in the latter's retail store on Windsor avenue. In 1908 this store was sold, and the store in the Hotel Garde was opened. Mr. Welch became manager of the new store and served until the year 1914, and in 1915 he removed to his present store. In the month of October, 1914, George F. Lane became a partner in the business, which is now conducted under the firm name of Welch, the Florist.

Undoubtedly the strongest impulse in Mr. Welch's life is that wholesome one toward taking an active part in the world of affairs and business. He is, indeed, typical of the energetic man of affairs, whose united labors have built up Hartford's mercantile interests. In him also, as in this type so charasteristic of Connecticut, this energy and industry is based upon a foundation of moral strength which renders it doubly effective with the power which forebearance always gives. His honor and integrity are unimpeachable, his sense of justice sure and his charity and tolerance broad and far-reaching. His successes are made permanent, founded as they are on the confidence of his associates, and he has built up for himself an enviable reputation among all classes of men.

LOUNSBURY, Phineas Chapman,

Financier, Governor, Statesman.

Phineas Chapman Lounsbury, thirty-fifth Governor of Connecticut (1887-89) and banker, was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 10, 1844, son of Nathan and Delia (Schofield) Lounsbury. He stood in the sixth generation from Richard Lounsbury, of Lounsborough, England, who settled at Stamford, Connecticut, about 1651. This colonist received an extensive grant of land on which his descendants have continued to reside almost to the present day, the majority of them having followed the calling of agriculture. From him and his wife the line of descent runs through their son, Henry Lounsbury, through his son, Nathan Lounsbury, through his son, Enos Lounsbury, and through his son, Nathan Lounsbury, grandfather of the present generation, who attained distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Phineas C. Lounsbury was educated at public and private schools in his native State, proving an apt scholar in a variety of studies, and giving early promise of the distinction and usefulness of his maturer years. In 1858 he entered on his active life career as clerk in a shoe establishment in New York City, some years later in association with his brother, engaging in the manufacture of shoes in New Haven, Connecticut, under the firm name of Lounsbury Brothers. In 1869 the plant was removed to South Norwalk,

and with another partner, under the firm name of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Company, a business was established, which is still successfully carried on. He enlisted in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteer Regiment in 1861, but after four months' service was honorably discharged on account of a severe illness. Although he had seen no active service, he was offered a pension, which, under the conditions, he felt obliged to decline. He has, however, retained a continued interest in his old command by his membership in the Edwin D. Pickett Post, No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ridgefield, and was unanimously chosen to deliver the oration on the occasion of unveiling the regimental monument at Gettysburg in 1884.

In both the business and political world Governor Lounsbury's career has been notable and brilliant. He has participated in almost every State and national political campaign since the Civil War, and by his brilliant oratorical powers and masterly insight into public questions has become a recognized power. In 1874 he represented Ridgefield in the State Legislature, where he served on several important committees. His prominent activity in the deliberations of this occasion soon confirmed his claim to the leadership of his party and resulted in the enactment of several popular laws, notably the local option liquor regulations. In 1882, 1884 and again in 1886, his name came prominently before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the Governorship, but on both the former occasions he withdrew in favor of a close competitor, only consenting to stand in 1886, when he was unanimously nominated. The campaign which followed was a notable one, both for the enthusiasm of friends and the strong opposition of political opponents, and resulted in the election of Mr. Lounsbury, who was accordingly inaugurated on January 6, 1887. Party lines were then closely drawn on the issues represented by the Governor, and, although his own convictions on current questions were unmistakable, his official policy and record afforded no opportunity for hostile criticism and gave no just warrant for discontent. The unanimous verdict was that his had been a thoroughly businesslike administration, characterized throughout by a careful observance, not of party interests, but solely of the public good. On this point the Hartford "Daily Times," a leading Democratic newspaper, said: "While our political preferences did not favor his election to the chief magistracy of the State, and we had at the outset some doubts as to the probable methods of his official course, we very frankly say that he has been one of the best governors Connecticut ever had." Among the best considered enactments forwarded and signed by him was the Incorrigible Criminal Act, providing that whenever a person shall be for the third time convicted of a crime meriting an imprisonment of two years or over, the penalty imposed shall be twenty-five years in the State prison. The evident intention of this well considered statute is on the principle that a prison is, first place, an institution for the protection of society, to rid the public of the constant menace of petty crimes committed with the assurance of a long-suffering justice and light penalties. The effect has been excellent, and it is reported on apparently good authority that the number of cases in which this virtual life sentence has been imposed are wonderfully few.

In 1900 he was president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, which greatly benefited by his splendid executive policy; a trustee of the American Bank Note Company; a director of the

Washington Trust Company, Provident Savings Life Assurance Company, and many others. Governor Lounsbury is a member of the Union League and Republican clubs of New York City, and, having for many years been an active Mason, is connected with the Mystic Tie and Jerusalem Lodge of Ridgefield, the Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Crusader Commandery, Knights Templar, of Danbury, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine of the Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport. His religious connections are with the Methodist church, to whose general conference he has several times been a delegate. For a number of years also he has been a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, which, in 1887, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1867 Governor Lounsbury was married to Jennie Wright, daughter of Neziah Wright, one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company, of New York City.

PARKER, Charles,

Founder of Important Industry.

Charles Parker, son of Stephen Parker, was born January 2, 1809, at Cheshire, and lived to the great age of ninety-three years. From the age of nine to fourteen he lived with the family of Porter Cook, a farmer of Wallingford, attending the district school and working on the farm. When he was eighteen years old he entered the employ of Anson Mathews, a manufacturer of pewter buttons in Southington, Connecticut, receiving as wages at first six dollars a month and board. A year later he went to work for Harry & Horace Smith, who were also manufacturers of buttons, and six months later he accepted a position in the factory of Patrick Lewis, manufacturer of coffee mills. A year later he began to manufacture coffee mills on his own account, making a contract with Patrick Lewis and Elias Holt to deliver a certain number of mills per month. With a capital of $70 he succeeded in this business in making a profit of $1,800 in the first thirteen months. In 1831 he became associated with Jared Lewis in the same line of contracting, and in the following January Mr. Parker sold out to his partner, bought an acre of land, on which was an old house, for which he paid $650, and built a stone shop which was finished in the spring of 1832, and in which he carried on the manufacture of coffee mills and waffle irons. In November, 1833, his brother, Edmund Parker, and Heman White were admitted to partnership in the business, under the firm name of Parker & White. During this partnership the business had many trials and some reverses, but none ever affected the financial standing of Mr. Parker. His brother retired in 1843 and Mr. White the year following. The only power used up to this time was furnished by a horse attached to a pole sweep. The steam engine installed by this concern in 1844 was the first used in Meriden. The industry grew to mammoth proportions, and now has four engines with a capacity of 500 horse power with twenty boilers having a capacity of 2,000 horse power, besides water power at the factories at East Meriden and Yalesville. At first Mr. Parker not only made but sold his own goods. He made extended trips twice a year and on one occasion took an order that required two years for the factory to fill. The present method of working on orders had not then come into practice generally. A few years later, Mr. Parker added to his product the making of silver-plated spoons and forks and was the first to make plated hollow ware in Meriden at what is known locally as

Parker's Spoon Shop, the power for which is supplied by Black pond. The output of this factory at present is largely lamp products and steel spoons, knives and forks. The capacity of the factory is very large and the goods are sold not only in all parts of this county but extensively in foreign countries. Although the making of spectacles, which used to be an important part of the business, has been discontinued, practically every other article that was ever added to the output of the concern is manufactured now.

The Parker coffee mills were made in fully one hundred styles and sizes and have had a steady and growing sale for three-quarters of a century. In the early days in a factory on the opposite side of the road and some distance farther west than the present Parker Clock Factory, where nickel alarm clocks are made, locks and other builders' hardware were made. This old factory has long since been torn down and the land on which it stood has been given to the city, about eight acres in extent, now part of Hubbard Park. This branch of the industry was discontinued some years ago. The factory where the Parker guns are made is situated some distance from the main factory of the Charles Parker Company and is conducted under the name of Parker Brothers. The Parker shotgun has a world-wide reputation for accuracy and reliability. The Parker vise, patented in 1854, has been made at the main factory and is manufactored in enormous quantities, and in a hundred and fifty sizes and styles, adapted to the uses of every trade. The company is the largest manufacturer of vises and coffee mills in the country. At the main factory are produced also brass, bronze and steel wood screws; lamps in large variety; gas and electric portable lamps; lavatory and bath room fittings. The piano stools and coffee mills are assembled and finished here, but the woodwork is done at the factory at Yalesville. The company makes more piano stools, benches, music racks and cabinets than any other concern in the world. A line of piano scarfs and covers is made in endless variety. Until 1905 the Charles Parker Company also owned and operated the plant known as the Meriden Curtain Fixture Company, the largest concern of the kind in the world, employing some five hundred hands, but the business is now consolidated with other concerns making similar goods under the name of the Columbia Shade Cloth Company.

The business was incorporated in 1876 with a capital of $500,000 as the Charles Parker Company, and like the Parker Clock Company, which it controls, is a close corporation. The first officers were: Charles Parker, president; Charles E. Parker, vice-president; Dexter W. Parker, secretary and treasurer. Since the death of the founder, his son, Dexter W. Parker, has been president; Wilbur F. Parker, vice-president; William H. Lyon, secretary and treasurer. The Parker Clock Company, incorporated June 12, 1893, with the following officers: William H. Lyon, president and treasurer; James F. Allen, secretary. The various Parker companies give steady employment to about 1,500 hands, most of whom are skillful mechanics. Its development has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the city of Meriden. The New York salesrooms are at 32 Warren street. Since the death of Charles Parker, the general management has devolved upon his son-in-law, William H. Lyon, who has been connected with the company for many years.

About twenty years before his death, Mr. Parker was stricken with disease that kept him confined most of the time to his

home, but did not affect his mental and intellectual vigor and he continued to direct his business affairs. To the very end of his life, his decision was sought and given in important matters. Few men have had such a long and remarkable business career. No man's business credit in the history of Meriden was higher than his. The great diversity of products of the company and the enormous capital required in the business called for the highest financial ability in the management. "The evolution of his business life from an apprentice boy to a captain of industry would be the story of the growth of a small inland Connecticut town possessing a few local advantages, developing in a comparatively few years into a thriving and prosperous city, prominent among the residents of which he was a prince among equals."

Mr. Parker was naturally one of the foremost citizens of Meriden. He took a lively interest in municipal affairs, and exerted a large and wholesome influence in the community. In his early life he was a Democrat. He was one of the presidential electors from Connecticut who voted for Franklin Pierce for President. After the Civil War broke out, however, he gave his loyal support to the Union, and helped to equip companies of militia in response to the first call for troops and became a prominent Republican. He was a delegate to both Republican national conventions at which General Grant was nominated for President. When Meriden was incorporated as a city in 1867, Mr. Parker was given the handsome compliment of the choice of the people for their first mayor and he started the new city government with wisdom and foresight. He set a standard that has been well maintained ever since. He was a member of Meridian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was the last surviving charter member of the lodge. He was also a member of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, to which he presented a beautiful banner in memory of his brother, Rev. John Parker, his son, Wilbur Parker, and his nephew, George White Parker, all of whom were Knights Templar. He joined the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1893. From early manhood he was a faithful member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, to which at one time he gave $40,000 toward the building fund. He erected one of the finest residences in the city on Broad street. It is now occupied by his son, Dexter W.

He married, in 1831, Abi Lewis Eddy, of Berlin, Connecticut. They had ten children.

BLAKESLEE, Oliver,

Old-time Schoolmaster.

Samuel Blakeslee, immigrant ancestor of Oliver Blakeslee, well known by the title of "Master," was a planter of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1650, and is supposed to have been a brother of Thomas Blakeslee, who came in the "Hopewell" from London to Massachusetts, in 1635, was in Hartford in 1641, and removed to Branford in 1645. Samuel Blakeslee removed to New Haven between 1653 and 1657, and by the New Haven records died May 17, 1672. He married Hannah Potter. Their son, Ebenezer Blakeslee, was born July 17, 1664, died September 24, 1735; he lived in North Haven, where he was prominent in church affairs, first with the Congregational and later with the Episcopal. He married Hannah Lupton. Their son, Ebenezer (2) Blakeslee, was born February 4, 1685, resided in North Haven, and married Mary Ford, of New Haven. Their son, Matthew Blakeslee, was born December 10, 1715, was one of

the subscribers to the Second Ecclesiastical Society at its formation, becoming one of its first two wardens, and married, December 27, 1736, Rhoda Beach. They were the parents of Oliver Blakeslee, whose name heads this sketch.

Oliver Blakeslee, son of Matthew Blakeslee, was born in North Haven, August 15, 1741. He was known in his day as "Master Blakeslee." His boyhood was spent in hard work, as a large family and a lean larder in his father's house made the crosses there greater than the comforts. Tradition has it that the maternal hand, often perplexed by the wants of the hungry children around her, was wont to prepare in a huge wooden bowl a porridge of meal and the water in which any vegetables or meat had been cooked, and placing it on the floor give each of the children a wooden spoon and unlimited liberty to help themselves.

Oliver was apprenticed in early youth to Squire Ward, of Pond Hill, where he learned the trade of reed maker for the hand looms of those days. He became skillful and it is supposed most of the reeds now preserved in the community as curiosities of a bygone day were made by him. He became an expert weaver and taught his daughters the same trade. He derived the title of "Master" from a long career as a district school teacher, having, tradition says, taught twenty-seven winters and three summers. He was a superior mathematician and taught navigation to all who desired. Further, he was an accomplished land surveyor and received the appointment of county engineer from the General Assembly of Connecticut. His calculations in this branch were never questioned, and in the division of estates, the laying out of the highways and the establishing of boundary lines his work was esteemed faultless. His advice was adopted in the survey for Tomlinson's bridge at New Haven. Excepting Dr. Trumbull and Solomon Blakeslee no better new name was found. Indeed, in some of his exercises he clearly excels both. There is extant a bit of paper the size of a dime on which he wrote in 1786 the Lord's prayer in beautifully legible letters. He was one of the subscribers to the Second Ecclesiastical Society at its formation, and was its first clerk, also collector and treasurer. He was made a vestryman in 1768 and again in 1772-78, inclusive, and a third term, 1786-87-88. In addition to these duties he acted as one of the "Quirestors," 1777-80. He was the owner of the first silver watch in the community. At his death there passed away an active old school gentleman, once prominent in the councils of church and town. There was no one to raise a stone to his memory and the very place of his burial is forgotten.

He married (first) Elizabeth Humaston, May 3, 1762. His home stood near that later owned by Harry Bradley, and here was born a large family. He married (second) Mrs. Susanna Tuttle.

EDWARDS, George Clark,

Manufacturer, Financier.

George Clark Edwards, a prominent manufacturer of Bridgeport, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, June 29, 1846, a lineal descendant of John Edwards, who came from England about the year 1690, in quest of religious freedom, and settled at Chestnut Hill, near the site of the present city of Bridgeport.

Mr. Edwards was educated in the public schools and at Watertown Academy. At the age of eighteen he entered upon employment in a drug and chemical house in Waterbury. He proved his adaptability, and in 1870 he engaged in the same business on his own account in

Philadelphia. Three years' close application told upon his health, and he retired to pass two years in travel.

In 1876, fully recuperated, he returned to Waterbury and entered upon the manufacture of wood alcohol. This venture followed after the abandonment of a similar business at Black Rock, and Mr. Edwards was importuned by his friends, among them men of broad knowledge, to refrain from an experiment which they felt was doomed to failure. However, he had an intimate acquaintance with chemistry, and was not to be dissuaded, and he organized the Burcey Chemical Company and entered upon the work of manufacturing. Soon afterward, he removed the establishment to Binghamton, New York, which afforded better facilities, and gave it great expansion. He imported from France special apparatus, and was successful in utilizing material which had previously been cast aside as useless, and made it a useful adjunct, and the factory soon came to be recognized as one of the really important industries of the country. Pioneer in this undertaking, Mr. Edwards was really the company, taking upon himself the responsibilities of secretary and treasurer as well as of general manager. In 1880 he became secretary and treasurer of the Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company of New York, manufacturers of German silver and brass goods. In time, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, Colonel C. E. L. Holmes, president of the company named, he bought a controlling interest in the Rogers & Brittin Silver Company of Bridgeport, changed the name to Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, and took up the consumption of metals manufactured by the former company. Following the death of Colonel Holmes, Mr. Edwards sold his interest and resigned his position in the Holmes & Griggs Company. He had seen a brilliant future for silver-plated flat ware manufacture, and he now removed to Bridgeport and as president, treasurer and controlling spirit of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, expanded its business to such a degree that frequent additions to its property and equipment were made, until it came to be recognized as one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. A most important product, and of which this company is sole manufacturer, is the sterling silver inlaid spoons and forks favorably known the world over, and which have taken the highest awards at all art and industrial exhibitions. The report of the governmental managers of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago said: "The Holmes & Edwards Silver Company are entitled from a practical standpoint to the credit of having made the most marked progress in the development of the art of increasing the durability of silver-plated spoons and forks that has been made since the first introduction of silver-plated ware."

Not being content with the general condition of the silver and silver-plated ware business as then being carried on by many of the independent competing companies, an attempt was made to consolidate as many of them as possible. After months of preliminary work, in 1898 thirteen independent companies who were manufacturing sterling and silver-plated ware were consolidated into the International Silver Company, which has proven a great success, Mr. Edwards being chosen vice-president of this company, which controlled considerably more than half of the business of this country in 1903.

Mr. Edwards also organized and is president of the Minnesota Gas & Electric Company doing business at Albert Lea, Minnesota, furnishing gas and electric

light and power and heat to that city and surroundings.

Mr. Edwards in 1887 organized another important manufacturing house—the Bridgeport Chain Company, for the manufacture of the "Triumph" weldless wire chain; this he exhibited at the University College of Liverpool, and the machine for making it, and which so excited the admiration of leading British manufacturers that they organized a Weldless Chain Company, and purchased patent rights for manufacture. Mr. Edwards is president and treasurer of the Bridgeport Chain Company, and also of the Miller Wire Spring Company, which he organized and incorporated. He is also a director of the City National Bank of Bridgeport, a trustee of the Bridgeport Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been ever active in promoting charitable, civic and community interests, but has never been ambitious of holding official position.

Mr. Edwards married, in 1872, Ardelia Holmes, daughter of Israel Holmes, one of the founders of brass and German silver industries in the United States.

STRICKLAND, Erwin,

Manufacturer, Active Citizen.

Erwin Strickland, whose death on July 11, 1898, deprived the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of one of its most respected and valuable citizens, was born at Strafford, Connecticut, 1843. He was a son of ——— and Mariah (Holmes) Strickland, prominent citizens of Strafford, where Mr. Strickland, Sr., was a carriage-maker. The first years of Erwin Strickland's life were spent in this little town, and here he obtained the rudiments of his education, attending the local school. While still a child his parents removed to Middletown in the same State, and in this place the boy completed his studies, attending the Middletown High School until he was fourteen years of age. His childish duties did not end with lessons, however. In addition to these he found it incumbent upon him to aid with the work of the place, especially with the delivery of milk, which his father had undertaken to add to the family income. When but a lad of seven Erwin took upon himself the carrying of a considerable supply for some distance, it being discovered that a saving of one cent on the pint could be made by this means of transportation. It is characteristic of his uniformly kind and willing temperament that he performed this not easy duty, without complaint, and an apparent understanding, surprising in one of his years, of the advantage to be derived from his labors. Equally characteristic of him is the fact which is recounted of his childhood and his relations to his brothers and sisters. He was, it seems, the eldest child, and did much to aid his parents in the care of the younger children, even helping to dress them in the morning, and displaying in all ways a gentleness of heart, and a sense of duty to his parents, as rare at his age as it is commendable. Circumstances caused him to leave the high school where he was a student, when fourteen years of age, and seek employment in some remunerative form of work. This he quickly found in Douglass, Connecticut, where his father was already employed, the reputation of the father and the bright and earnest aspect of the boy being both factors in the promptness of his success. He worked for some time, but later, conditions appearing favorable, he asked and was granted permission to return to the high school for the purpose of further study. He assured his father in this connection that he had no expectation of entering college, but merely to

pursue in school such subjects as would prepare him for a business career. Accordingly, upon his return, he specialized in bookkeeping and the other subjects of the business course. With his unusually apt mind and innate industry, he was soon able to complete this course, and it was but two years after his former departure from school that, feeling himself equipped for a commercial position, he again left the old Middletown high school to seek such a position in his home town. His personal characteristics again stood him in good stead, and he quickly received employment in a grocery store in Middletown. His duties in this new position were of a very varied sort, and extended all the way from those of clerk and bookkeeper to taking care of the horses and doing some of the work of a porter, such as lifting heavy barrels, boxes and so forth. Fortunately for him he was very well grown and developed for his age, and at sixteen looked like a man in face and figure. Fortunate also that he was devoted to horses, so that their care was rather a pleasure than a task for him. This great fondness for horses never left him, but persevered into his later life, when he was able to gratify his love for them by having in his stables some of the finest animals in the State of Connecticut. In this position, where hard work seemed to be about the only thing to be had, there was, as a matter of fact, a lot of valuable experience to be had also, and Mr. Strickland remained in it for five years before seeking elsewhere, well content to learn the rudiments of business at Gardner's grocery in the Connecticut town.

There came a time, however, when he realized that he had gained all that was to be had for him in his all around job in the grocery store, and he cast about for another opening, wherein he could hope for a further increase of knowledge and experience, as well as of the emolument of which he stood in need. An opportunity of this sort offered which Mr. Strickland speedily availed himself of, and he soon found himself installed as cashier of the Middletown Bank. This was an advance of moment and it serves to illustrate the regard which the young man had already won in Middletown. In spite of this he was not wholly satisfied, however, feeling a strong desire to break away from the somewhat narrow environment of small towns generally, and especially from that of the community where he had been universally known as a boy. This was not a difficult matter as it turned out, for shortly after his occupancy of his new position, he received an offer to take another position with the firm of Talcott & Post, dealers in dry goods, of Hartford, Connecticut. This he accepted for the reason above suggested, nor did he ever have reason to regret his judgment as the position served as a stepping stone to further advancement. For six years he remained with Talcott & Post, and when he finally left them it was to become secretary of the Eagle Lock Company at Terryville, Connecticut. Terryville is a beautiful little village, of that attractive type so characteristic of Connecticut, and, indeed, of New England generally, and a most desirable place for a home, and there Mr. Strickland, during the five years of his association with the Eagle Lock Company, resided, having built for himself a charming residence. But Terryville, though beautiful, was small, and Mr. Strickland felt more than ever the necessary restrictions of life in such a place, and still cast about for a larger field for his endeavors. His positive and capable nature craved also for a more complete expression that was possible in a business managed chiefly by others, and he

decided, urged by these twin impulses, to embark for himself on an independent enterprise in a field more justly proportioned to his ability. He therefore severed his connection with the Eagle Lock Company at the end of five years, removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and purchased a large parcel of land upon which he erected a building equipped for manufacturing purposes. Here he established a lock works which at once began to do a flourishing business, and gave employment to a large number of hands, principally of the skilled mechanic class. The site of this factory is that upon which to-day stands the great Bullard Machine Works of Bridgeport.

Mr. Strickland was a man always seeking to benefit those with whom he came in contact, and it is curious and well worth considering that it was in such an effort that his attention was called to the business in which he finally engaged, and in which he made the major part of his fortune. While still operating his lock works, he conceived the idea of aiding his employees by buying large quantities of coal at wholesale prices and reselling to them at the lowest possible figure. By this means he was enabled to offer them the popular and well known grade known as "Cross Creek Coal" at the absurdly low figure of two dollars and a half a ton. It was not long before this act came to be generally known, and was mentioned in a number of the leading papers, to the great increase of his reputation and popularity among the masses. The success of his undertaking and the great publicity attending it suggested to Mr. Strickland the idea of engaging in the coal business altogether. This he eventually did after disposing of his lock works. He entered upon this new venture in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Strickland, and, as in the case of all his undertakings, prospered from the start.

Erwin Strickland was, in the best and fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. From the humble and obscure circumstances already described as surrounding him in childhood, he worked himself up step by step to a position not merely of independence, but of affluence and prominence in the great community which he adopted for his home. The secret of his success lay primarily in his ability to meet obstacles and discouragement without flinching or apparently pausing in his purpose. That he had a bright, alert mind, and readily mastered any matter that he took up is also true, but though this undoubtedly contributed to his success, it was first and foremost due to his persevering courage, a confidence which seemed almost faith in the desired outcome. He was truly typical of the youth in whose lexicon "there is no such word as fail." His attitude in religious matters was not an uncommon one in this day and generation, save for the fact that it appeared to be truly operative in his life. He was not a church member in any sense of the term, except that he was a regular attendant with Mrs. Strickland at divine service. But though not formally affiliated with any sect or church, he was a firm believer in the great truths upon which Christian life depends, and his practical generosity and altruism might well have been taken as a model by many a churchman. He professed little, but did much, and won for himself a secure place in the hearts of his friends, whose name was indeed legion. There have been but few men of Bridgeport, who have remained in private life, who have enjoyed a greater popularity than he, and certainly none who have been more universally and highly respected.

Mr. Strickland was not a man to con-

fine his attention and energy within the narrow limits of his personal business, as is so often the case with our successful business men and financiers of to-day, a process which cannot fail to narrow one's sympathies, and eventually all the faculties. On the contrary, he was ever interested in all that was going on in the world about him and especially in those things which his sure judgment told him were for the benefit of his home community. Nor was his interest of the barren sort such as an outsider might feel, but of that more practical kind which is ever willing to aid by an expenditure of time, money and energy. At the time of the Columbus Celebration of 1892, Bridgeport took an active part in the great fete, held all over the United States, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Strickland to collect the funds to be expended by the city on that occasion. In this he was extremely successful and, as chairman of the finance committee, made such efficient and appropriate use of them that the celebration was a great success in every particular. The executive committee afterwards voted a set of resolutions, in which appreciation of his work in this matter was expressed, and a copy of the same, printed in a volume handsomely bound in padded white kid, and decorated by hand, was presented to him. These resolutions read as follows:

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Columbus celebration, held in the City Hall, Bridgeport, Connecticut, October 25, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: Erwin Strickland, as a member of the executive committee of the Columbus Day celebration was appointed a member of the finance committee, and whereas: The success of the grand demonstration in this city on Friday, October 21, 1892, was owing largely to the judicious care and expenditure of the funds placed at the disposal of the committee, and whereas: Mr. Strickland cheerfully devoted a large portion of his valuable time and services, together with his co-laborer, Mr. E. N. Sperry, in securing a generous amount of money to be used for celebration purposes: *Resolved*, That this executive committee desire to acknowledge the arduous work of Mr. Strickland and to convey its sincere thanks for the deep interest he has taken in the success of the celebration, and for the efficient and satisfactory work he has accomplished. *Resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Strickland as a token of regard and appreciation and that this action be spread at length upon the record of the secretary.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 1, 1892.

(Signed) W. H. MARIGOLD, Chairman;
EUGENE BOUTON, Secretary.

This instance serves to illustrate the zeal with which Mr. Strickland was in the habit of laboring in the interests of the community at large, and the well earned appreciation which his efforts called forth. One of the ways in which he most conspicuously showed his interest in public affairs was in the part he played in politcs. While an independent thinker, he was nevertheless a strong party man and one of the active supporters of the Republican party in the city. Always taking a prominent part in the campaigns, he spared no effort to "round up" the voters, and actually went about from place to place urging friends and strangers alike to do their duty at the polls. How ardently he worked, and how resourceful he was is shown by an amusing anecdote told of him. It seems that upon arriving at a voter's house, a man whom he had felt might need a little persuading, he found the gentleman with what to most would have seemed an impregnable excuse. His wife and family had all left for the day, and he was the only soul at home to mind the baby. Nothing daunted, Mr. Strickland took that alarming office upon himself, performing it with conspicuous success until the return of the father. It was often

said of Mr. Strickland, not in unkindness, but in appreciation of the dry humor that he possessed, that before election day he was convinced that the salvation of the country absolutely depended upon Republican success, but that afterwards, he would admit with a smile, that perhaps America might have pulled through an opposing administration. His services were greatly valued by the local organization of the party, in whose councils he stood high, and more than once he was entrusted by his colleagues with responsible tasks which he accepted the more happily for the sake of the cause. He was a delegate from his State to the National Republican Convention that nominated McKinley for the Presidency of the United States, and worked hard himself for this nomination, supplementing these efforts by others equally effective before election.

Mr. Strickland married Katrina Elizabeth Strickland, a native of Middletown, and a daughter of Stephen Miller and Lucretia Tryon F. Miller, of that place. Mrs. Strickland is a woman of great talent, her ability taking chiefly the line of painting, in which she has both a remarkable natural aptitude and the advantages of instruction. She has the true artist's preference for painting directly from nature and life, and many of her portraits on china have received high commendation from those whose powers of criticism are generally recognized. She is the center of a large circle of devoted friends, and is a charming hostess, whose entertainments are deservedly popular among the cultured people of Bridgeport. To Mr. and Mrs. Strickland were born four children. Their first child, Charles, died in early youth, as did also the second, a daughter, Edith C. The third child, also a daughter, Maude, was married to Edward C. Jennings, of Greens Farms. Mrs. Jennings inherited the artistic talent of her mother in a very marked degree. She studied painting in Europe, and did so brilliantly that a splendid future was unqualifiedly predicted for her by all who saw her work, especially in portraiture. Unhappily her promising career was cut short by her untimely death, when but thirty years of age. Besides her husband Mrs. Jennings is survived by one child, a daughter, Catherine Maude, a charming girl who has inherited her mother's and grandmother's ability. The fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Strickland was also a daughter, Nellie, who married Mr. Henry A. Jennings, of Greens Farms, who also died young, in her case at the age of thirty-two. She is also survived by her husband and one child, a son, Erwin Strickland Jennings.

Mr. Strickland's appearance was one which did not belie his inner character. Large of stature, well developed and powerful, he had a head that might have tempted the sculptor or limner. Yet there was nothing of pride about an appearance so imposing. On the contrary there was nothing that less pleased him than to hear himself spoken of as handsome. A true child of the republican institutions under which he was born, lived and died, a true democrat, he was never unduly self-assertive, and always easy of approach, no matter how humble the applicant, or how pressing his own business. It has already been mentioned, in the description of his youth, that he was very fond of horses. This was a taste that never left him through all the years of his life, and a taste which he was fortunate enough to have shared with him by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland were, in this, as in so many other matters, possessed of a comradeship additional to the usual bond between husband and wife, a comradeship, rarely existing, save between two men. Nor was it a community of tastes merely. They were

both unusually keen judges of horseflesh, and their stables were filled with as fine specimens as could be found in Connecticut. It was often said of the Strickland horses that they took the dust of nobody. Another taste possessed in common by Mr. and Mrs. Strickland was that for travelling. On three separate occasions they sailed abroad, visiting Europe, and during the course of these trips saw all the points of interest and note in the "Old World." Mr. Strickland felt that nothing was too good for himself and his wife and had no hesitancy in spending liberally his ample means for their comfort and pleasure. They travelled in every way as is appropriate to the best class of Americans, elegantly but not extravagantly. At home their tastes were simple and unassuming. Mr. Strickland was a member of the Sea Side Club of Bridgeport and Brooklawn Country Club and monastery, and took a great deal of pleasure in the transactions of these. The Sea Side Club passed appropriate and beautiful resolutions on the occasion of his death. Awaking the sentiments of affection and respect wherever he went, beloved by his family and friends, if one were obliged to describe him in a single term, perhaps the most inclusive and complete would be simply a good man.

Mrs. Strickland, who is the sole survivor of her immediate family, has had more than the usual share of sorrow, but in spite of that fact she has retained her courage and cheerfulness to a remarkable degree, never burdening others with her own griefs. It has already been remarked that she is a delightful hostess, and she adds to her other qualifications as such the fact that she is a gifted musician. But, perhaps, it is rather as a painter and as one who always maintains a cheerful outlook upon life that she is best known to her friends.

PAGE, John Merriam,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

John Merriam Page was descended from an old English family, typifying the dominant character of its race, the race which in the early period of American history was chiefly instrumental in forming the institutions of the new nation born in the Western Hemisphere, and in laying that social foundation upon which has been erected in safety the whole subsequent fabric of American citizenship, the most composite in the world.

His father and grandfather before him both bore the name Benjamin Page, and both passed their entire lives at North Branford, New Haven county, Connecticut, where the Page family had resided since its immigration to this country. Here both followed the occupation of farming and became prominent figures in the community, and were highly esteemed on account of their many admirable traits of character. The younger man, father of John Merriam Page of this sketch, was also prominent in politics, and held a number of local offices, including those of town treasurer, town clerk and justice of the peace. He was married to Sarah E. Merriam, of Meriden, Connecticut, and had five children.

John Merriam Page, the eldest of the five children of his parents, was born February 14, 1838, in the home of his forbears at North Branford, Connecticut. His education was obtained in the local public schools, and later at a school in Meriden, where, however, he remained but one year. He was at that time seventeen years of age, and left his studies to become apprenticed to a tinner at Northford, Connecticut ,where he learned that trade. When the years of his apprenticeship were accomplished, he worked as a journeyman at Northford and Clinton,

Connecticut, and at Newark, New Jersey. Eventually he returned to his native State from the latter city, and settled at Naugatuck, which at that time was undergoing a large industrial development. This was in 1874, and he was then the possessor of a considerable sum of money which he had amassed by dint of hard toil, just dealings and thrift. With this money he was in a position to gratify one of his strongest ambitions, that of embarking on his own business enterprise, to be his own master, and be justified in applying his own methods in its management. Accordingly he purchased a general hardware and tinware business, which prospered highly under his direction from the outset. Added to his great knowledge of and skill in his trade, he possessed an unusual degree of practical sense, and a talent in organizing and conducting affairs. He rapidly added to the business, both in scope and character, introducing a plumbing department, in which contracts were taken for the instalment of steam, hot water and hot air heating apparatus and plants. He even took up the manufacture of sheet iron, tin, copper and brass ware, with great success, until his establishment under the name of John M. Page & Company, was one of the largest and most prominent of its kind in that part of the State.

A mind as alert and capable as that of Mr. Page could not rest content within the confines of his personal business, however great the demands this might make upon him, but was bound to engage itself with matters of more general concern. Like his father before him, he took a keen and intelligent interest in politics, and participated in their local activities. Like his father also, he was a member of the Democratic party, often running successfully on that ticket for offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected town treasurer, a position his father had held in the past, and served in this capacity so acceptably to the people generally that they kept him in this office for more than ten years. In the year 1898 he was the successful candidate for the State Legislature from his district, and at the end of the two-year term was reëlected. It was not alone in politics, however, that Mr. Page took an interest in the life of his town. He was of a social nature, and took part prominently in that department of the community life. He was an extremely popular man and very prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree. He was a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Allerton Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons; Waterbury Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters; Clark Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Doric Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Ionic Council, No. 16, Princes of Jerusalem, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Lafayette Sovereign Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Evergreen Chapter, No. 22, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he was grand patron of the State in 1887; Court No. 2, Order of the Amaranth; Natatuck Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Page married (first) Carrie C., a daughter of Leverett Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and by this marriage there was one child, a son who died in infancy. He married (second) Rebecca, a daughter of Harry Williams, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and had four daughters, as follows: Carrie C., married Horace E. Baldwin, of Naugatuck, Connecticut; Nellie M., married W. P. Clark, of Naugatuck; Leafie B., married W. H.

Miner, of Naugatuck; Mattie R., married Frank Squires, also of Naugatuck. Mr. Page married (third) in St. Andrew's Church, in Meriden, August 3, 1898, Sarah Celia, a daughter of Henry Williams, of Wallingford. She is now a resident of Naugatuck, and was identified with the schools of Meriden for many years. She is a member of Sarah Rogers Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Naugatuck, and past matron of Evergreen Chapter, No. 22, Order of the Eastern Star.

The death of Mr. Page, which occurred August 21, 1912, was a great loss, not merely to his family and the large circle of friends and admirers, but to the community at large, where his influence was always for progress and uplift. He was a man of the greatest kindness of heart, and at the same time clear judgment, whose charities were not only generous but well directed. Both he and his wife were members of St. Michael's Episcopal Church of Naugatuck, and strong supporters of the work of that body. It will be appropriate to close with a quotation from the "Parish Record" of this church of September, 1912, in memory of the valued friend and co-worker, whose death had left such a gap, so difficult to fill and so impossible to forget:

The death of John M. Page on August 21st has brought a great loss, as well as a deep sorrow, upon St. Michael's Parish. Mr. Page has been a member of this parish for thirty-eight years, and a warden for thirty-five years.

It is not too much to affirm that Mr. Page afforded an ideal both as parishioner and warden. Thoroughly loyal at all times to St. Michael's, eager for its best interests and advancement, a most regular and devout church attendant, liberal supporter of the parish, unusually well informed in diocesan and general church matters,—as such he will long be remembered. In the community and in his home he has left the equally happy memory of good citizenship, quiet but unmovable uprightness, gentle kindliness and unfailing loyalty.

Such men as Mr. Page are a distinct gain to any parish, and while we grieve that he has been taken from us, we ought yet to thank God for the record he has left of loyalty and devotion, and take courage for the future under the stimulus of that good example. It would be a pity if we, both as a parish and as individuals, were not the better for his having been with us.

(The Douglas Line).

Colonel William Douglas, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Celia (Williams) Page, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, January 27, 1742. He was but sixteen years of age when he engaged in the French and Indian war, and was chosen orderly sergeant in a company under Israel Putnam, and participated in the expedition which resulted in the surrender of Quebec in 1759 and the speedy termination of the war. Soon afterward he removed from Plainfield to New Haven, there engaged in the seafaring business, and was soon the commander of a merchant ship plying between New Haven and the West Indies. In this enterprise he was very successful, and accumulated a fortune, which was considered ample for those days. At the breaking out of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, he abandoned the sea and raised a military company in New Haven. He was commissioned captain of this company, May 16, 1775, and immediately proceeded to the north with provisions and supplies for the troops under Montgomery. When he reported, General Montgomery, finding he was a good seaman, requested him to take command of the flotilla on Lake Champlain. He accepted the position of commodore of this little fleet, and in the fall of 1775 rendered important service in the siege and capture of St. Johns, at the head of the lake, taking large quantities of provisions, arms and other military stores,

together with cannon, which were carried across the country and used in the defense of Boston. Early in the year 1776 he raised a regiment of soldiers in the vicinity of New Haven, of which he was commissioned colonel by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, June 20, 1776. As soon as the regiment was equipped, he marched to New York, and joined the Continental army under General Washington. He participated in the disastrous campaign of Long Island, taking part at Harlem Heights, White Plains, Phillips Manor, Croton River and New York. In the battle of September 15, his clothes were perforated by bullets and his horse shot from under him. In this engagement he became so exhausted that, in connection with subsequent exposure, he lost his voice, and was never able afterward to speak a loud word. From the day of this battle until the middle of December, he was so constantly on duty that he rarely slept beneath a roof. When the war broke out, and after Colonel Douglas had joined the army, New Haven, being in an exposed position, was constantly beset by the British soldiers. To save his young wife and children from these annoyances, Colonel Douglas purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres about eight miles from New Haven, in the town of Northford, and moved his family there. When he was disabled at the battle of New York, and was no longer able to render service to his country, he returned to his family in Northford, where, surrounded by those nearest and dearest, he quietly breathed his last, May 28, 1777, at the age of thirty-five years. While on his dying bed, speculators came out from New Haven and persuaded him to sell his New Haven property and paid him in Continental bills. These bills became almost worthless after the war, so that Colonel Douglas' family lost all his large property in New Haven by the depreciation of Continental money. Thus Colonel Douglas literally sacrificed his life and fortune for his country.

Captain William (2) Douglas, son of Colonel William (1) Douglas, also early entered the service of his country. While a lad of eleven years he was sent by his uncle, General Douglas, then of Plainfield, to Colonel Ledyard, of Groton, the day before the awful massacre. Defying all the dangers of the way, one of which was the swimming with his horse across the Thames near New London, he safely delivered his dispatches. Among his children were: Hon. Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown, Connecticut, who was lieutenant-governor of that State in 1861 and 1862; and Sarah Jennett Douglas, who became the grandmother of Mrs. Sarah Celia (Williams) Page.

BALDWIN, Simeon E.,

Lawyer, Statesman, Author.

Simeon Eben Baldwin comes of a distinguished ancestry, descended from John Baldwin, of Norwich, Connecticut, who came to America about 1738. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 5, 1840, son of Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin. His paternal grandfather, Judge Simeon Baldwin, and his father, the distinguished Roger Sherman Baldwin, a first authority on international law, are written of on other pages of this work.

Simeon Eben Baldwin was prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and was graduated at Yale, Bachelor of Arts, 1861; Master of Arts, 1864, and after pursuing a course in law in the law schools of Yale and Harvard, he was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1864. He at once began the prac-

tice of law in New Haven, and was instructor in law at Yale University, 1869-72, and professor of constitutional law, of law governing mercantile transactions, corporate bodies and wills, and of private international law, accepting the chair in 1872 and holding it continuously to the present time.

He was made a member of the commission to revise the general education laws of the State in 1872, the revised statutes of the State of Connecticut in 1873 and in 1874, and a member of the commission to consider the subject of taxation as existing in the State, in 1885 and 1887. As chairman of that commission he drew up the report outlining a more equitable system of taxation, which became operative through the passage of an act embodying the report of the committee, and which added largely to the revenues of the State. In 1893 he was elected an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, and he was advanced to the position of Chief Justice of the court in 1907, the highest judicial position in the gift of the State. He was the originator of the movement made before 1878 to introduce code pleadings in Connecticut, and the Legislature appointed him a member of the commission that put the plan in shape for legislative action. His standing as a jurist learned in the law was recognized by the American Bar Association, of which he was a member, by electing him president of the association in 1890. In the councils of the International Law Association he was recognized by being made its president, 1899-1901. The Association of American Law Schools also honored him with the presidency of the association in 1905. The learned societies likewise recognized the value of his membership, and he was elected president of the American Social Science Association in 1897; the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1884-96; the American Historical Association, 1905; the Connecticut Society of Archæological Institute of America, 1905; the American Political Science Association, 1910; director of the Bureau of Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, 1907. The National Institute of Arts and Letters and the International Law Association of London elected him to membership; the Massachusetts Historical Society made him a corresponding member and the American Antiquarian Society a life member. The Yale Club of New York and the Yale Graduates' Club of New Haven elected him to membership, and Harvard University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891.

He has enriched the law libraries of his State and Nation by authorship as follows: "Baldwin's Connecticut Digest;" "Baldwin's Cases of Railroad Law" (1896); "Modern Political Institutions" (1898); "Two Centuries Growth of American Law" (1901), of which valued work he was co-author; "American Railroad Law" (1904); "American Judiciary" (1905); "The Relation of Education to Citizenship" (1912). Judge Baldwin preserves in a remarkable degree both physical and mental vigor. Having been retired from the bench by the age limit in 1910, he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for the Governor of the State in that year, was triumphantly elected after a hard campaign, and was inaugurated in January, 1911. Reëlected, he served another two-year term ending 1915.

Governor Baldwin married, October 19, 1865, Susan, daughter of Edmund and Harriet (Mears) Winchester, of Boston. Children, born in New Haven, Connecticut: 1. Florence, January 3, 1868, died September 16, 1872. 2. Roger Sherman,

January 17, 1869, Bachelor of Arts, Yale, 1891; Bachelor of Laws, 1893. 3. Helen Harriet, January 27, 1872, wife of Warren Randall Gilman, M. D., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

BRANDEGEE, Frank Bosworth,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

Frank Bosworth Brandegee, United States Senator, was born in New London, Connecticut, July 8, 1864, son of Augustus and Nancy Christina (Bosworth) Brandegee, and a descendant of Jacob Brandegee, Jr., a native of Nine Points, New York, who emigrated to Connecticut and settled in the vicinity of New Britain about 1750. The records of the town of Newington show that he was married to Abigail Dunham in 1753.

Senator Frank B. Brandegee graduated from Yale College in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was admitted to the bar of New London county in 1888, and has ever since practiced his profession in New London. In 1888 he was a representative from New London in the General Assembly of Connecticut, and was chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs; and was again elected to the General Assembly in 1899, and was Speaker that year. He was elected corporation counsel of the city of New London in 1889, and held the office continuously (with the exception of two years when his party was not in power) until he resigned it upon his election to the House of Representatives in 1902. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1888, 1892, 1900 and 1904, and in the last named he was chairman of the Connecticut delegation. He was for seven years a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress to fill a vacancy, and reëlected to the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses. On May 5, 1905, he was nominated in the Republican legislative caucus for the office of United States Senator to succeed the late Orville H. Platt on the thirty-sixth ballot, and was elected by the Legislature on May 9 following, and was also reëlected United States Senator for the term 1909-15, and again for the term 1915-21. He was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads; member of the committee on interoceanic canals, interstate commerce, judiciary, patents, and University of the United States. Senator Brandegee is a member of the University Club of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Hartford Club of Hartford, the Union League and Graduates' clubs of New Haven, the Thames Club of New London, and the Arcanum and Colonial clubs of Meriden. His home is in New London, Connecticut.

CHENEY, Colonel Frank W.,

Soldier, Manufacturer.

The name of Cheney is derived from the French word "Chêne," meaning oak, and came into use originally in England or Normandy to signify the residence probably of the progenitor. It belongs to the same class of surnames as Wood, Tree, Lake, Pond, Way, etc., and it is certain that Cheney, Chine, Cheyney, or Cheyne, as it was variously spelled, was one of the earliest surnames in use in England, and was borne by men of note.

(I) John Cheney, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and of him John Eliot, the famous Indian apostle, minister of Roxbury, wrote as follows: "John Cheny came into the land in the yeare 1636. He brought 4 children, Mary, Martha, John, Daniel. Sarah his 5th child was borne in the last month of the same year 1636 called February. He removed

from our church to Newbury the end of the next su'er 1636. Martha Cheny the wife of John Cheny." At Newbury, John Cheney prospered, and his allotment of land was a large one. He was a member of the grand jury, April 27, 1648; selectman often; member of a committee to lay out a way to the neck, and through the neck to the marshes, on the east side of the old town, November 29, 1654. He was interested in public affairs, and was one of the famous ten men of Newbury who took such interest in the campaign of Governor Winthrop against Sir Harry Vane that they made a journey of forty miles from Newbury to Cambridge to take the freeman's oath, and were admitted, May 17, 1637. He died July 28, 1666, his will, which was dated June 5, 1666, being written in his own hand. In this document, which was proved September 25, 1666, he provided liberally for his wife and family.

(II) Peter, third son and sixth child of John and Martha Cheney, was born in 1640, died in January, 1694-95. June 18, 1663, he bought of John Bishop "all the mill and mill house lately erected in Newbury on the little river between land of Nicholas Noyes and land lately of William Gerrish, with the stones, wheel, cog, trough, six mill bills, iron barr, the rope that puts up the stone, and a shop lately sett up heere to ye above said mill." March 7, 1670, he applied for a grant of an acre of land near the mill in order to erect a windmill to grind corn for the town when the water mill failed. This was granted him on condition that he served the town well. January 5, 1687, a committee was appointed to treat with him concerning the setting up of a corn mill and a fulling mill on the Falls river. He gave away the greater part of his property to his sons before his death. Peter Cheney married, May 14, 1663, Hannah, born October 30, 1643, died January 5, 1705, daughter of Deacon Nicholas and Mary (Cutting) Noyes, and granddaughter of the Rev. William and Anne (Parker) Noyes, of Cholderton, England.

(III) Peter (2), eldest child of Peter (1) and Hannah (Noyes) Cheney, was born in Newbury, November 6, 1664. His father gave him fifteen acres of land and a half interest in the saw mill on Falls river, December 3, 1690, and he gave him twenty-four additional acres of land, January 10, 1694-95. He continued in the saw mill business for many years, and, July 2, 1714, sold half his homestead to his son Nicholas. He served as a soldier in the block house, defending it against the attacks of the Indians in 1704. He married, in Watertown, October 7, 1691, Widow Mary Holmes, born in 1664, died at Watertown, January 28, 1746.

(IV) Benjamin, youngest child of Peter (2) and Mary (Holmes) Cheney, was born January 6, 1698-99. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and on August 18, 1721, bought a quarter part of the upper saw mill in East Hartford, of John Pellett, and another quarter of the same property of Thomas Olcott, December 19, following. He was also a house carpenter, wheelwright and joiner, and carried on that business for many years, in addition to cultivating his farm, which was an extensive one, and accumulated considerable property. He was a man of education for those days, prominent in the affairs of the community, and his house was located on the hill near the western end of what is now Burnside avenue, East Hartford. The mill was the upper mill on the Hockanum, where a paper mill now stands. Administration on his estate was granted to his sons, Benjamin and Timothy, June 17, 1760. Benjamin Cheney married, in Hartford,

November 12, 1724, Elizabeth, born at Windsor, 1696, died November 3, 1759, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Elmer) Long.

(V) Timothy, third son and fourth child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Long) Cheney, was born at East Hartford, May 10, 1731, died September 27, 1795. His home was in the "five miles" district, which was later incorporated as Manchester, Connecticut. He joined the East Hartford church, October 27, 1758, and was clerk of the Orford Ecclesiastical Society at its establishment in 1792. He was captain of the militia, and tradition says that he was detailed by request of General Washington to make powder sieves for the army. He married (first), January 19, 1758, Mary, born in 1738, died April 4, 1786, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Pitkin) Olcott. He married (second) May 9, 1787, Martha, born March 2, 1740, died January 28, 1803, widow of Lemuel White, of East Hartford, and daughter of Matthew and Martha (Perkins) Loomis, of Bolton.

(VI) George, third son and fifth child of Timothy and Mary (Olcott) Cheney, was born in Orford parish, later Manchester, Connecticut, December 20, 1771, and lived in South Manchester. He married, October 18, 1798, Electa, born January 2, 1781, died October 12, 1853, daughter of Deodatus and Esther (Wells) Woodbridge. Her line of descent is through Deodatus, Russell, Rev. Samuel, Rev. Benjamin, Rev. John, of Newbury, to Rev. John Woodbridge, of Stanton, England.

(VII) Charles, third son and child of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney, was born at South Manchester, December 26, 1804, died there, June 20, 1874. He was for several years a merchant in Providence, Rhode Island, remaining there until 1837, then went to Ohio and bought a farm near Cincinnati, conducting the same until 1847. He then joined his brothers in the manufacture of silk at South Manchester and Hartford, Connecticut. A detailed account of this, his most important business industry, will be found forward. He was a most systematic business man and an upright gentleman. He was an Abolitionist, and served in the State Legislature. Benevolent without ostentation, his loss was deeply felt and sincerely mourned by the entire community. Mr. Cheney married (first), October 21, 1829, Waitstill Dexter, born in Boston, October 17, 1809, died at Mulberry Grove Farm, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 6, 1841, daughter of Mason and Mary Brown (Howell) Shaw, of Belchertown. He married (second) September 15, 1847, Harriet A. Bowen, born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 28, 1811, died at South Manchester, January 12, 1870.

(VIII) Colonel Frank Woodbridge, son of Charles and Waitstill Dexter (Shaw) Cheney, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 5, 1832, died at his home in South Manchester, Connecticut, May 26, 1909. He became the secretary and treasurer of The Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company of South Manchester. He was a soldier during the Civil War, serving as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged, December 24, 1862. At the time of his death, the "Hartford Courant," in an editorial, said:

> Colonel Frank W. Cheney died suddenly and peacefully at his home. In his death the State loses a man who, by common consent, has stood for years as the very best in Connecticut citizenship. He was loved by a wide circle of personal friends, a circle much wider than some who knew him only slightly were aware; he was respected by every one who knew the name of Cheney—and he had made that name known to very many who had missed the privilege of his personal

acquaintance. His qualities alike of head and heart fitted him for the leadership which he never sought, but which invariably came to him when things were to be done. No name in his State carried greater weight than his, because everybody knew that back of it were sound judgment, unselfish purpose, and high personal character. For years he had been the head of the famous Cheney Brothers silk manufacturing concern, and under his skillful management it had grown to be one of the great industries of the country. For seven eventful years he has been a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, he was a director in various other companies, as many as he would consent to serve, and he was constantly called on for advice and assistance by individuals. As a friend said last night: "Everybody leaned on him." At seventy-seven the burden of all these cares proved suddenly too heavy, and his long and useful life has ended. It is safe to say that he would not have wanted it to be longer, if it had to be less useful. The Colonel was one of the Connecticut heroes of the Civil War; he was dreadfully wounded at Antietam, and the first reports had it that he was dead on the field. He came home and was nursed back to life, and the old soldiers have ever since had in him not only a friend but a brother. The mystic bond that draws the veterans together was very strong with him. The affection of the "boys" for him was touchingly evident whenever they met. A year ago, June 5, 1908, on the occasion of his becoming seventy-six years old, the survivors of his regiment surprised him at his home and presented him with a loving cup. His friend for half a century, Rev. Dr. Parker, read a poem, and the whole scene was ideally delightful, and a beautiful tribute to the man they all loved. He was a man of few words, and some people who only met him casually thought he was sometimes curt. The fact was, that though his words were few, they covered the situation. He had the singular gift of saying briefly all that was to be said, but what he said always rang true; and no man ever lived who possessed more fully the sweet gifts of sympathy and gentleness, and none was ever moved by a kindlier desire to help his fellowman. It has been evident to his friends for some time that he was losing strength, and yet he was so necessary to them, and so much an essential part of their living, that they would not bring themselves to anticipate the stroke which came yesterday and has so overwhelmed them. Of the sweet and hospitable life of the Cheney home, a newspaper editorial is not the place to speak; but the many who have been privileged to enjoy it will always cherish the recollection of it as a most delightful part of the sunshine of their lives.

Colonel Cheney married, November 3, 1863, Mary, born at Hartford, September 25, 1840, daughter of Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., of that city.

HENRY, Edward Stevens,

Congressman.

Edward Stevens Henry, a representative in Congress from Connecticut, was born in Gill, Massachusetts, February 10, 1836, son of Edward Fish and Eliza A. (Stevens) Henry, the former named a teacher and farmer, and traces his ancestry to Hugh Henry, a sturdy yeoman of northern England who fought under William of Orange in the battle of the Boyne. His son, Hugh Henry, Jr., came from Coleraine, Ireland, to Coleraine, Massachusetts, in 1738, and founded the American branch of the family. Benjamin Henry, son of Hugh Henry, Jr., was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars under General Putnam, was for seventeen years a member of the Legislature, and also participated in the Revolution.

Edward Stevens Henry accompanied his parents to Rockville, Connecticut, in 1849, when thirteen years of age, and completed his education in the public schools of that place. Later he engaged in the dry goods business, and at a very early age he became actively interested in the organization and management of the leading financial institutions of Rockville, being an organizer and later treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Rockville, and in addition to this was a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock. The public positions which Mr. Henry has held have been many and important. For fifteen years he was active

trial justice at Rockville; in 1883 he was a member of the General Assembly; from 1887 to 1888 he was State Senator; delegate-at-large to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1888; from 1889 to 1893 he as treasurer of the State of Connecticut; in 1894-95 he was mayor of Rockville; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and to the eight succeeding congresses (March 4, 1895-March 3, 1913). Mr. Henry is a director of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Connecticut Historical Society.

He married, February 11, 1860, Lucina E. Dewey, of Lebanon, Connecticut, by whom he had one daughter.

PLUME, David Scott,

Business Man.

The Plume family (in early generations spelled Plum) are an old and honored English family, residents of Toppesfield, County Essex, England, also at Great Yeldham and Ridgewell, England, the first four generations of the family—John, Robert, Robert (2), and John (2)—resided. The representative in the fifth generation, Samuel Plum, was the immigrant ancestor; he located at Branford, Connecticut, and later removed to Newark, New Jersey; he died January 22, 1703. His son, John (3) Plum, was born in Branford, October 28, 1657, died at Newark, July 12, 1710; married Hannah Crane. Their son, John (4) Plume, was born in Newark, 1696; married (first) Joanna Crane, (second) Mary ———. His son, John (5) Plume, was born about 1743, died about 1771; married Susan Crane. Their son, David Plume, was born in Newark, 1769, died there, August 27, 1835; married Matilda Cook. Their son, Robert (3) Plume, was born in Newark, 1799; later resided in North Haven, Connecticut, but subsequently returned to Newark, New Jersey; married Amelia Hulse, a descendant of the Barnes family, one of the prominent families of North Haven, Connecticut. They were the parents of David Scott Plume, of this review.

David Scott Plume was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 22, 1829. He received his early education in Lovell's Lancastrian School, and after the return of the family to Newark, New Jersey, in 1835, attended a private school in that city. When he was fifteen years old he entered the employ of a manufacturer of brass goods at Newark, to learn the business. He won promotion rapidly, and soon occupied positions of large responsibility. When he was twenty-two years old, in 1852, he embarked in business for himself as a brass manufacturer in Newark, with a store in New York City. In 1866 he purchased an interest in the Thomas Manufacturing Company, at Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), Connecticut, and removed to that village to take charge of the plant. In 1869 he was one of the founders of the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury. It was a joint stock company, and his associates were Israel Holmes, John C. Booth, Lewis J. Atwood, Aaron Thomas, George W. Welton and Burr Tucker. The name originally adopted was the Holmes, Booth & Atwood Manufacturing Company, but on January 1, 1871, this was changed to the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company. Israel Holmes was the first president, John C. Booth secretary and Mr. Plume treasurer. Soon after the company bought the Hayden & Griggs Manufacturing Company, and in June following purchased the brass rolling mill of the

Thomas Manufacturing Company at Thomaston. It manufactured sheet brass, brass wire, lamp burners and trimmings, copper rivets, pins and similar goods. After the death of Mr. Holmes, in July, 1886, Burr Tucker was elected president, and Robert H. Swayze, of New York City, secretary. Mr. Plume continued as treasurer of the concern. He was also treasurer of the American Ring Company, another of the great manufacturing concerns of Waterbury. He removed his residence from Thomaston to Waterbury in 1873.

In politics he was a Whig until the Civil War, and then a Republican. He never sought public office, however, though he held a number of places of trust and honor. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878. He was a director of the New York & New England Railroad Company, formerly the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, and now a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. Mr. Plume was one of the organizers of the Waterbury Horse Railroad Company, and held the office of president from the time of incorporation until it was merged with the Waterbury Traction Company. The Connecticut Electric Company was the first to furnish electricity for lighting and power in Waterbury, and he was elected its president when it was organized, in 1884. The Waterbury Traction Company came into existence in 1894, of which he was president, and after it was merged with the Connecticut Street Railway and Lighting Company he was a director and vice-president of the corporation. He was also the most active associate of Mr. Young in building the first telephone exchange in Waterbury, and the original company afterward became part of the Southern New England system. When the Colonial Trust Company was incorporated he was made president, which office he held until the time of his death. He was a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, and of the Waterbury Hospital. Mr. Plume was a member of the Union League Club, of New York City, also the Waterbury Club and the Home Club of Waterbury. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married, October 16, 1855, Abbie Cornelia Richardson, of Newark. Children: Frank Cameron; David N., deceased; Emily Mansfield, married John Gary Evans, formerly Governor of South Carolina.

WALLER, Thomas M.,

Governor, Lawyer.

Thomas Macdonald Waller, thirty-third Governor of Connecticut (1883-85), was born in New York City in 1840, son of Thomas Christopher and Mary (Macdonald) Armstrong, who were natives of Ireland. When he was very young his parents and his only brother died, leaving him entirely alone and almost penniless. He attempted to earn his living as a newsboy in the lower part of the city, a small sum of money having been given him by a stranger. He next became a cabin boy on a fishing vessel belonging to the port of New York. In 1849 he was about to ship on a schooner bound for California, carrying a party of gold seekers, but Robert K. Waller, of New London, Connecticut, happened to meet the boy, was struck with his intelligence, and offered him a home in his own family. Young Armstrong accepted and, being adopted as a member of the household, assumed his benefactor's surname.

His education, begun in the public schools of New York City, was continued

in those of New London and, when at the age of nineteen, he was graduated at the Bartlett Grammar School, he carried off the first prize in oratory. In New London, Mr. Waller began the study of law, and in 1861 he was admitted to practice in the State courts. His practice, which was a large one, was interrupted by the Civil War, for he at once enlisted for three months' service in the Second Connecticut Regiment, was chosen fourth sergeant of Company E, and went to the front. A disease of the eyes prevented his remaining in the army, but he did efficient service at home and elsewhere by recruiting troops and by public speeches in advocacy of war measures. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1867 and again in 1868, and during the latter session was prominent in a lengthy debate on the subject of bridging the Connecticut river, Senator Eaton leading the opposition to the bill, and Mr. Waller closing the discussion with a vigorous defence of the project, which was carried through.

In 1870 Mr. Waller was elected Secretary of State, but continued his practice while performing official duties. In 1876 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature. The session was the shortest that had been held for many years, and much of the credit for the prompt manner in which the public business was transacted was ascribed to him. At the close of the session he was appointed State's Attorney for New London county. This office he held by reappointment until he was elected Governor, and during his incumbency he tried a number of important criminal cases, among them that of Herbert Hayden, a Methodist minister, arraigned on a charge of murdering one of his parishioners. Mr. Waller was twice elected mayor of New London, and served nearly six years. His methods were sometimes too progressive to please the citizens, but eventually the results were admitted to justify the means. In 1882, while still State's Attorney, he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, and excited considerable criticism by stumping the State in his own behalf. He was elected by a large majority; his administration was both dignified and conservative, and his speeches and state papers were highly praised by the press. At the close of his term he was enthusiastically renominated, and as a candidate received a plurality of votes and a larger number than Grover Cleveland, the presidential candidate, who carried the State. He failed to obtain a majority, however, and, the choice devolving upon the Legislature, which was Republican, his competitor, Hon. Henry B. Harrison, was placed in the Governor's chair. At the National Democratic Convention of 1884, Mr. Waller supported Grover Cleveland as a candidate for the presidency in a most eulogistic manner, and the latter, shortly after his inauguration, appointed Mr. Waller to be Consul-General to London, England. His record there was so satisfactory that he was more than once complimented by the Department of State, and he was so popular with the English people and with his own countrymen who visited England, that on the eve of his return to the United States, at the close of his four years' service, a banquet was given in his honor, Minister Phelps and the entire consular corps of Great Britain being present on that occasion.

On his return to the United States, he resumed the practice of law, becoming the senior member of the firm of Waller, Cook & Wagner, corporation lawyers, of New York City, retaining his home in New London, Connecticut. His name has been mentioned since his retirement

to private life as a worthy one for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket, and again for Governor, but he practically has abstained from politics. He was commissioner from Connecticut to the World's Columbian Exposition, and was elected first vice-president by the national commission. He frequently occupied the chair and took an active part in the debates of that body. He won well deserved praise for his knowledge of parliamentary law, and in discussion he rarely failed to carry his point. His last public service was as delegate from his town to the Constitutional Convention in 1906, where his voice ever was uplifted in the interests of reform and fair representation for the people.

Mr. Waller married Charlotte Bishop, of New London, and has a family of one daughter, the wife of Professor William R. Appleby, of the University of Minnesota; and five sons—Tracey, Martin B., Robert K., Charles B., and John M., the majority of whom have adopted their father's profession, the law.

HUNGERFORD, Frank Louis,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

Frank Louis Hungerford was born in Torrington, Connecticut, November 6, 1843, son of John and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford. His father was a successful merchant and woolen goods manufacturer.

Frank Louis Hungerford attended the public schools and by private study fitted for college. After two years in the University of Vermont, he accepted an opportunity to study law in the office of Senator George F. Edmunds, at Burlington, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and could have remained in Burlington in charge of Senator Edmunds' practice, but he preferred to return to Connecticut, and he opened his office in his native town in 1866. He was successful from the first, and soon afterward was elected judge of probate. In 1869 he removed to New Britain, Connecticut, to become the partner of Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, afterward Commissioner of Patents of the United States, under the firm name of Mitchell & Hungerford. Some twenty years later John P. Bartlett was admitted to the firm and the name changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. His firm occupied a position of prominence among the lawyers of the State for a generation, and Judge Hungerford was one of the foremost attorneys of the county. He was city attorney of New Britain and corporation counsel, and his influence and wisdom contributed substantially to the development of the thriving city in which he lived.

He was a director of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, the Stanley Rule and Level Company, the New Britain National Bank, the Burritt Savings Bank and the New Britain Institute. He was an active and prominent member of the First Church of Christ, and was elected deacon in 1874. He was one of the mainstays of the Young Men's Christian Association, and from 1889 to 1901, a period of twelve years, was its president. In 1897 Judge Hungerford's law firm was dissolved and he became the head of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, of Hartford, and continued in this relation until his death. In politics he was a Republican, but he declined public office in later years, though his advice was often sought in shaping useful legislation, and his influence was acknowledged by the leaders of his party. He received from the University of Vermont the honorary degree

of Master of Arts in recognition of his achievements in law and public life.

Frank Louis Hungerford married, December 21, 1869, Sarah A., born in New Britain, July 6, 1841, daughter of William A. Churchill. Children: William Churchill, see forward; Florence, died aged six years; Belle, died aged two years; Frank Mills, died aged fourteen years.

From the eulogy of Charles Elliott Mitchell, formerly his partner, at a special meeting of the Hartford County Bar, held in the Superior Court room at Hartford, June 25, 1909, we quote:

From the first he exhibited great aptitude for all forms of legal business, especially those which brought into requisition the exercise of sound judgment and the faculty of presenting causes in such a way as to be thoroughly understood by men of common sense. Early in the development of the partnership life, my attention was diverted in the direction of patent litigation, and a mutual arrangement was made which caused the major portion of the general law business to devolve upon Mr. Hungerford, while his partner devoted himself largely to causes involving the law of patents. This division of labor proved a happy one, and was maintained for the most part during the whole life of the partnership of nearly thirty years. Mr. Hungerford served as judge of probate first in Torrington and afterwards in New Britain, acquitting himself in those positions with his customary judgment and integrity. In 1897 he became the senior partner of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman in this city. As the head of the firm he met all the demands of a large business, keeping him closely confined to his law practice, acquiring a great reputation as a trial lawyer and never seeking nor accepting office, excepting where the legal function was the dominant one. * * * He drew to himself the respect of all by the influence which he unconsciously exerted, and this respect increased as the sphere of his influence broadened from year to year. He became the corporation counsel of the city of New Britain at a time of rapid change in the growth and needs of the rising young city. The city grew with the rapidity of a western township. The old charter, which had served its day, had become an outworn garment. The town and city governments were to be amalgamated. The sewer problem presented unending preplexities. The public water system called for enlargement and an increased supply. In all directions, change and growth presented problems which called for commanding ability and a legal leader. Mr. Hungerford was corporation counsel during nearly the whole of this period of development. His advice was followed without misgiving; such was the public confidence in his legal knowledge, his wisdom and probity and personal distinterestedness, that practically all of his decisions and directions were accepted as decisive by political opponents as well as political adherents. If any exception existed, it was so rare as to prove the rule. It rarely happens that public confidence is so completely centered in any one legal adviser as it was in Mr. Hungerford. All believed that he had the learning and wisdom called for by all the complexities and problems of the city and its government, and no one for a moment entertained a thought that he could be diverted from his devotion to the public good. The present public-spirited mayor of New Britain placed a very high value upon his services, and mourns his death as an almost irreparable loss to the city and community; and the same feeling finds expression upon evey tongue. * * * But during the past winter the demands of the city have been specially exacting. After strenuous days at Hartford he gave the still more strenuous evenings to the requirements of New Britain. Alas, that it should have been necessary, but a necessity within him compelled him to do his duty. * * * I rejoice in the fact that Mr. Hungerford's name has become permanently a part of the city's history, and that while the city lives his well-earned reputation will not die.

* * * The desire to master legal science was as native to Frank Hungerford as his vital breath. He was not content to scratch the surface of decisions. He searched for the law at the fountains; he laboriously delved for legal principles in mines that yield their treasures only to unremitting toil. He delighted in the mastery of legal problems. Except in a sudden exigency, it was impossible that he should come into a case without preparation. And how he did enjoy a lawsuit! He would establish peace between litigants if it were possible, but when a real controversy was on, he delighted in the labor of preparation, he delighted in the give-and-take of the contest, and he delighted in the sensation of a hard-won victory. Any man who entrusted his cause to Frank Hungerford had no reason to fear that he was working primarily to secure a fee.

* * * Just, sincere and affectionate in the very roots of his nature, his life could not avoid exhibiting, unconsciously, of course, the exalted character of the sweet soul of Frank Hungerford. I never knew him give utterance to an impure word or an impure sentiment. Dishonesty was not conceivable of him. There was never a written contract between us and we never had a difference. When the lawyer said he would give a great sum of money for Hungerford's face as a means of prevailing in the presence of a jury, he forgot that the face which he coveted simply reflected the sincerity of character which was the secret of its prevailing power. Nor should any one associate his purity of character with any supposed weakness in any direction. Mr. Hungerford was a full, strong man, a lover of life and of the good things of life, which he was not accustomed to reject as they came along. He was a lover of fine horses, as his stables witnessed. He loved an intelligent dog and an unflawed diamond. He loved the broad horns of the farmyard, and a day by the brookside with his trout rod in the cherished intervals of an exacting business supplied him not only with sorely needed rest, but with almost unutterable joy.

It remains to be added that Mr. Hungerford had one quality which, whether a felicity or a failing, undoubtedly stood in the way of political preferment, if indeed he ever desired political preferment. His nature was so ingrainedly truthful and sincere that he could not stoop to the insincerities which sometimes characterize the professional politician. His reticence was remarkable and increased with his years, but his infrequent words were like the scarcest of metals—all gold throughout.

* * * He believed in the truth of the saying, "In my Father's house are many mansions," and he ordered his life in complete subordination to that belief. He was made a deacon in the Congregational Church thirty-three years ago. He was a student of the Bible from earliest youth. At the time of his death he was the head of a Bible class of nearly sixty adult, thinking men. On Thursday evenings he was a teacher of the Sunday school teachers. He was for a dozen years president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he lived his life, year in and year out, as ever "in his great taskmaster's eye." Such a man could not be indifferent to man's infirmities, and accordingly he was at the time of his death president of the New Britain Hospital, giving the time which he could ill spare to the sweet charities which flourish in such institutions.

* * * What were the sources of his unquestioned strength, both before the court and the jury. If I should try to state them, I should specify the love of law as a science felt in his youth and the controlling element in all his efforts; capacity for thorough preparation never omitted when preparation was possible; loyalty to truth and conscience which made him more than ready to settle doubtful cases; profound knowledge of legal principles and a capacity for clear statement, seldom excelled, which made the development of each proposition an aid to a clear understanding of those which still remained to be unfolded in the natural order of thought, and perhaps I should add also that joy of the contest which marks the born advocate. And attending these qualities all along the line was the faculty of sound judgment, more rare, I sometimes think, than genius itself, a faculty which, as by intuition, separates the immaterial from the important, and laying due stress upon the latter relegates the former precipitately to the rear.

SWIFT, Rowland,

Financier.

Rowland Swift was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, February 24, 1834, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 13, 1902. His parents were Dr. Earl and Laura (Ripley) Swift. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, an accomplished physician and surgeon, who began practice at Windham, Connecticut, continued it for two years at Wethersfield, and finally located permanently in Mansfield. The mother of Rowland Swift was a sister of General Ripley, at one time in charge of the Springfield Armory.

As a boy, Rowland Swift was ambitious to follow his father's profession, but an attack of varioloid contracted while nursing one of his father's smallpox patients, left his eyes in such condition that though he repeatedly returned to his studies, he was finally obliged to abandon hope of a college and medical education. He came to Hartford at the age of sixteen and worked as clerk in the dry goods store of Joseph Langdon.

Shortly after the organization of what was known as the Hartford County Bank, which in 1865 became the American National Bank, he entered its services as a clerk and would have been fifty years continuously in this concern had he lived a few months longer. He was made cashier in 1854, before he had attained his majority, succeeding James B. Powell. He was elected president in 1871, succeeding George M. Bartholomew. He held this office at the time of his death and was senior by about ten years of service of any other bank president in Hartford. He was on duty until within a fortnight of his death. He was also trustee of the Society of Savings, director of the Retreat for the Insane and the American School for the Deaf. He was treasurer of the Watkinson library of reference, and was senior member of the board of trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary. He was for many years an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and was one of the original members of the Republican Club of Hartford. These, with other positions of trust, indicate the esteem in which he was held by his townsmen. He was a director of the Pratt & Whitney Company for many years. The "Hartford Courant" said of him:

Mr. Swift was a man of intense patriotism and the Civil War fired the loyalty of his whole nature. Unable himself to enlist he doubled his bank work to keep open the place of one who had gone to the front. He entered with enthusiasm into the politics of the day as president for many years of the Young Men's Club. He was throughout his life a staunch, clean and aggressive Republican and was in frequent demand even in his last years for chairman of the party caucuses. He never sought distinction, however. There was no touch of cant or sanctimoniousness about him. Soon after coming to Hartford, he joined the South Church and was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. At the time of the organization of the City Missionary Society he threw himself into the work of that society and worked zealously in raising the needed funds for the Park Street Sunday school, of which he was superintendent. Soon after he joined the Center Church in 1865 he was elected Sunday school superintendent and he continued in this position with great fidelity and success until about 1885. He was repeatedly elected deacon of this church and held the office to the time of his death.

As a lad he had practiced scales and hymns upon a violin in the attic of his home until he became so proficient that the embargo on his muse was removed and he was permitted to play in the living room. This love of music made him especially interested in the development of the musical services in Center Church. Mr. Swift was not one whose Christian spirit exhausted itself in the administration of ecclesiastical office. It was of his very nature. There was about him an urbanity of manner and an eminent kindliness that grew out of a loving charitableness. He was a man of intense convictions, absolutely fearless in the proclamation of them and exceedingly tenacious in adhering to them. Yet there was nothing but the finest courtesy at any time in his absolute and courageous upholding of what he believed was right.

Long before the present interest in family history prevailed he had traced his ancestry, and was a careful and eager student of the early history of New England. Before nature study became fashionable, he studied and loved the flowers and birds with a care and thoroughness that was characteristic. He loved the broad fields, the sweep of the hill, the open sky. In the quiet of his country home on Cedar Mountain, he found for many years the greatest delight and tranquility. Children knew him for a friend and he loved them and studied ways of augmenting the happiness of his young friends. He represented in a remarkable degree the strong, sturdy, religious, and eminently practical traits of the best type of New England character. He had, moreover, something of courtly graciousness and a strain of aesthetic appreciation, a quality of native lovingness and lovableness altogether unusual. His home was at 1 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford.

He married, September 12, 1855, Sarah Benton, daughter of Norman H. and Jane (Shepard) Gillett, granddaughter of Mary (Webster) Shepard, descendant of Governor John Webster. Children: Robert, died young; Howard, died in 1889; Mary, married Arthur L. Gillett, she died in January, 1901.

SMITH, Colonel Leslie,

Army Officer.

Like every human institution, good, bad or indifferent, war has its associations of beauty and virtue, and however much an enlightened public conscience must desire its final abandonment, there will always remain a legacy bequeathed by it to mankind consisting of records of courage and self-sacrifice, of stories of romance and gallantry, without which the world would be distinctly the poorer. However this may be, it is certainly beyond question that many of the most essentially gentle and lovable characters in the history of this country have been those of the great soldiers, who hated their own trade and only followed it from the highest, purest motives, who felt that even war might be sanctified as an instrument in the high cause of liberty and right. Such a character was that of Colonel Leslie Smith, whose death on August 29, 1907, deprived the city of South Norwalk of a most distinguished citizen, and his country of one whose whole life had been given in devoted, disinterested employment in its service.

Colonel Smith was not an American by either parentage or birth, his native land being Ireland, where he was born May 15, 1826, in that most beautiful and romantic region, County Antrim. The first thirteen years of his life were spent amid the picturesque scenes of this delightful country, and here he received some schooling of a rather meagre sort, but a liberal education in the school of experience. In the year 1840 his parents, Leslie and Fannie (Harrison) Smith, left Ireland never to return, and with their children came to Canada, where they settled on a farm and eventually died during the Civil War in the United States. The youth, their son, brought with him from the native land little save an ample share of his country's virtues, and a strange union, likewise the inheritance of his race, of the qualities of idealism and practical common sense, the possession of which is the key which unlocks the door of success to so many of his fellow countrymen. He was but thirteen years of age when he arrived in Canada with his parents, and for the nine succeeding years was employed in clerical positions in various places in that country, exhibiting everywhere the native intelligence and devotion to duty that finally won him success in his chosen career.

In 1849, as a young man of twenty-two, he came to the United States and was enrolled as a private in the regular army at Philadelphia on July 27 of that year. From that time on his life is one long record of faithful service to his adopted country in every part of its mighty realm, north, south, east and west. His first post was at Governor's Island, New York, where he was stationed at the principal recruiting station, where, in the following September, he received his first promotion to the rank of corporal. In 1850 he was made the chief clerk of that station and performed the duties of this post until 1854, by which time he had reached the rank of sergeant. He withdrew from the service in that year, receiving his honorable discharge. He was not out of the service for long, however, receiving an appointment shortly after as paymaster's clerk from Major R. H. Chilton, paymaster in the United States army. He was now sent to Texas and spent most of the time in that State until 1861, serving in his new capacity. The training he received in this and the former position proved of the greatest value to him, giving, as it did, an intimate and comprehensive insight into army conditions and needs. It thus happened that, when in

1861 he resigned to enter active service in the great war which had just broken out, he was at once commissioned as second lieutenant in the First United States Infantry, and, on reporting for duty on the 10th of May in that year, was assigned to the commissary department in Washington, where his responsible duties were the reception and distribution of subsistence stores to the troops encamped in and about the capital city. Some idea of the magnitude of his task may be gathered from the fact that when, in October, 1863, he was finally relieved of it, his records accounted for twenty-one million dollars worth of supplies, and it is certainly a great tribute to his ability that his books in which this complex accounting was kept, contained no single error. On July 28, 1861, he was made first lieutenant, and on April 6, 1862, he was further advanced to the rank of captain.

After being relieved of this commissary duty in Washington, he departed for duty with his regiment in New Orleans, and from November 22, 1863, to February 29, 1864, held the post of provost marshal at Algiers, Louisiana. On the 26th of April of that year he was ordered to the headquarters of the Department of the South to take the position of commissary of musters, and one month later reported for duty at Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he remained carrying out the difficult and responsible duties involved in this task until 1866, and then went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he discharged the duties of mustering officer in addition to those of commissary of musters. During this time his promotion was continued, and on May 13, 1865, he was appointed major by brevet "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Upon the close of hostilities, Major Smith was relieved of his duties in the commissary department and was ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, where he remained on duty for about nine months. It was while posted here that his command was attacked by a more insidious foe than any human enemy, the dread yellow fever carrying off one-fourth of the soldiers posted there. Major Smith did not himself escape this danger, wholly, but his splendid constitution enabled him to withstand its dread attack. After this terrible experience the whole regiment was transferred to the Department of the Lakes and was ordered to proceed to Fort Wayne, Detroit. On the 13th of May following the regiment was ordered to Fort Mackinaw, Michigan, and from that date until June, 1874, Major Smith was in command of this fort, and in the months of July and August of the latter year, of Fort Roic, whither his command was transferred at that time. At the end of August in that year, the regiment was once more moved, this time to Fort Sully, Dakota, where they remained until 1877. In 1876 Major Smith was granted a well-earned furlough of five months which he spent in Europe. The life of a soldier, even in times of peace, so-called, is varied and exciting enough, and in the fall of 1876, after his return from abroad, he was placed in command of four companies whose duty was to disarm the Sioux Indians, who were at that time showing signs of unrest. In the month of January of the following year, the command was ordered to Standing Rock, Dakota, and during the march to that point from Fort Sully it was caught in the great blizzard of that date. The troops suffered the most terrible hardships in the terrific storm, two of them being frozen to death. However, they reached their destination duly, but only to remain until May in that same year when the whole command was

once more transferred to Bear Butte in the Black Hills. Another active season awaited Major Smith's regiment, when it was ordered to Fort Mead to act as military escort to a party of engineers engaged in surveying the Cheyenne river. The next move was to far-away Texas, but in 1880 the return was made to Dakota, where the regiment took up its quarters in Fort Randall. In this year, however, Major Smith was transferred to the Second Regiment, United States Infantry, with the rank of major, and was given a four months' leave of absence. It was in the same year that he reported for duty to the general commanding the Department of the Columbia at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he was assigned as chief commissary of subsistence. His movements through all that western country were not ended, however, with the change of command, for in 1882 he was transferred to Fort Spokane, Washington, and from there to Lapwai, Idaho, where he remained until 1884. His next move was to Fort Klamath, Oregon, and it was while in command at this point that he received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and at the same time was transferred to the Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, at that time stationed at Fort McGuinness, Montana. Here he was in command for three years, or until 1889, when he was retired from the service and at the same time raised to the rank of colonel by a special act of Congress.

With his retirement Colonel Smith bid adieu to the western country in which he had lived for so long a time, and settled in the quiet eastern city of South Norwalk, Connecticut, but though his environment was thus radically changed, his habits of activity and his naturally energetic nature would not allow him to remain aloof from the life of the place, so that he became and remained a prominent figure in the city until his death. He was extremely public-spirited and interested himself in all the movements undertaken for the common weal, especially in the direction of religious and philanthropic work. He also held a number of public offices and was a tax assessor, a member of the library board and a member of the municipal electric committee, holding the latter position at the time of his death. Colonel Smith was a man of deep religious feeling and beliefs, and on coming to South Norwalk he joined Trinity Church and was its treasurer and a vestryman for many years. He was also a conspicuous figure in the social life of the place, and a prominent member of the New York Branch of the Loyal Legion of the United States to which only army officers are eligible.

On February 9, 1863, Colonel Smith was united in marriage with Mrs. Louise Wells, widow of John M. Wells, and a daughter of H. A. Allen, an old and honored resident of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Smith, who survives her husband, is now a resident of South Norwalk.

The life which officers in the United States army are obliged to lead undoubtedly has its accompanying hardships and discomforts, but it no less undoubtedly possesses many most desirable elements, not the least of which is the cultural influence incident upon living in so many places and coming in contact with so many different types of men. Certainly Colonel Smith displayed in his character the effects of this life upon a personality, naturally broad-minded and of large calibre. Unobtrusive, yet of positive and firm manner, he was just the man to exercise the requisite authority over the troops in his command, and equally to form an ornament to the more polished society of civil life. He was a man ad-

mired by all who came in contact with him, a gentleman of the courtly old school, and many were the friends who sincerely mourned his loss when death finally claimed him.

SWORDS, William Henry,

Business Man.

In every community there is always one or more figures who, while holding no formal pledge of their fellow citizens' esteem, such as public office or what-not, are yet, in a measure, public men, in a sense, public property even, because of the familiarity which their personalities have won them with all ranks and classes of men. This particular kind of popularity, of which all of us can recall instances, seems to be independent of almost every trait of character, and is offered alike to the brilliant and the simple, the able and otherwise, the high and the low. There seems to be but one qualification which insures it, and this is that essential democracy of outlook that is so nearly allied to the Christian virtue of charity, which causes a man to regard men from the fundamental standpoint of their manhood, penetrating beneath all the external circumstances of class and race and creed. Where this quality is found in any great amount, there, too, are we very sure to see that personal, almost intimate, sort of popularity which delights in giving nicknames and affectionate diminutives. Such was the case with William Henry Swords, of South Norwalk, who was popularly known among his great circle of friends and associates as "Billy," and who was beloved as universally as he was known. In the case of Mr. Swords, indeed, this winning trait was united with a very decided talent for business and affairs, so that he reached a position among the most prominent merchants of his adopted city of South Norwalk.

William Henry Swords was a native of Darien, Connecticut, where he was born March 12, 1829, a son of David and Sally (Morehouse) Swords, of that town. The Swords are a very old and well known family in Connecticut, and the men who have borne this name of recent years have fully maintained the high standard set by their forebears. Mr. Swords, of this sketch, did not remain long in the place of his birth, but at a very early age was brought by his parents to Norwalk, and it is with this city that his childish associations were formed. It was here also that he received his education, attending the excellent local public schools. His father had established himself in the pottery business in this city, and upon the completion of his schooling, William H. Swords was admitted by the elder man into the firm, where he continued until the latter's death. He then joined his brother Alonzo, and the two of them established a clothing house in South Norwalk, which became extremely successful, Mr. William H. Swords continuing actively in its management until within a year of his death. The business, as remarked above, was a highly flourishing one, and Mr. Swords soon came to be regarded as one of the leading merchants of the city, his business, indeed, being the only one of its kind in South Norwalk for a time. He owned some very valuable property in the city, one of the most valuable being the large piece of land and the fine brick building standing thereon, in which the clothing business was conducted for a number of years. This was eventually disposed of to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and was used by that corporation as a site for the depot. It was somewhere about 1872 that Mr. Swords built a very handsome residence on South Main street, where he lived with his family until the time of his death. It has recently been purchased

by the Order of Elks. The old building, afterwards replaced by the railroad station, was at the corner of Washington and Main streets, the business afterwards removing to 90 East Washington street.

As might have been supposed in one who enjoyed so wide a popularity as Mr. Swords, he did not confine himself to his business affairs, nor, indeed, to any private affairs whatever. He was particularly conspicuous in the social life of the city and was a prominent member of many clubs and organizations. Among these may be mentioned the Old Well Club, the South Norwalk Club, and the Knob Outing Club, and he was also a member of the Masonic order for a number of years. He was also a strong supporter of the Republican party and all its principles and policies, yet despite his popularity and the fact that he was often urged to accept nominations and appointments within its gift, he consistently refused and never held public office, preferring always to exert what influence he might as a private citizen.

Mr. Swords was united in marriage, September 10, 1861, with Jennie W. Waterman, a daughter of Charles and Mary D. (Royce) Waterman, of Meriden, Connecticut. They were the parents of three children, a son and two daughters, as follows: W. W. Swords, a resident in New Haven; Iola, who married Charles E. Steele, a prominent citizen of Ansonia, where they now reside with their daughter; Pauline, who married William T. Haviland, of Bridgeport, and clerk of the Superior Court there. To them have been born two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Swords was, in many particulars, typical of the best class of New England merchants. It is due to these men that business standards and ideals are so high in that section of the country, since they bring, as did Mr. Swords, their personal ideals inculcated from the cradle, to be a model for the conduct of all commercial relations. So far from being incompatible with a high degree of practicality, this is really but the result thereof, the result of understanding the uniformity of the great moral laws in their application to life. Men of real practicality and of real intelligence are not inconsistent, and such an illogicality as that which we too commonly hear about us to the effect that absolute honesty is all very well for the home, but that business is business, is quite impossible to them. Their vision is larger and they look beyond the immediate result of the sharp practice and the momentary advantage it may bring to the establishment of solid reputations, upon which alone lasting business success may be built. In another and allied matter this same splendid consistency of Mr. Swords was strikingly shown. He was a faithful member of the Congregational church, but for him religion was not a matter for occasional profession, but a very practical guide in the problems of every-day existence. And this was not merely the result of a clear mental attitude, but had all the force of an original instinct, so that it did not fail in its action. Thus his essential democracy was of that sort which men felt to be spontaneous and to which they spontaneously responded. He lived to the age of seventy years and his death, which occurred in South Norwalk, September 1, 1899, was felt as a personal loss by a very large proportion of the community.

BUCK, John Ransom,

Lawyer, Congressman.

Among the men prominent in the legal profession and in the political life of Connecticut none stood higher than John

Ransom Buck, a representative citizen of Hartford. His ancestors lived in Glastonbury from the earliest colonial days. One of them was John Hollister, the first settler of the town. Lieutenant John Hollister came, probably, from Weymouth, England, and was in this country about 1642. He was admitted freeman at the General Court in Boston, May 10, 1643, and may have spent a short time at Weymouth, Massachusetts, or, at least, owned land there. He was early in Wethersfield, Connecticut, which town he represented in the General Court in 1644, 1654 and 1656. As lieutenant he was a useful member of the militia, and died in 1665. He married Joanna, daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat, among the first settlers of Wethersfield. John Hollister, eldest son of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, was born about 1644, probably in Wethersfield, and was one of the leading men of the town until his death, November 24, 1711. He married, November 20, 1667, Sarah Goodrich, born August 8, 1649, in Wethersfield, eldest daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, granddaughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin, who came from London in "The Increase" in 1635. Thomas Hollister, second son of John and Sarah Hollister, was born January 4, 1672, in Wethersfield, and lived in Glastonbury, where he was a weaver, deacon of the church, and died October 12, 1741. He married Dorothy, daughter of Joseph Hills, of Glastonbury, born 1677, died October 5, 1741. Their fourth son, Thomas Hollister, born January 13, 1707, in Glastonbury, settled on a farm in Eastbury parish of that town, where he died September 17, 1784. He married, January 1, 1734, Abigail Talcott, who was born 1717, in Glastonbury, daughter of Sergeant Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pitkin) Talcott, of Glastonbury, died March 31, 1812. She was skilled in healing the sick and very useful to her neighbors. Her eldest son, Thomas Hollister, was born September 23, 1738, in Eastbury, where he was a farmer, and died January 27, 1813. He married, February 19, 1767, Jemima Goodrich, born September 16, 1741, in Glastonbury, daughter of William and Rachel (Savage) Goodrich. Their second daughter, Lucretia Hollister, born about 1772, became the wife of Benoni Buck.

Benoni Buck was a descendant of the ancient Buck family of Wethersfield, and was born about 1768-70. He married, January 2, 1791, Lucretia Hollister, as above noted, and their second son was Halsey Buck, born August 28, 1793, in East Glastonbury, where he was a successful farmer. He married, September 15, 1814, Sarah Ann, daughter of Alexander Wood. Their third son is the subject of this biography.

John Ransom Buck was born December 6, 1835, in Glastonbury, Connecticut, son of Halsey and Sarah Ann (Wood) Buck. His early life was similar to that of others reared in a rural environment. Under the intelligent and sympathetic guidance of his mother he developed a taste for good reading, and during an eventful and busy life he always managed to devote considerable time to extending his acquaintance with the best that has been written in history and literature. He was a student at Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at Wesleyan University, attending the latter institution for one year, and in 1877 received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the completion of his studies, he devoted his time and attention to the profession of school teaching, and for several years held the position of principal of graded schools at East Haddam and other places, and also taught in high schools

and in several academies. In 1859 he was entered as a law student in the office of Wells & Strong, of Hartford, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. Later he formed a partnership with Hon. Julius L. Strong, one of his former preceptors, and a member of Congress for the Hartford district. They conducted business under the style of Strong & Buck, and the association continued until the death of Mr. Strong, on September 7, 1872. On April 1, 1883, Mr. Buck formed a partnership with Hon. Arthur F. Eggleston, who was then State's Attorney for Hartford county, and under the style of Buck & Eggleston the firm prospered and soon numbered among its clients many business corporations, including a number of towns and other municipal corporations. This partnership continued until July 1, 1908, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Eggleston from active business. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Buck acted as legal adviser of Governor Lorrin A. Cooke. On July 1, 1908, Mr. Buck formed a partnership with his son, John Halsey Buck, under the firm name of Buck & Buck, and their practice involved the trial of many important cases. Mr. Buck passed away at his home in Hartford, February 6, 1917. In addition to his professional career, he had many financial interests. He was a director of the State Bank and Trust Company; Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the National Fire Insurance Company. He was for many years a trustee of Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and a member of the Board of Education of Hartford for several years.

Mr. Buck gave his allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, believing that party to stand for sound economics and good government. In 1864 he was appointed assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, in 1865 was appointed to the full clerkship, and in 1866 he was elected clerk of the State Senate. In 1868 he served as president of the Hartford Court of Common Council. From 1871 to 1873 he filled the office of city attorney of Hartford, and from 1863 to 1881 was treasurer of Hartford county. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate, and was made chairman of the committee on corporations and on constitutional amendments. He reported the amendment providing for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of Errors, and of the Superior Court by the General Assembly upon nomination by the Governor. This amendment was adopted largely as a result of Mr. Buck's untiring efforts. He conducted the hearings before the committee of the General Assembly of 1869 that reported in favor of establishing the Court of Common Pleas in Hartford and New Haven counties. This report was adopted and the court established, and no one was more active in securing the passage of this measure than Mr. Buck. He was also largely instrumental in securing the passage, in 1880, of the joint stock law, and was chairman of the committee on corporations that had this measure in charge. He was indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the law that was passed making Hartford the sole capital of the State, and providing for the construction of the new State House. In 1880 Mr. Buck was elected to represent his district in Congress, and was again elected in 1884. He was a member of the committees on Indian affairs, on revision of laws and on naval affairs, and did his full share in bringing about the construction of the new navy which, in later years, was of such service during our war with Spain. After the expiration of his second term

as Congressman, he withdrew from active political life, although it was impossible for him to withdraw his interest from politics, nor could he escape acting frequently as counsellor and advisor to the leaders of the party who have always valued his opinions and diverse knowledge.

Mr. Buck married, April 12, 1865, Mary A. Keeney, of Manchester, Connecticut. They were the parents of two children: 1. Florence K., who became the wife of Jacob H. Greene, of Hartford. 2. John Halsey, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1891, aforementioned as his father's partner. He married Edith G., daughter of Hon. John H. Albin, a prominent attorney of Concord, New Hampshire, who was born October 17, 1843, at West Randolph, Vermont. Mr. Albin entered the profession of law equipped with a first-class literary and legal education, a strong, well balanced mind, good habits and good morals. He was always an active and industrious student, a keen observer, a person of quick action and good judgment, whom years of close application to the various features of his business placed in the front rank of his profession in the State of New Hampshire. His breadth of comprehension and trained executive ability made his success in matters relating to railroads equal to that which attended his legal practice. In fraternal affairs the conjunction of circumstances and ability gave him opportunities to render great and lasting services to a great and constantly growing body of men, banded together for good, and his faithful discharge of his duties brought him well merited official positions and honors. His professional ability and standing, genial disposition and magnetic personality made him a favorite wherever he is known. Mr. Albin married, September 5, 1872, Georgia A. Modica, born August 5, 1847, died July 31, 1902, daughter of Joseph and Achsa (Farrar) Modica, of Henniker. Their daughter, Edith G., became the wife of John Halsey Buck, as above noted. They are the parents of one child, Richard Albin.

Through an active and useful career, covering more than the ordinary span of life, Mr. Buck worked indefatigably for those measures and enterprises that gave promise of promoting the common good, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his ambitions and visions realized in many instances. He could review the past with but little regret, in fact, rather with a keen sense of satisfaction at having been able to render signal public service to his fellow-men. His prominence in his profession and in public life came as a just recognition of personal worth. A man of broad sympathies and personal magnetism, he attracted and retained a large following of steadfast friends.

COLLINS, Atwood,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Educated for the law and duly admitted to the Connecticut bar, it is as a business man with large interests in Hartford, as a public-spirited citizen and humanitarian, that Atwood Collins is known to the present day and generation. He has followed, in the main activities of his life, the examples of an honored father and grandfather, and since 1819 the name Collins has stood in Hartford as the synonym for enterprise, public service, and benevolence. Of Amos Morris Collins, grandfather of Atwood Collins, it was said at his death, November 10, 1858: "Deacon A. M. Collins was among the landmark characters of our city, and a man so positive in every sphere of action or counsel that the void which is made by his death will be deeply felt and for a long time to

come. There is almost nothing here that has not somehow felt his power, nothing good that has not somehow profited by his beneficence. Banks, savings institutions, railroads, the singular anomaly of a large wholesale dry goods trade which distinguishes Hartford as an inland city, the city councils and improvements, the city missions, and Sunday Schools, the Asylum for the Dumb, the Retreat for the Insane, the High School, the Asylum, three at least of the churches, almost everything public, in fact, has his counsel, impulse, character, beneficence, and what is more, if possible, his real work, incorporated in it. Whole sections of the city are changed by him. But the church was dearest to him of all * * * There was never a better man to support and steady a Christian pastor * * * Who can estimate the value of such a man?"

Of his son, Erastus Collins, the same eulogy can be pronounced—he who, with the prudence of an excellent business man, carried forward the enterprises founded by his father, and with greater opportunities widened their sphere of usefulness. He was as wide in his philanthropy and as exalted in his citizenship as his honored father, and transmitted to his sons a name unsullied, as he had received it.

The Collins ancestry traces to John Collins, of Suffolk, England, whose son John Collins, born about 1616, came to New England, where he is recorded as a member of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1644, a freeman in 1646, and a member of the Boston church. John Collins was a brother of Deacon Edward Collins, a man noted for his piety and charity. He was a confidant of the regicides, Colonels Goffe and Whalley, to whom he rendered much needed financial aid. John and Edward Collins were both active commercial men, prominent and influential in the Massachusetts Colony. John had a grant of land in Braintree.

His son, John (3) Collins, was born in 1640, died December 10, 1704. He went to Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1662, when he married Mary Trowbridge. In 1663 he bought land from William Lord, and three years later, in 1666, moved to Branford, Connecticut. He signed the "New Plantation Covenant" at Branford, January 20, 1667, his name being the sixth of forty-seven signatures. His wife died at Branford in 1667. In 1669 he moved to Guilford, Connecticut, and married the widow or sister of Henry Kingsnorth, June 2, 1669. On February 23, 1670, John Collins was appointed one of the three townsmen and listers for the town of Guilford, and again was appointed in 1700. He held several offices of trust and responsibility, such as auditor, townsman and clerk. On September 30, 1682, he was chosen to teach the grammar school, and continued in this work for several years. On January 15, 1683, the townsmen allowed him as compensation thirty pounds per years, twenty pounds to be paid by the town and ten pounds by the scholars, the same to be paid in wheat at five shillings, rye at three shillings six pence, good meslin at four shillings six pence, and Indian corn at two shillings six pence per bushel, and flax well dressed at one shilling per pound. He was schoolmaster as late as 1702. When the patent for Guilford was obtained, May 25, 1685, John Collins was one of the twelve patentees.

His son, John (4) Collins, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1665, and died January 24, 1751. He married, July 23, 1691, Ann Leete, a granddaughter of Governor William Leete. Her father was John Leete, eldest son of Governor Leete, and said to be the first white person born in Guilford. He was born in 1639, and died November 25, 1692.

His son, Daniel Collins, was born at North Guilford, June 13, 1701, and died

October 8, 1751, having married Lois Cornwall, March 15, 1725.

His son, William Collins, was born March 10, 1728, and died April 4, 1775. He married Ruth Cook, of Wallingford, Connecticut, March 25, 1758.

William (2), son of William and Ruth (Cook) Collins, at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the Revolutionary army, serving with an uncle, Major Augustus Collins. In 1822 William (2) Collins moved to Illinois, where he is on record as subscribing the first five hundred dollars to establish Illinois College. He married Esther Morris, and was the father of Amos Morris Collins.

Amos Morris Collins was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, March 30, 1788, died at Hartford, November 10, 1858; married, at Goshen, Connecticut, April 30, 1811, Mary Lyman, daughter of Colonel Moses Lyman. He commenced business at Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1810, moved to Hartford in 1819, and opened a store for the sale of dry goods on the south corner of Main and Temple streets. He was one of the first to engage in the wholesale dry goods commission business in Hartford, and this business, wholly or in part, was continued in the family until 1876. The sales of the house in its last years amounted to over four and one half millions per annum. Mr. Collins early identified himself with the business interests and charitable and religious institutions of Hartford. He was chosen one of the deacons of the North Church at the time of its organization, retaining this office until his death. He was a director in the Hartford Bank for over twenty-five years; a trustee of the Society for Savings; a director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and from 1842 to 1854 he held office in the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane as director, auditor, and manager, and was chairman of the board of managers from 1847 until his resignation in 1854. In 1843 he was elected mayor of Hartford, was reëlected in 1845, but declined renomination for a third term. He was deeply interested in the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill railroad, and gave most of his time for a year or two in securing the building of this road. He was also one of the most active of the early friends of the Hartford High School. This enterprise met at the first with much opposition from some of the influential citizens of Hartford. Mr. Collins served as chairman of the first meeting held on January 5, 1847, by those favorable to the establishment of a public high school. At a meeting held on January 11, 1847, Mr. Collins was appointed one of a committee to inquire as to the expediency of such a move. He was later chosen a member of the committee appointed to select a site, purchase land, and erect a suitable building for a public "English and Classical High School." This committee was later authorized to employ teachers and to make all necessary arrangements for the opening of the school. The committee contributed from their private purses $2,250 to "enlarge and beautify and render commodious the building for the High School, and in recognition of their generosity and assiduity a formal vote of thanks and resolutions were presented to the committee by the Society."

Erastus, son of Amos Morris and Mary (Lyman) Collins, was born in Blandford, February 10, 1815, died April 8, 1880. He moved to Hartford with his father in 1819, and was associated with him in the dry goods business as a prominent member of the firm. He was a director of the Ætna Insurance Company, and as chairman of its building committee superintended the construction of its first building on Main street, north of the Ætna Life Building. He was a director and vice-president of

the Hartford Hospital, was a director and school visitor of the American School for the Deaf, was one of the promoters of the Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railroad, of the Cedar Hill Cemetery, and was a leader in the Young Men's Institute (now the Hartford Library). He was especially active in philanthropic work during the last two years of his life. He was a member of the old North Congregational Church (now Park Church) until 1852, when he became one of the founders of Pearl Hill Church. When the Asylum Hill Church was founded, he became one of its leading supporters, contributing liberally to its various works. He was a prudent business man and a counsellor of excellent judgment, in 1876 retiring from active commercial life, thereafter giving his attention only to private concerns and the administration of his estate. He married, January 26, 1848, Mary Atwood, who died March 31, 1874, daughter of John M. Atwood, of Philadelphia. They were the parents of Henrietta A., Atwood, Carolina Lyman, and William Erastus, a graduate of Williams College and a brilliant journalist, now deceased.

Atwood Collins, eldest son of Erastus and Mary (Atwood) Collins, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 19, 1851. After graduation from Hartford High School he entered Yale, whence he was graduated with the bachelor's degree, class of '73. On leaving college he engaged with his father in the business founded by his grandfather, but then operated by Erastus Collins as Collins & Fenn. He mastered the details of the wholesale dry goods commission business and was admitted a member of the firm, but in 1876 the business was closed out by liquidation, and for three years Atwood Collins was in charge of the family estate and engaged in real estate transactions. He then decided to study law, entered Columbia Law School in 1879, was admitted to the Hartford bar in 1880, but upon the death of his father, in the same year, gave up practice and returned to business life. He formed a partnership with Daniel R. Howe, dealt in stocks and bonds, and was interested in many enterprises. In 1895 he was elected vice-president of the Security Trust Company of Hartford, becoming the executive head of that well known and stable institution in 1896. Since that date, although an official of many other large corporations, he has remained at the head of the Security Company, shaping its course and guiding it wisely. He is a vice-president of the Society for Savings, director of the Ætna (Fire) Insurance Company, Hartford Steam Boiler & Inspection Company, Hartford Electric Light Company, the Ætna Insurance Company, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and United States Bank.

In his philanthropy and public spirit he is a true exponent of the ideals that ever actuated his sires, and by personal work, influence, and contribution aids in many good works. He is ex-president and director of the American Society for the Deaf, president of the Charity Organization, a trustee of Hartford Theological Seminary, and a director of the Connecticut Humane Society. In civic affairs his affiliation has ever been with the forces striving to advance to a higher plane of municipal government, and as councilman, alderman, commissioner of health and charity, he has rendered willingly valuable service. Conservation of public resources and reclamation of waste areas are subjects to which he was given careful thought, and at the National Irrigation Congress held at Phoenix, Arizona, in 1896, he represented Connecticut as a delegate. He was a staff officer with the rank of captain on the Governors Foot

Guard, serving under Majors Kinney and Hyde. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Collins married, in June, 1880, Mary Buel Brace. They are the parents of: Gertrude, died aged three years; Frederick Starr; Elinor Buel; Marion Atwood, married Matthew G. Ely; and Emily Brace, married William J. Hamersley.

Nine generations of the Collins family have lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut, their deeds showing forth in the history of these States most worthily in each generation. Useful as those lives have been and closely as they are interwoven with a century of progress in Hartford, Atwood Collins, of the ninth American generation, has but added to the value of that record, and in his care the honorable name borne by his sires has been kept as it came to him.

RATHBUN, John Alden,

Civil War Veteran.

John Alden Rathbun, late of Mystic, Connecticut, where he died June 23, 1911, was a descendant of one of the oldest American families, whose traditions and reputation for industry, intelligence and thrift were well borne by him. He was long in the public service, and his career was characterized by probity, faithfulness and unvarying courtesy. The American immigrant ancestor of this family was John Rathbone, son of Richard and Marion (Whipple) Rathbone, born about 1610, in England. He was in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1660, and was one of the original sixteen purchasers of Block Island from Governor Endicott, who had received it as a grant from Massachusetts for public service, two years previously. John Rathbone was conspicuous among the settlers of Block Island, which he represented in the Rhode Island General Assembly, and served in many local capacities. His wife, Margaret (Dodge) Rathbone, belonged to another pioneer Block Island family. All of his sons were settled on farms on that island before his death. In the fifth American generation, among his descendants, was Captain Samuel Rathbun, born 1776, in Groton, Connecticut. He married Abby Burrows. Their sixth son was Captain Samuel Rathbun, who was a seafaring man, and in 1863 enlisted as a Union soldier in Company C, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He died September 23, 1864, in Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia. His wife, Phebe A. (Packer) Rathbun, was a daughter of John and Eliza Packer, and their second son was John Alden, of whom further.

John Alden Rathbun was born March 12, 1839, in Groton Village, now Mystic, Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools of Mystic and Schofield, and pursued a business course in a commercial college of Providence, Rhode Island. Following in the footsteps of his forefathers, at the age of thirteen years he began a seafaring life. He first shipped on board a vessel which went to Hurds Island after sea elephant oil. The vessel had intended to winter near Hurds Island, but was wrecked and the only one lost was the first mate. On these trips two ships go in company and the crew was saved by the crew of the other vessel. They were taken first to the Island of Desolation, from there to St. Helena, from there were sent to England and from there they worked their way back on a vessel to New York. Mr. Rathbun remained in New York, his intention being to become a coastwise pilot, as he had a fine eye for that line of work, but about this time the Civil War broke out and he enlisted, May 7, 1861, in defence

of his country's integrity, becoming a member of Company C, Second Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, which was discharged August 7, 1861, at the close of its three months' term. He again enlisted September 21 of the same year, becoming a corporal in Company G, Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, where his faithfulness and capacity very soon advanced him to the rank of sergeant. He was promoted, February 7, 1863, to second lieutenant, and on October 22, of the same year, was made first lieutenant of Company E, of the same regiment. He was in command of his company at the engagement at Fort Harrison, Virginia, September 29, 1864, in which engagement he received a wound, which compelled him to go to a hospital. He was sent to McClelland Hospital, at Fortress Monroe, and was honorably discharged on account of his injuries, December 15, 1864. Lieutenant Rathbun's rapid advancement testified to his efficiency, faithfulness and ability, and his popularity with his comrades and superior officers. His promptness in enlisting at the outbreak of hostilities received recognition on the part of the State, although it came rather late. He was one of the fifty who received medals because of their being the first to enlist, accompanied by the following letter:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
HARTFORD.

SIR:—Enclosed find Connecticut Volunteers' medal awarded to members of the First, Second and Third Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers, in accordance with act of Legislature at its January session, 1903.

Respectfully, GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

After his discharge, Lieutenant Rathbun returned to his home on crutches, and was still for a long time unfitted for any active employment. In September, 1865, he was appointed postmaster at Mystic Bridge, and with the exception of eight months continued to hold that office until the autumn of 1886, when a change of administration deprived him of his position. He served in all some twenty years, and during his incumbency the office was advanced from the fourth class to the second class. Upon his retirement from the office of postmaster, Mr. Rathbun engaged in business as an undertaker, soon adding the furniture business, in partnership with Frank Smith, under the name of the Mystic Furniture Company. In this he was successful, and from 1884 until 1893 he also acted as agent for the Adams Express Company at Mystic. In 1902 his son became a partner in the undertaking business. Though he did not receive a liberal education, Mr. Rathbun was a well read man and a very interesting conversationalist. His reminiscences of adventure at sea and in the army were always interesting and eagerly listened to by his neighbors and friends. He was a student of men and affairs, charitable in his estimate of people, benevolent in his treatment of those about him, ever courteous and cheerful, and was absolutely without enemies. His political affiliations were naturally with the Republican party, but his only official station was that in which he served under the United States government, which he had previously faithfully served upon the field of battle. He was a member of Williams Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons of Veterans, his father having been a soldier of the Civil War. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather in the War of 1812, and thus it appears that this family has ever been patriotic, brave and enterprising. Mr. Rathbun was also a

member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Charity and Relief Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined while at home on a furlough during the war. Like all his family, he was an active worker in the Baptist church, in which he held the office of deacon. In every relation of life he was ever found faithful and true, and is mourned, not only by his family, but by all the people of the community in which he spent a peaceful and exemplary life.

Mr. Rathbun married in Mystic, November 19, 1863, Hannah Ashbey, born at Mystic, in the same house in which she now resides, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Rathbun) Ashbey, both natives of Groton. Simeon Ashbey was a sea captain. He was the father of two daughters: Fanny, now deceased, was the wife of Roswell S. Edgcomb, now postmaster at Groton, and Hannah, widow of John A. Rathbun. Her children are: 1. Fanny Ashbey, widow of Edwin Elmer Saunders, with children: Walter Scott, John Alden Rathbun, Edwin Elmer, Stuart Benton and Stanley Rathbun; John Alden Rathbun Saunders married and is the father of two children: Louise Ashbey and Ruth Wheeler Tingley Saunders. 2. Arline, wife of Robert D. Bradley, of West Mystic; has children: Edith Fish, Bertha Louise, Marion Elizabeth, Carl Robert and Frank Harmon; Bertha Louise is the wife of Charles Wesley Collins and they have one son, Charles Wesley, Jr. 3. Elizabeth Stark, Mrs. Alfred W. Butler. 4. Mary North, wife of Horace Bernard Lamb, and mother of: Elenore May, Dorothy and Kathryn Rathbun. 5. Simeon Ashbey, died at the age of twenty-seven years. 6. Edgar Alden, married Elsie Ellis Lathrop, and has a son, James Lathrop Rathbun. All the members of the family are regular attendants of the Union Baptist Church of Mystic. In this body the father was for many years a deacon, and held in the highest esteem for his irreproachable Christian character and worth as a citizen.

BLAKESLEE, Charles Wells, Jr.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Seldom do we find a more conspicuous case of the inheritance of virtues and abilities from one generation to another than that of the well-known Blakeslee family of New Haven, Connecticut, the record of which for two generations, both in business and the general life of the community, is such as to place the name high among those which are honored for services done to the city. One of the most conspicuous for talent and merit among the members of this most able family was the late Charles Wells Blakeslee, Jr., whose career deserves long to be remembered by his fellow citizens for the example that he set for business probity and the maintenance of the highest standards of life. His death, which occurred on April 28, 1915, was considered untimely despite the fact that he was approaching the completion of his seventieth year, for his faculties and power for usefulness were entirely unimpaired, and was mourned as a public loss by a large proportion of the community.

Charles Wells Blakeslee, Jr. was born June 9, 1844, in New Haven, Connecticut, the city that was to remain his home and the scene of his notable activities throughout his life, the oldest son of Charles Wells Blakeslee, who died in January, 1916. On both sides of the house he comes of splendid old Connecticut stock, although his father was born in Massachusetts, and all his associations were with that State and, indeed, with

the city of New Haven. It was in New Haven that he gained his education, attending the excellent public schools there for that purpose, and proving himself an apt and intelligent scholar. His father, a man of unusual business ability, had engaged in the contracting business in New Haven at about the time of the birth of our subject and had succeeded admirably in building up a large establishment. Charles W. Blakeslee, Jr. was not a member of the firm, but was associated with the firm and had charge of the quarries. From the time of its foundation by the elder Blakeslee the firm had earned an enviable reputation for the completeness and ability with which it carried out its contracts, abiding by the spirit as well as the letter of them, a reputation that, combined with the masterly policy of the father and sons, was the foundation of the immense business that developed. The character of this business was as satisfactory as its size and included the construction of many of the largest and most important edifices in and about New Haven and many other parts of the State. Much of their work was through public contract and often involved the expenditure of millions of dollars. As an example of the magnitude and importance of their work it should be mentioned that they were among the contractors to whom the city of New York awarded the building of the huge Ashokan aqueduct which conveys the great new water supply of the city from its origin among the Catskill mountains. A section of this monumental work, four miles in length, was awarded to C. W. Blakeslee & Sons on the east side of the Hudson river which, according to the contract, they were to complete in four years time. So energetic were they, however, in carrying out the work that they were able to finish it some ten months before the agreed period, while the character of the material and workmanship were such as to win for them the unreserved commendation of the city government and the admiration of even their rival contractors.

Mr. Blakeslee was active in many other departments of the city's life besides the business referred to above, and in every movement in which he took part earned the approbation of his fellows. As a young man he had enlisted in the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery at the outbreak of the Civil War, but, through no lack of willingness on his part, his participation in that momentous struggle was very brief. He was mustered in in the early part of the year 1862, but a few months later was seized with typhoid fever which incapacitated him for further service and he was honorably discharged on the first of August following. He became later a private in the Second Company, Governor's Horse Guard, and served in that celebrated body twelve years, rising in that time to the rank of major. He took an active part in local politics and served a number of terms both as councilman and alderman in New Haven, doing efficient service for the community in both capacities. He was also extremely prominent in social and club circles in the city and belonged to many important organizations, in all of which he was active. Among these should be mentioned the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the New Haven Historical Society, the Citizens' Corps, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots Society. He was an Episcopalian in religious belief and was a conspicuous member of Christ Church, New Haven, and a vestryman for a number of years.

On October 14, 1868, Mr. Blakeslee

was united in marriage with Grace Caroline Fowler, also a native of New Haven, born October 18, 1845, a daughter of Timothy and Mary Eliza (Stevens) Fowler, old and highly esteemed residents of that city. Mrs. Blakeslee survives her husband and one of their four children also survives, Edith May, now Mrs. George Clarence Razee, of New Haven, Connecticut.

CHAPPELL, Alfred H.,

Man of Affairs.

Alfred H. Chappell, in whose death on August 4, 1912, the city of New London, Connecticut, lost one of its most highly respected citizens and most prosperous business men, was a member of a very old Connecticut family, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having lived in the State, the one in New London and the other in Norwich, from the earliest Colonial times. The Chappell line was founded in this country by George Chappell, who at the age of twenty years set sail on board the good ship "Christian" from London bound for the New England colony in 1635. The particulars of his voyage and landing are not known, but in 1637 his name appears as a resident at Wethersfield, where he seems to have remained until somewhere about the year 1650, when he probably removed to New London, then known as Pequot. From that time down to the present date the family has maintained its high position in the community. The maternal family of Huntington is even more distinguished than the Chappells, many of the Huntingtons having been historical figures, especially at the time of the Revolution, in which they took a prominent part in the Continental army. The coming of the Huntingtons to this country seems to have been in 1633, when Simon of that name embarked for the New World, bringing with him his wife and children. He died on the voyage here, but the remainder of the family arrived in safety, and the son, Deacon Simon Huntington, a mere infant at the time, survived and in due course of time became a prominent man in Norwich. The most illustrious figures of this long and distinguished line are probably those of Generals Jabez and Jedediah Huntington, father and son, who at such great sacrifice threw themselves with all their might into the cause of freedom. The elder, General Jabez Huntington, was most active on the Committee of Safety and was appointed one of the two major-generals to command the Connecticut forces at the opening of the war. Upon the death of the other, General Wooster, he assumed entire command of the militia of his State. The younger man also distinguished himself in that momentous struggle, and was recommended for advancement to the rank of brigadier by General Washington himself.

The parents of Mr. Chappell were Franklin and Hannah Sage (Huntington) Chappell, the latter a granddaughter of General Jedediah Huntington, mentioned above. Franklin Chappell was a man of great prominence in New London in his day, and was well known as an honorable and successful man of business there. Their children were Frank Huntington, born February 4, 1843; William Salstonstall, born April 15, 1847; and Alfred H., the subject of this sketch.

Alfred H. Chappell, third and youngest child of Franklin and Hannah Sage (Huntington) Chappell, was born May 12, 1849, at New London. He was educated at the schools of his native city, receiving there an excellent training, and leaving them to take up his business career directly upon the completion of his

studies there. In 1865 the great coal business, ever since in the possession of the family, was founded by the two elder brothers, Frank Huntington and William Salstonstall, and a little later Alfred H. was taken into the firm. In 1898 the eldest and youngest brothers incorporated the business which then became the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company. The operations of the great concern are carried on on an enormous scale, and two other cities besides New London, namely, New Haven, Connecticut, and Newport, Rhode Island, are included in their sweep. In all three cities the company has wharves for the reception and dispatch of coal and the other commodities in which it deals, such as lumber and builders' materials. There is also an office at No. 1 Broadway, New York, through which port the coal passes on its way from the mines to Long Island sound and thence to its destination in New England. Thousands of tons of coal and thousands of feet of lumber are thus handled every month, to say nothing of the large trade in building supplies. It is estimated that no less than one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandise is handled annually in the three cities by this great concern. This represents an increase in the volume of business, between two and three times over what it amounted to at the time of incorporation in 1898, an increase which is still continuing with unabated strength, and which has put the concern among the foremost of its kind in New England. The carrying on of these extensive operations necessitates the employment of large numbers of men and all sorts of modern appliances for transportation, including a large number of motor trucks, all of these means owned by the company and to which they constantly find it necessary to add. During the life of Mr. Chappell he held the position of treasurer of the company, and was one of the board of directors which consisted besides himself of his elder brother, Frank Huntington Chappell, Frank Valentine Chappell and Donald Chappell. It was due in no small degree to the initiative and resourcefulness of Mr. Chappell, which he was in a position to render effective in his capacity as treasurer, that the great development of the concern noted above has come about. His business talents and capabilities were of an unusual order and rendered him a factor of great moment in the growth of the trade. This has now reached a magnitude such that under the able direction of its present managers there seems little doubt but that it must continue undiminished as a result of its acquired momentum.

Mr. Chappell's great business talent was certainly not the less remarkable from its union in him with a number of traits, not often found with it in the same personality. For Mr. Chappell was a man of the strongest aesthetic appreciation, a natural musician, who devoted much time to the cultivation of his art. He was also of a deeply religious nature, and especially in his youth he gave much time and attention to theology and cognate subjects, and contemplated at one time entering the ministry of the Episcopal church.

From early youth onwards he showed a marked talent in music, and that to such an extent that it was thought advisable by his parents to cultivate his ability. He took lessons with a number of musicians, especially with the well known Professor Mills of New York City, and learned to play the organ admirably. When a youth of eighteen he had an opportunity to travel abroad with the Rev. Mr. Halem, of St. James' Church, New London, an opportunity which he embraced with alacrity, being of that age

when such a trip is especially dear to the heart. The journey was fraught with most important developments for him, and among other things he was able to carry on his musical studies in Europe for a time. Upon his return he took a number of positions as organist in various churches in New London, enjoying thoroughly the relaxation which this occupation gave him from the labors of the week.

The history of Mr. Chappell's religious experience is one of great interest and indicates clearly the type of his character. His youthful associations were all with the Congregational church, his family having been actively connected with that body for many years. His maternal grandfather was a very well known Congregational clergyman in his day, the Rev. Daniel Huntington, D. D., and an uncle was the first pastor of the "Old South Church" of Boston. His parents were both members of that church, and of the strictest type. Indeed Mr. Chappell himself may be said to have inherited his share of the "Puritan conscience" from his ancestors in the stern old colonial days,nor did this almost austere manner of regarding his duties and obligations ever leave him, however far he may have departed from their belief. Strong within him, however, was the aesthetic impulse already noted, which urged him strongly towards beauty wherever found. How large a factor this may have been in his religious life and the changes which marked it, is, of course, conjectural, but it may well be supposed to have played its part. During the trip in Europe with the Rev. Mr. Halem, already remarked in connection with his musical studies, Mr. Chappell's interest was greatly awakened in the services of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Halem was a clergyman, and it was not long before he joined that body. Returning to the United States, with the purpose of entering the ministry, he became a student in the well known Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut. The same impulses and reasons which led him to abandon the Congregational form for the Episcopalian, urged him yet further, and it was not a great while afterwards that he joined the Roman Catholic church. Here, at length, he found rest from his questionings, and during the remainder of his life he continued staunch in that faith and a devoted member of the St. Mary's Parish, in New London. Mr. Chappell's personality was a many-sided one, and his interests very broad and varied. He was very prominent in social circles, not only in his native city, New London, but also in New York, where he was a member of many prominent and select clubs.

The marriage of Mr. Chappell took place on April 14, 1875, to Adelaide E. Shepard, of New London, a daughter of George T. and Lucretia (Turner) Shepard, old residents there. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Frank Valentine, treasurer of the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company and connected with many other important concerns, married to Miss Carol Simpson, by whom he has had three children, Huntington, Elizabeth Lee and Adelaide; George Shepard, now a resident of New York City, married Amy Beard, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and by her the father of four children, George S., Jr., Ruth, Jean and Annie; Henry C., a resident of New London, married Constance Morgan, of that city; Edith, now Mrs. Kyle Sheppard, of New London, and the mother of one son, Alfred Chappell Sheppard; Alfred H., Jr.

It is always difficult, if not impossible,

to estimate the effect upon their environment of such men as Mr. Chappell, men whose influence depends not so much upon the concrete deeds that they accomplish as upon that subtle force which communicates itself unseen to all about from a fine and gracious personality. But though any accurate gauge is impossible, we are surely justified in valuing such influence very highly. In Mr. Chappell's case, his tastes and instincts were blended in so fortunate an admixture as to seem predestined for the gain and redistribution of knowledge. It would perhaps be difficult to say whether travel, with its first hand instruction, or reading with its more indirect road, ranked higher in his tastes, but certain it is that he loved both and was able to gratify the tastes extensively. Yet love them as he did, they did not interfere with his equally deep fondness for home and the domestic side of life. He never enjoyed himself more thoroughly than when the dispenser and recipient of those amenities which a man knows only in his own home and in the midst of his own household. It thus came about that the knowledge he won in his excursions into the land of experience or the realm of books was again given out to those fortunate enough to meet him in an intimate relationship, and thus he indirectly influenced the community in the direction of refinement of taste and general culture. His taste in reading led, naturally enough, to the subject of music, and besides this to history and languages, in all of which subjects he was well versed. How chaste and refined his tastes were is exemplified perfectly in his home, which reflects these qualities in its every detail. His spirit was essentially youthful, and to the end of his life he found young men to be the most congenial of companions. If it is difficult to estimate accurately the influence for good of such a man, it is at least easy to set it high. Mr. Chappell was one of the founders and was the first treasurer of the Connecticut College for Women, which position he held at the time of his death.

MACDONALD, Theodore H.,

Prominent in Insurance World.

The city of New Haven, Connecticut, during the period of its great industrial development has been fortunate in numbering among its citizens an unusual number of men gifted with a broad vision, a capable hand and disinterested devotion to the welfare of the home community. Men who have served this community in many different capacities, in the building up of its industries and commercial enterprises, philanthropists and educators, and, by no means less than these, politicians of the better order, politicians in the meaning of that term before it had been degraded by its application to a particular method of conducting public affairs, the most unsavory of the products of the modern epoch; men of all these kinds have flourished here and communicated the high lustre of their own achievements to the honor and glory of the city. Among the last class of public benefactors none may claim a fairer record, a more honorable place in the regard of their fellow townsmen than Colonel Theodore H. Macdonald, whose death in New Haven on May 24, 1915, closed a long life of civic usefulness and brought a sense of severe loss to the whole community.

Colonel Macdonald was a native of the city where he spent his entire life, having been born in New Haven, March 11, 1862. He was by parentage half a New Englander and half a Scotchman, the former relationship being through his mother who had been Harriet Newell Nims, of

Deerfield, Connecticut, the latter through his father, William D. Macdonald, himself a native of Scotland, who came to this country as a youth, married and settled here in New Haven.

The death of his father occurring when Colonel Macdonald was a mere lad, it became necessary for him to give up the schooling it had been the intention of his parents to give him, and start in his venture upon the world of men at a very early age. His first occupation was the humble one of carrying newspapers for the newspaper house of Thomas H. Pease, in which way he won his own living and aided his mother in the support of the household for some time. But the lad was of that alert type which learns something from every or any situation, and though his more formal education in the men-made schools was thus brought to an end, the lessons which he learned in the more difficult school of life and experience were but the more vivid for their very difficulty, and stood him in good stead throughout his career. Nothing escaped his quick perceptions, and the knowledge that he gained was digested in his mind so that it became of practical value to him and ready for use upon every occasion, in any emergency. While still very young Colonel Macdonald secured a clerical position in the establishment of Warner & Dudley in Chapel street, New Haven. The quickness and industry of a lad such as Colonel Macdonald were not long in finding recognition, and he found it no difficult matter to gain employment in the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency in New Haven, whose business required men of just such talents. With the Bradstreet people he remained about eight years, in which time he had been placed in a position of responsibility and trust and had saved some little money, the product of his own hard labors and frugality. Since his early boyhood, when he had begun carrying newspapers for the Thomas H. Pease concern, the newspaper business has always appealed to his imagination as desirable, and as he grew older, this impression was confirmed by his observation. When, therefore, it became possible and he saw his way clear to do so, he combined with a number of other enterprising young men, who, with himself, organized the New Haven paper known as the "Leader." For four years he remained with this sheet, doing admirable service and insuring its success, remaining devoted to this work until the duties of his public life called for his entire time and attention.

It was, indeed, not as a newspaper man, nor as an exponent of any private enterprise, that Colonel Macdonald became best known in his native city, but rather through his connection with politics in which he distinguished himself highly. An ardent Republican in principle, he had, at an early age, identified himself with the local organization, his confreres soon discovering that he was of the material of which leaders are made. As soon as he became of an age to render it appropriate he was the candidate, and the successful candidate, for the office of town agent, and he served in this capacity with evident capability, and won the respect of his fellow citizens. It was but a short time to his appointment to the clerkship of the board of selectmen, and a little later he was chosen a member of the board of assessors, of which he became the chief clerk, his term expiring in 1906. He was then appointed by Governor Rollin S. Woodruff to an office in which he did some of his most characteristic work for his State. With the readiness to absorb knowledge, already commented upon in speaking of his young

manhood, he had become thoroughly acquainted with the subject of insurance generally and its condition in that day in his own State. He was accordingly appointed by the Governor already mentioned insurance commissioner for Connecticut, and promptly entered upon the discharge of his new duties. It was due to his excellent work in this difficult position in no small measure that the insurance affairs of the State thrived so admirably during that period, many abuses being quickly corrected and the whole field cleared so that all who were engaged in the business felt secure of their position and a general tone of confidence induced. This office Colonel Macdonald held, not only through the administration of Governor Woodruff, who originally appointed him, but also through that of his successor, Governor Weeks, who reappointed him because of the invaluable service he had rendered, and was still rendering in that capacity. Perhaps the connection in which Colonel Macdonald was best known in the community was as chairman of the Republican town committee of New Haven, an office that he held for sixteen years, during which period he proved of the most value to his party, not only in the city itself, but throughout the State, where he became one of the best known Republicans of the day. He was finally succeeded in the work by Seymour M. Judd, another Republican of wide reputation.

Colonel Macdonald retired from active public life with the intention of spending his latter years in a more easy manner of life, the more so that his health had suffered severely from the unremitting labors his offices had entailed upon him. But it is not so easy a matter for a man who has made himself so useful for so long a period to withdraw from the activities he is used to, and others are accustomed to have him perform. He was one of the best known figures in the insurance world at that time and it was consequently the most natural thing for him to be appointed one of the receivers of the Ætna Indemnity Company at the time of that concern's difficulties, and the next thing to an impossibility for him to decline. Accordingly he became involved in a great deal of hard work in this connection, which was calculated to do anything rather than aid his ebbing health. However, this duty, too, was ended in time, and Colonel Macdonald was enabled to indulge in a well-earned rest. Another part which he played and for which his political party owe him gratitude was as member of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, of which he was one of the leading spirits, and for five years its secretary.

A man of great energy, Colonel Macdonald was during the larger portion of his life a conspicuous figure in many other departments of the city's activities, especially those which had for their object the common weal, or the advantage of any particular class or group of fellow citizens. As a young man he was deeply interested in military matters, and for over twenty-seven years was identified with the military service in his native State; he was for about ten years a member of the old body known as the New Haven Grays, entering as a private and serving in every rank from that to second lieutenant inclusive. He afterwards joined the well known organization of the Governor's Foot Guard, where he had the rank of sergeant in the Second Company, and served as quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Henry L. Rogers. In social and fraternal circles also Colonel Macdonald was a prominent figure, and a member of many important organizations of that nature. He be-

longed to the Free and Accepted Masons, the New Haven Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Legion of Honor. He was also a member of the Union League and the United Service clubs.

Colonel Macdonald was married, on November 10, 1896, to Flora L. Hitchcock, of New Haven, a daughter of Henry and Emma J. (Smith) Hitchcock, old and honored residents of that place. To Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald was born one son, Harry Nims Macdonald, who with his mother survive him.

The death of Colonel Macdonald was the occasion of a general expression of affection and sorrow on the part of the community. Out of respect for his character and the signal services which he had rendered his State, Governor Holcomb ordered the flag floating over the State arsenal at Hartford at half mast until after the hour of the funeral. The funeral was, indeed, one of the largest and most impressive the city had seen, attended by many eminent men and a number of organizations in groups, as well as by hosts of Colonel Macdonald's friends from every walk in life. For it was one of this man's chief distinctions that he possessed friends in all classes. He was one of those characters which penetrate beneath the superficial distinctions of the exterior and choose their friends and companions upon the basis of their essential natures. Sincere and direct himself, he instinctively looked for the same traits in others, and was not satisfied until he fastened upon such. Tolerant towards all, he yet required the same essential honesty that he himself possessed before truly granting the favor of his comradeship, but hesitating not at all to grant it when it was found for any other consideration. Although he never held any of the highest offices in the gift of the people, nor became one of the most influential figures in the financial world, yet there is no doubt that he was one of the best known and most popular men in Connecticut, and deservedly so. It is well that his life should be recorded to serve as an example of devoted service and single-minded honor to the youth of his own community in the years to come.

WILCOX, William,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The life of William Wilcox was identified with the industrial development of Middletown, Connecticut, in the closest manner, so that his personal efforts to found and establish the great concern which bore his name for many years, his early difficulties and final success, are, as it were, an epitome of what was taking place in the community as a whole, at about the same period. He deserved to be regarded as one of the pioneers of Middletown's present prosperity, and as one of the representative manufacturers of the State of Connecticut. His death on March 13, 1904, at the age of eighty-five years was a very real loss to his city, for the advantage of which he had so long and successfully labored.

Mr. Wilcox's ancestors were residents of Connecticut from the earliest Colonial period, the first of the name of whom we have record being Joseph Wilcox, who in 1663 was mentioned as one of the proprietors of the plantation of Hammonassett in the order of the general court of Connecticut establishing the same in the month of October of that year. Hammonassett later became known as Kenilworth, and this still later was corrupted into Killingworth, and as the hamlet

grew to a village and that to a town, the descendants of the proprietor retained their place as prominent figures in the community, three members of the family successively representing it in the State Legislature, between the years 1790 and 1805. The father of William was Thomas C. Wilcox, who lived all his life in Killingworth, as his forebears had before him, and there carried on the occupation of farmer. He was married to Eunice Smith, a daughter of Jonathan Smith, of Haddam, Connecticut, who bore him ten children.

William Wilcox, the third child of Thomas C. and Eunice (Smith) Wilcox, was born in the home of his ancestors, Killingworth, Connecticut, October 10, 1819. His parents were far from wealthy and the lad shared the life of the average farmer's son, a life very far from ease and luxury. School in the winter with such odd jobs as were to be found about the place, and farm work during the summer holidays, were his tasks from the time he was strong enough to engage in labor until he reached his eighteenth year and completed it. Like so many of the young men of that region and time, the hard conditions under which Mr. Wilcox grew to manhood served but to develop his character in simplicity and strength, and fit him for the battle of life which he was about to undertake. At the age of eighteen, he left the parental roof and making his way to Middletown, the nearest large place, there sought for employment that would give him a start in life. His first position was in the factory of Smith & Cooley, manufacturers of guns on a large scale, and successors to the famous old establishment of the Johnsons, the best known of the early gun makers. With these people young Mr. Wilcox remained four years, and during that period accomplished a number of things which illustrate well the sterling qualities of his character. His conscientious nature felt scruples against leaving his father and withdrawing his valuable assistance from the work of the farm, so that, in order to recompense him in some manner, he actually paid the elder man a portion of his hard earned wages, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty dollars. The other thing which he accomplished was a mastery of the machinist's trade. During his employment with the gun manufacturers, he worked with one great end in view, that is, his own independence, and accordingly his diligence was immense, and he lost no opportunity to learn many parts of the trade not directly connected with his own task. This earnest young man, who showed such zeal and ability in learning his craft, drew the favorable regard of his superiors upon him, but it was not through them, nor as an employee of anyone that Mr. Wilcox was destined to move forward in the world. In 1842 he left Smith & Cooley and formed a partnership with W. H. Lewis for the manufacture of locks. The enterprise prospered, but in 1845 he removed to the present location of his great manufactory and there continued his making of locks, this time in partnership with Lot D. Van Sands. The business thus begun continued to grow unbrokenly to great dimensions until the business was discontinued in 1905. This was principally as the result of the business capacity of Mr. Wilcox, and his unimpeachable integrity, which insured the confidence of all who dealt with him. For a time the shop at Zoar made a specialty of plate locks, in which the young men had worked up a large trade with the south. Later, however, they turned their attention to padlocks which became and have ever since remained one of the principal articles of manufacture. For a time

the concern remained a partnership, but in 1875 it had grown to a great size, and the appropriate incorporation took place under the style of the William Wilcox Manufacturing Company. The company was capitalized at fifty thousand dollars and Mr. Wilcox was the president. In its new form the business continued to develop greatly until it became one of the largest and most important industrial enterprises of Middletown. At the beginning of the present century in the neighborhood of one hundred men were employed in the plant, where the whole operation of lock manufacture was performed, from the first cutting of the sheet metal to the finished product. French and American rim locks were among the best known articles produced there, and an enormous variety of padlocks were supplied to a great and widespread market.

The credit for the development of this great business belonged to Mr. Wilcox, and it was due to a fortunate combination of characters that he was so successful. A born man of business, he was also very much of a mechanical genius, and actively supervised every department of the industry. He was himself a most skillful mechanic and could perform with his own hands all the various tasks necessary to the production of the locks. He was also an inventor of no little ability, and was the originator of many most useful devices, including the rotary key hub and the flat key which has almost wholly superseded the older forms in the trade. Besides inventing these, he was also the first to manufacture them and put them on the market. Mr. Wilcox was a director in the Middletown National Bank and a director and trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank and a director in the Middlesex Insurance Company. He was in the best sense of the word a self-made man, and it was through his own unaided efforts that he surmounted the difficulties which beset his path in youth and brought himself to the enviable place which he finally occupied in the community.

While Mr. Wilcox did not take an active part in politics, yet he was always greatly interested in the questions of public policy which agitated the country in his time, and not less so in the local issues which concerned his immediate community. He was not the man to be bound by partisan consideration of any kind, and gave proof of his independence of mind in his political course. Starting as a Democrat in his youth, he later turned to the Whig party, and finally became a supporter of the Republican party, voting consistently for the candidates of that party during the latter years of his life. Mr. Wilcox was not a member of any church, yet he was by nature a man of strong religious feeling and did not hesitate to aid the cause of religion by generous donations to the churches. In this work he excepted none of the sects, but was always ready to give to any one of them for any purpose which seemed to him likely to be of advantage to the community. Nor was this the case only with the churches, for it was rare indeed that he was not ready to give generously of time, effort or money to any movement in line with what he believed progress.

Mr. Wilcox married (first) Sarah G. Edwards, who died leaving no children. He married (second) Elizabeth Gray Edwards, a native of Middletown, and a daughter of Charles and Hannah M. (Bailey) Edwards, old residents of that city. Mrs. Wilcox survives her husband, and still resides in the beautiful old Wilcox home situated on South Main street, Middletown.

BRISTOL, William H.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

William H. Bristol, instructor, inventor, manufacturer, and the organizer of The Bristol Company, now employing over four hundred people in the manufacture of recording instruments of every kind, being put to over two thousand different uses, has in the conduct of this business contributed in substantial measure to the commercial development of Waterbury, his native city. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by a spirit of progress, and is constantly seeking for improvement in every field to which he has directed his attention and efforts.

Born on July 5, 1859, he is a son of B. H. and Pauline (Phelps) Bristol. The father was born in Waterbury, and was a son of Hiel Bristol, who settled in this locality at a very early date. For many years B. H. Bristol was connected with the Platt Brothers, and upon the organization of The Bristol Company joined his son in that undertaking.

William H. Bristol acquired a public school education in Naugatuck, and was afterward graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology, with the class of 1884. He afterward spent two years in charge of the technical department of the Manual Training School for the Ethical Culture Society of New York, and later became a teacher in the Stevens Institute, in which he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in 1899. He there remained until 1906, when he resigned his position in order to give his entire time to the business, although he is still retained on the faculty of the Stevens Institute as a special lecturer.

The Bristol Company, of which he is now president, was organized in 1889 as a partnership concern by W. H., B. H. and F. B. Bristol, and was incorporated in 1894 for the manufacture of recording steam gauges and steel belt lacing. To-day, however, the company is engaged in the manufacture of recording instruments of every kind, their line being the most complete in the world. They have over seventy-five patents upon inventions of Mr. Bristol, and these instruments are to-day made for over two thousand uses. They occupy a large plant, having one hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space in buildings from one to six stories in height, which are equipped according to the most modern and progressive ideas of factory building. With four hundred highly skilled workmen used in production, their product is to-day sent all over the world, adding to Waterbury's international fame as a manufacturing center. They have branch houses in many cities of the Union, and various agencies in foreign lands, and their products are made known to the trade through a very large number of descriptive and illustrated catalogues and trade bulletins.

Mr. Bristol is identified with many scientific societies, including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Society of Automobile Engineers. He holds very high rank as a practical business man and inventor, and also as a scientist, and the productions of the company have established a standard in his line.

In 1884 Mr. Bristol was united in marriage to Miss J. Louise Wright, of New York, who passed away in 1888. In 1899 he married Elsie H. Myers, of Jersey City, New Jersey.

HILLS, Edwin,

Industrial Leader.

New England in general and Connecticut in particular can furnish us with a most noteworthy number of records of business men and industrial leaders which might serve as models for their kind the world over, and amongst such a number it would be difficult to pick out the worthiest of note, yet certainly he who decided upon that of Edwin Hills, of Plainville, Connecticut, could not be challenged for want of judgment. It would certainly be difficult to find anyone who combined with the steady conservatism so necessary to substantial business conditions so high a degree of intelligent, progressive insight and the willingness to adopt new methods that promised to benefit his enterprises. He was a man who never lost an opportunity to advance himself and yet never trespassed upon the rights or needs of his neighbors, so that his death on November 9, 1909, was felt as a real loss to the community at large.

The family of which Mr. Hills was so worthy a scion is an old and highly respected one in Connecticut, where the members thereof have resided since the very beginning of the colony's history. The founder of the Hills family in this country was William Hills, who set sail from England, his native land, for the American colonies in the year 1632, and was one of the party which, under the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founded the city of Hartford in the wilderness. William Hills removed to Hockanum, Connecticut, and his death occurred there in July, 1683 (see list of original proprietors of Hartford, Trumbull's History, Hartford County, Volume I, page 245). His descendants, in the particular line herein traced, continued to reside in Hartford and Farmington for more than one hundred years.

Chauncey Hills, great-grandfather of Edwin Hills, was born at Farmington in 1761, and died June 21, 1831, after a life of prominence in the community. He devoted his active years to the occupation of farming, in which he was highly successful. He married Eleanor Gillette, born in 1760, died October 22, 1836. It was during the early life of Chauncey Hills that the family removed to Plainville, Connecticut, where they have since made their home.

Elias Hills, grandfather of Edwin Hills, was born in Plainville, Connecticut, in the year 1781, and died May 20, 1868, aged eighty-seven years. He devoted his attention to farming for a number of years in early life, then became a wheelwright and builder, in which lines of work he prospered abundantly. He married Sally Curtiss, of Farmington, a daughter of Abner and Mabel (Squires) Curtiss, of that town, the ceremony being performed March 8, 1800, and they were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Harriet, who became the wife of James Hamlin; William, married Charlotte Purdee; Charlotte, who became the wife of Jeremiah Neale; Hiram, of whom further; George, married (first) Charlotte Eddy, (second) Caroline Eddy; Eliza, who became the wife of Amon Woodruff; Franklin, married Huldah C. Parmalee; Julia, who became the wife of Leonard A. Wheeler; Sheldon, married (first) Almeda N. Recor, (second) Nancy E. Clark; Sally M.; Jeannette E., who became the wife of Emner McIntyre. The mother of these children died October 13, 1853, aged seventy years.

Hiram Hills, father of Edwin Hills, was born at Plainville, Connecticut, October 9, 1810, and died there June 25, 1875, spending his entire life in the place of his birth. He began his career as a manufacturer in Plainville in 1834, at the age of twenty-four years, and at that time

founded the business now owned by his grandson, Edwin H. Hills. Hiram Hills' first shop stood on North Washington street, on the shore of what is now Plainville Pond, and just south from his home on Camp street. In order to avail himself of a suitable water power, Mr. Hills built a dam across the Pequabuck river, where it enters the pond, and dug a canal to bring the water to his shop. His first work here was sawing shingles, shaping wood for wooden locks made by the Stanleys in New Britain, and sawing hame wood for Ira Stanley, of New Britain. A saw mill for heavier work was soon added, and the old distillery, built by his grandfather, was taken apart and set up near the other buildings. On September 6, 1853, the Plainville Water Power Company was incorporated, and in this company Hiram Hills subscribed for two hundred shares of stock. The object of this company was to furnish water power for such manufacturies as it was hoped might be induced to locate in Plainville, and to that end a dam was built quite near where Samuel Demming's original mill dam stood in 1785. The Plainville Water Power Company was not wholly successful, and shortly after the close of 1854 a large majority of its stock came into the possession of Mr. Hills, who thereupon moved his buildings to the north side of the new dam. Upon his removal to the new site, he used the old distillery building for sawing hame wood and for the manufacture of window sash, blinds and doors, continued his saw mill, built a grist mill, operated the stone quarry, opened years before by John and Artemas Root, and soon added a small shop just south of the quarry to which the sash and blind work was removed. The several lines of business conducted here were reasonably successful, especially the manufacture of wood hames during the Civil War, when large numbers of these necessary articles were made for the government. In order to meet this demand, Mr. Hills extended his business to the south side of the river in 1862, and in that year built the present hame shop, so called, using as a part of the structure the shop built in 1854 by the Plainville Bit and Auger Company. In 1862 two sons of Mr. Hills, Burrett and Edwin, were given an interest in the hame business. Additional buildings were erected on both sides of the dam, and in 1871 the Hills family were operating the sash and blind shop, grist and saw mills, the quarry north of the river and the hame shop on the south side. In 1872 the hame business was further extended and "root hames," so called, a low-priced product, were made in one of the shops on the north side, under the oversight of Wallace Hills, youngest son of Hiram Hills, and Elbert Manchester. In 1874 Hiram Hills sold his entire interest in the hame business to his sons, Burrett and Edwin, and his son-in-law, Lorenzo C. Strickland, who thereupon operated under the firm name of Hills Brothers & Company. On January 1, 1875, Edwin and Wallace Hills bought all the property south of the river, including the water power and the hame shop. On May 1, 1875, two months before the death of Hiram Hills, the buildings and water power north of the dam were purchased by Burrett Hills and his sister, Adelaide Strickland. The interests thus acquired were conducted, in part, for two years thereafter by Burrett Hills and Lorenzo C. Strickland, under the name of Burrett Hills & Strickland. In June, 1875, the sash and blind shop was rented to Crane & Andrews. In June, 1876, the saw mill was abandoned and the equipment sold to William L. Cooke, who removed it to White Oak. In the same year the grist mill was rented to Corbin

& Eaton. Edwin and Wallace Hills, having purchased the property south of the river, continued in the hame business with their brother-in-law, L. C. Strickland, until 1877, when Mr. Strickland withdrew. In 1885 Wallace Hills sold his interest to his brother, Edwin Hills, who thenceforth conducted the business in his own name until his death in 1909.

Hiram Hills was very prominent in local politics, and took a keen interest in public affairs, and this, together with his well known probity, integrity and popularity, caused him to be selected by his fellow townsmen for public offices of great responsibility. He was the first representative of the town of Plainville to the State Legislature, and while in that capacity did much for the advancement of the interests of the community. He was a prominent member of the Plainville Congregational Church, and held office in that body for many years.

Hiram Hills married (first) Betsey A. Ludington, who bore him seven children, as follows: Justin; Burrett; Mariette, who became the wife of Elbert Manchester, of Bristol; Edwin, of whom further; Adelaide, who became the wife of Lorenzo C. Strickland; Jane E., who became the wife of Charles Sutliff; Wallace. Mr. Hills married (second) Mrs. Olive Augur.

Edwin Hills was born at Plainville, Connecticut, March 11, 1842, and died November 9, 1909. Like his father, he made that town his home during his entire lifetime. He was an extremely alert and ambitious lad and made the best use of every opportunity that appeared. Upon completing his studies in the public schools of the town, he turned his attention to the business of earning a livelihood and accepted a position in his father's mills for the manufacture of hames. He remained in this employment for a number of years, then, in company with his brother, Burrett Hills, purchased their father's interest and conducted the business, as aforementioned. When the father founded the business the manufacture of hames was a comparatively primitive operation, these articles being made entirely of wood, but with the advance of technical knowledge and mechanical skill a great change has since come about. During the elder man's life, wood was the material used, and this continued for some time after the brothers had assumed control. But Edwin Hills was a progressive man in spite of a strong strain of conservatism in his character, and from the start it was his policy to keep his business abreast of the times, and accordingly, when iron took the place of wood in the manufacture of hames, he rapidly altered his equipment and accommodations to meet the change and proceeded along the new lines determined by the character of the demand. He worked up a large trade, employing over sixty hands in the plant at one time and turning out over three hundred pairs of iron hames a day. Nor did he confine himself entirely to the making of hames, but branched out into varied lines, including metallic parts for harness, household and kitchen utensils, and a number of his own inventions in hardware, so that at the time of his decease the demand for these articles exceeded the capacity of his mills. The extensive business thus built up has survived Mr. Hills and is now operated by his son, Edwin H. Hills, with the highest degree of success.

A man of Mr. Hills' talents and abilities would naturally find it difficult to confine his efforts to any one enterprise, however important it might be, and this was the case with him. It was almost inevitable that he should be drawn into other interests, both of a financial and public character. He was a prominent figure in the

business world generally, and was one of the most influential of the men who in the year 1909 founded the First National Bank of Plainville. After the successful organization of this institution, he was elected its first vice-president, an office that he continued to fill until his death. Always keenly interested in public affairs, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in the year 1908 was its candidate for the State Legislature. He was successful in the campaign that followed and made his term of service in that body one of invaluable work for his constituents and the community at large. He was well known for his wide and liberal benevolences and for the public spirit that always actuated him in his conduct.

Mr. Hills married (first) Alzina Welch, a native of Plainville, Connecticut, daughter of Henry L. Welch, of that place. Two children were born of this union: Antoinette and Grace L. Mr. Hills married (second) June 3, 1881, Emma Bullen, daughter of William F. Bullen, a representative of an old English family. One son was born of this union, Edwin H., who, as has been remarked above, is now conducting the business which has endured through three generations of the family.

BROSMITH, William,

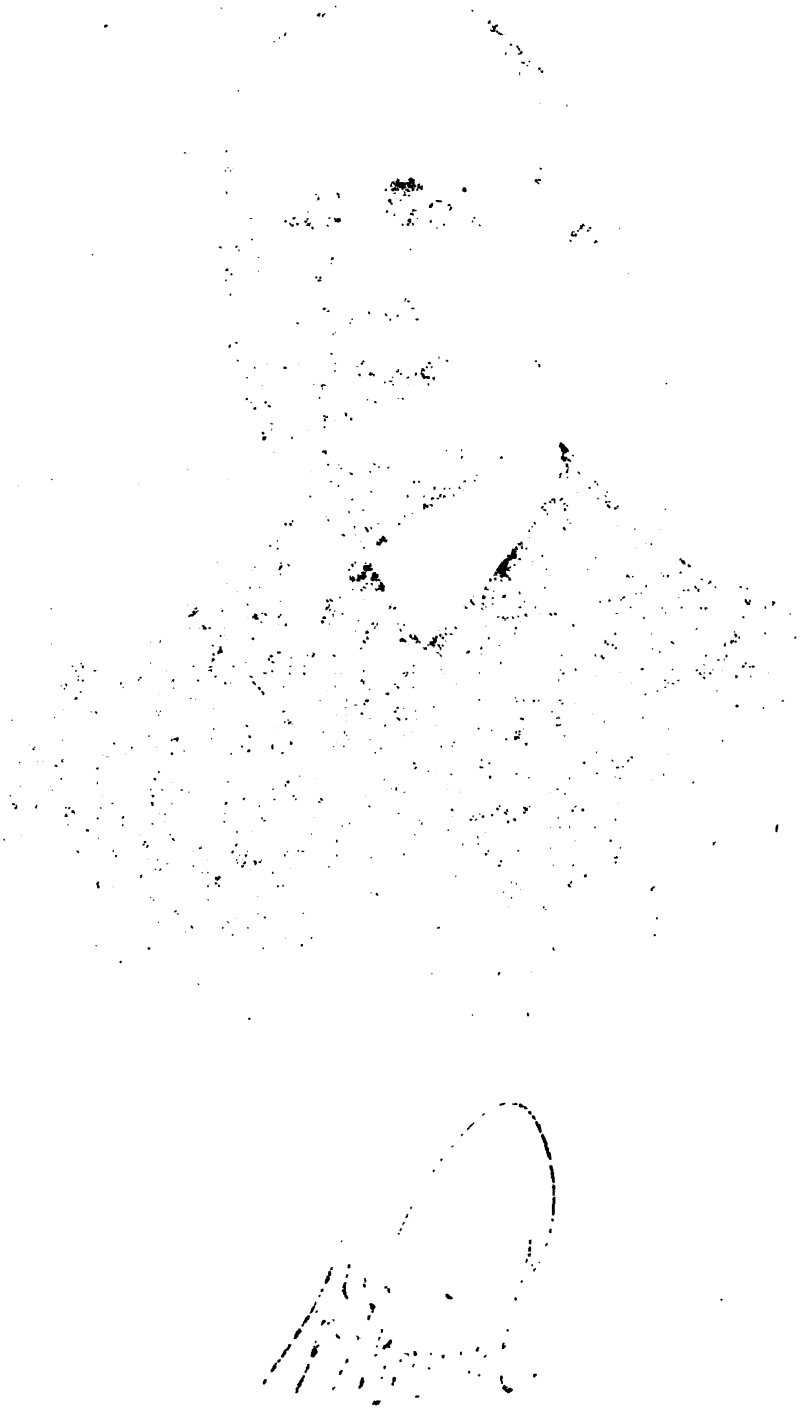
Insurance Law Expert.

William Brosmith, general counsel of The Travellers' Insurance Company since 1901, has long been numbered among the recognized authorities on insurance law. He has taken an active part in the political life of Hartford, and in numerous positions of trust and responsibility has rendered valuable public service.

He was born in the City of New York in 1854, and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1876. Although engaged for a time in general practice, he soon gave special attention to corporation and insurance law, and in 1895 came to Hartford, where he has since resided.

When Mr. Brosmith came to Hartford he joined the legal staff of The Travelers' Insurance Company as attorney, and shortly after his arrival was admitted to the Hartford county bar. In 1901 he was promoted to his present position as general counsel, when his predecessor in that position, Sylvester C. Dunham, who later on became president of the company, was elected to the vice-presidency.

He has made an extensive study of all matters relating to insurance and has taken a prominent part in securing wise legislation and standard statutory regulations for the government of insurance. Mr. Brosmith is the president of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel, and manager of the Bureau of Publicity, Casualty Insurance. He is actively interested in all organizations to promote uniformity and betterment in company practices, and has an extensive acquaintance and familiarity with all lines of insurance as conducted by the various companies in the United States. In 1906 Mr. Brosmith was president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and later on of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. At different times he has served on the executive committees of these organizations, and of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Professional organizations to which he belongs are the Hartford Bar, the State Bar Associations of Connecticut and New York, and the American Bar Association. He served as president of the Board of Charity Commissioners of Hartford during six of the nine years in which he was a member of that body. He also served



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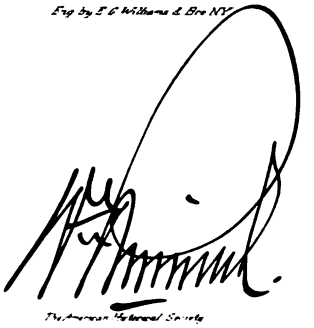
Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.



The American Historical Society

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Engd. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John M. Holcombe

Pres. Miss. Valley Historical Society

...ember of the Municipal ...
...ssion, which had in charge ...
...n of Hartford's beautiful ...
...lding. He is a member ...
...Civil Service Commission and ...
...ssion on Public Welfare ...
...of Connecticut, a member ...
...rd of directors of The Travelers ...
...Company, the Travelers ...
...Trust Company and the ...
...Bank. His clubs are the ...
...Hartford Golf and the ...
...a trustee of St. Francis Hospital, ...
...St. Joseph's Cathedral ...
...870 Mr. Brosmith married Hannah ...
...Wade Mrs. Brosmith died March ...
...3, leaving the following children ...
...Brosmith, who is engaged in ...
...practice of law in the City of New ...
...rk; Anne M. Brosmith who resides ...
...h her father, Arthur W. Brosmith, ...
...pector of the Board of Water Commissioners ...
...of the City of Hartford; Mary ...
...Brosmith, who is an Assistant Professor ...
...teaching in the College of New Rochelle ...
...from which she graduated; Elizabeth ...
...now the wife of William J. Mc... ...
...insurance underwriter of Boston ...
...merly of Hartford.

Both as a lawyer and a citizen, ... Brosmith has rendered able and ... service.

HOLCOMBE, John Marshall,

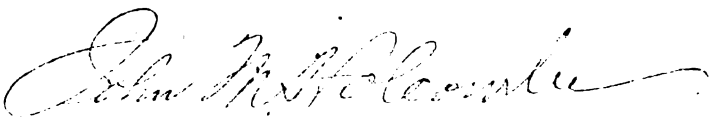
President Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The coat-of-arms of the ancestral family is thus described (Burke's Armory):

Holcombe Arms:—Azure, a chevron ... between three mullets in profile ..., the shoulders, or, wreathed about the ... sable and of the second.

Crest—A naked boy's head, full faced, ... the breast, proper, wreathed around the ... or and azure.

Motto—*Per vias et fortitudo.* (Through ... titude).



as a member of the Municipal Building Commission, which had in charge the erection of Hartford's beautiful Municipal Building. He is a member of the State Civil Service Commission and the Commission of Public Welfare of the State of Connecticut; a member of the board of directors of The Travelers' Insurance Company, the Travelers' Bank and Trust Company and the Dime Savings Bank. His clubs are the Hartford, the Hartford Golf and the Country Club. He is a trustee of St. Francis' Hospital and St. Joseph's Cathedral Corporation.

In 1879 Mr. Brosmith married Hannah A. McBride. Mrs. Brosmith died March 13, 1913, leaving the following children: Allan E. Brosmith, who is engaged in the practice of law in the City of New York; Amy M. Brosmith, who resides with her father; Arthur W. Brosmith, an inspector of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hartford; Mary Brosmith, who is an Ursuline Sister, teaching in the College of New Rochelle, from which she graduated; Dorothy E., now the wife of William J. McEvoy, a fire insurance underwriter of Boston, and formerly of Hartford.

Both as a lawyer and a citizen, Mr. Brosmith has rendered able and worthy service.

HOLCOMBE, John Marshall,

President Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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Holcombe Arms—Azure, a chevron argent between three men's heads in profile, couped at the shoulders, or, wreathed about the temple, sable and of the second.

Crest—A man's head, full faced, couped at the breast, proper; wreathed around the temple, or and azure.

Motto—*Veritas et fortitudo.* (Truth and fortitude).

John Marshall Holcombe, of Hartford, president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, needs no introduction to the public either as a business man or citizen. Mr. Holcombe is a representative of an ancient family which has given to New England and the United States many men distinguished in the learned professions and eminent in the sphere of public service.

(I) Thomas Holcombe, founder of the American branch of the race, was a member of an old English family. He came from England about 1630, and on May 14, 1634, was admitted a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1638 he came to Connecticut and settled where the town of Windsor now stands. Among the descendants of Thomas Holcombe are: Amasa Holcombe, the scientist; Chester Holcombe, the diplomat; and the Rev. Frederick Holcombe, one of the founders of Trinity College. Among the collateral ancestors of John Marshall Holcombe are the following: John Webster, a Governor of Connecticut; Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts; William Phelps, a commissioner appointed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636 to govern the people of Connecticut, member of the council of the Pequot War in 1637, and a framer of the Constitution in 1639; Thomas Bliss, an original proprietor of Hartford; General Nathan Johnson, an officer of the War of 1812, a prominent lawyer of Connecticut, quartermaster-general for many years, and State Senator; General Johnson commanded twelve hundred soldiers when the beloved Lafayette visited Hartford in 1824; a feature of the occasion was the presence among them of one hundred veterans of the Revolution. Others among the collateral ancestors of John Marshall Holcombe were John Talcott, Sr., deputy of Massa-

chusetts Bay Court, also Connecticut, many sessions, and treasurer of the colony of Connecticut; John Wakeman, deputy and treasurer of the colony. It is an interesting fact that the two heroes of the hiding of the famous charter in the oak were ancestors of Mr. Holcombe—Captain Joseph Wadsworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Talcott. Captain Wadsworth concealed the charter of Connecticut in the famous charter oak. Lieutenant-Colonel John Talcott was with Captain Wadsworth when the charter was hidden in the oak; he was very prominent; he was commander of the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War, and a tablet to his memory was recently erected at Great Barrington, Massachusetts; his daughter Elizabeth became wife of Captain Joseph Wadsworth. The courage of these two famous men is found among their descendants.

(II) Lieutenant Nathaniel Holcombe, son of Thomas Holcombe, was born in 1648, was a farmer of Simsbury, and served six terms in the General Court. He married Mary Bliss, and among their children was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(III) Sergeant Nathaniel (2) Holcombe, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Bliss) Holcombe, was born in 1673, and served four terms in the General Court. He married Martha Buel, and among their children was David, mentioned below.

(IV) Lieutenant David Holcombe, son of Sergeant Nathaniel (2) and Martha (Buel) Holcombe, was born in 1705, and was a farmer and inn-keeper of Simsbury. He married Mehitable Butolph, and among their children was Reuben, mentioned below.

(V) Reuben Holcombe, son of Lieutenant David and Mehitable (Butolph) Holcombe, was born in 1728, married Susanna Hayes, and among their children was Phineas, mentioned below.

(VI) Phineas Holcombe, son of Reuben and Susanna (Hayes) Holcombe, was born 1759, died 1833. He was a soldier of the war of the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Moore, and among their children was Phineas, mentioned below.

(VII) Phineas (2) Holcombe, son of Phineas (1) and Elizabeth (Moore) Holcombe, was born in 1783, died 1814. He married Nancy Smith Huggins, and among their children was James Huggins, mentioned below.

(VIII) James Huggins Holcombe, son of Phineas (2) and Nancy Smith (Huggins) Holcombe, was born August 31, 1806. He studied for the profession of law, was admitted to the bar, and began the active practice of his profession in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833. Forty years later, in 1873, he went to Italy, and from that time until his death in 1889 made his home in that country. He married Emily Merrill, daughter of General Nathan and Sarah (Merrill) Johnson, and among their children was John Marshall, mentioned below.

(IX) John Marshall Holcombe, son of James Huggins and Emily Merrill (Johnson) Holcombe, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 8, 1848. He completed a course of public school study in his native city by graduating from the high school. Entering Yale University, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1869, and forty years later his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Though educated for the profession of law, Mr. Holcombe's choice was for business, and in 1869, not long after his graduation, he entered the service of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, whence he was called to act as actuary of the State Insurance Department, serving in that capacity from 1871 to 1874. He made life insurance not only a business but a study, devoting special atten-

tion to its scientific side. In the course of time he became one of the best known life insurance men in the State, and by reason of this was appointed actuary of the Connecticut State Insurance Department. Mr. Holcombe's work in this position brought him into prominence as an exponent of the mathematical, statistical, and actuarial principles of life insurance, and caused his services to be sought by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. In 1874 he became assistant secretary of that organization, succeeding in 1875 to the office of secretary. This position he retained until 1889, when he was elected vice-president, and on December 28, 1904, he was chosen president of the company, an office which he still most capably fills, the success and standing of the company testifying to the wisdom of its executive management. The outside business interests of Mr. Holcombe are nearly all with Hartford corporations, and include the Phoenix National Bank, Phoenix (Fire) Insurance Company, National Surety Company of New York, in all of which he holds directorships; is a director and past president of the Fidelity Trust Company; vice-president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, also occupying a seat on its board of trustees, and treasurer of the Hartford Retreat.

As a writer and lecturer on insurance, Mr. Holcombe has gained a national reputation in the world of finance and insurance. He was one of the promoters of the insurance course at Yale University, and has been a regular lecturer there ever since its establishment. He was one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America, and has been a trusted counsellor of insurance commissioners of his own and other States and of legislators. This was true at the time of the New York State investigation in 1902, and at the passage of the New York State laws emanating therefrom, Mr. Holcombe being consulted with in regard to certain features of the proposed enactments. His own company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, passed the ordeal triumphantly, receiving the highest commendation.

Both by influence and by personal service, Mr. Holcombe has borne his full share of responsibility as a citizen. He has been a member of the Court of Common Council of Hartford, and presiding officer of both branches thereof; inaugurated the movement that resulted in the establishment of the Hartford Board of Health, and served as commissioner for several years; was a member of the Hartford Board of Finance, and is now a member of the City Plan Commission. By right of ancestry, Mr. Holcombe is a member of a number of organizations, including the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Society of Colonial Governors. He is an ex-president of the Hartford Municipal Art Society; president of the Insurance Institute; ex-president of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford, and chairman of the Yale Loan Fund of that association; and member of the Wolf's Head Society of Yale, the University Club, New York City, and of the Hartford and Hartford Golf clubs. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, continuing through successive generations an unbroken line of membership in the ancient First Church of Christ, Hartford. Among its founders twelve of the names are those of his ancestors.

When, in 1909, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Holcombe by Yale University, Professor William L. Phelps, in awarding the degree, said that in giving a degree to Mr.

Holcombe Yale was recognizing one of her own sons, one of the foremost citizens of a neighboring city, and one whose reputation had become national; during the years since his graduation, so many Yale men had gone into business that it was highly appropriate that success honestly won should receive academic reward. Yale trains men for the cloister and the hearth; for political, legal and medical schools of activity, and for the fierce competitive strife of business where men bear the burden and heat of the day. In the enormous activities of modern life insurance, one of the most complex and difficult subjects to master, Mr. Holcombe has achieved eminence; he possesses that optimism which is the philosophical basis of his vocation; he has added reputation to a city which, with less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, has never hesitated to insure the entire world. And subject to attack from the reformers' standpoint, Mr. Holcombe has been true to the name he bears, the name of the greatest judge in American history—John Marshall.

Mr. Holcombe lives in the house in which he was born, and where five generations of his family have resided. The house was built in 1815, and an advertisement of it, describing its charms, and saying it was built on "Lord's Hill" and "fitted to accommodate a genteel family of about twenty-eight persons," was printed in the daily papers. In 1915 a century celebration party was held.

Mr. Holcombe married, in Brooklyn, New York, January 29, 1873, Emily Seymour Goodwin, daughter of Edwin Olmsted Goodwin, of Brooklyn, whose biography appears in this work. Mrs. Holcombe organized Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; is a charter member of the Society of Colonial Dames; was a member of the National Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Expedition, and had charge of the Connecticut buildings at that exposition and at the Jamestown Exposition of 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe are the parents of three children: Harold Goodwin, born November 23, 1873; Emily Marguerite, born October 24, 1877; and John Marshall, Jr., born May 4, 1889. A grandson, Harold Goodwin, Jr., was born November 3, 1915.

The history of insurance for the last forty years abundantly proves that in his choice of an occupation Mr. Holcombe made no mistake. His record is that of a business man and public official who has been true to the traditions of an honorable ancestry.

HOLCOMBE, Emily S. (Goodwin),

Prominent in Patriotic Societies.

Mrs. Emily Seymour (Goodwin) Holcombe, of Hartford, Past Regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and ex-president of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America, has proved herself a true descendant of patriotic ancestors. The Goodwin family is one of the oldest in New England, and from an early period in our Colonial history has been identified with the most vital interests of the city of Hartford.

The name Goodwin is of very ancient origin, and is to be found in most of the northern countries of Europe. Its derivation is not clear, but it evidently signifies "good friend," or "God's friend." The name is of record in England as early as 1238, and researches indicate that the ancestors of the first American Goodwins belonged to the Essex family of Goodwin, whose history is traced to about the middle of the fifteenth century.

(I) Ozias Goodwin, founder of the

because Yale was recognized one of her own sons, one of the foremost citizens of a neighboring city, and one whose reputation had become national, during the years since his graduation, so many Yale men had gone into business that it was highly appropriate that success honestly won should receive academic reward. Yale trains men for the cloister and the heath; for political, legal and medical spheres of activity, and for the fierce competitive strife of business where men bear the burden and heat of the day. In the enormous activities of modern fire insurance, one of the most complex and difficult subjects to master, Mr. Holcombe has achieved eminence; he possesses that optimism which is the philosophical basis of his vocation; he has added reputation to a city which, with less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, has never hesitated to insure the entire world. And subject to attack from the reformers' standpoint, Mr Holcombe has been true to the name he bears, the name of the greatest judge in American history—John Marshall.

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The history of [illegible] forty years adjudicated [illegible] choice of an [illegible] made no mistake. [illegible] a business [illegible] has been true to the [illegible] honorable ancestry.

HOLCOMBE, Emily S. [illegible]

Prominent in Patriotic [illegible]

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(I) Ozias Goodwin, [illegible]

Emily S. Y. Holcombe

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American branch of the family, was born in England in 1596, and was a resident of Hartford as early as 1639, being the first of the name to settle there. It is not known whether or not he accompanied his brother, Elder William Goodwin, who arrived in Boston in the ship "Lion," September 16, 1632. Ozias Goodwin's house lot was situated on what is now Trumbull street, near Church street, and he acquired by purchase a number of parcels of land in Hartford. He was one of the company from Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, who on April 18, 1659, signed an agreement to remove to Hadley, Massachusetts, by September 22 of the same year, in consideration of which they were to receive grants of land. As far as is now known, Ozias Goodwin did not become a resident of Hadley. His name appears on a list of Hartford freemen dated October 13, 1669. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, England. Ozias Goodwin died prior to April, 1683.

(II) Nathaniel Goodwin, son of Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, was born about 1637, died January 8, 1714. He was admitted a freeman in October, 1662. He is named as one of the "townsmen" of Hartford in 1669, 1678 and 1682. His house lot was what is now numbers 16 to 30 Village street. Nathaniel Goodwin married (first) Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah Coles, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, but formerly of Farmington, Connecticut. She died May 8, 1676, aged twenty-nine, and her monument in the Center Church burying ground is the oldest one of the Goodwin family now standing in Hartford. He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Pratt, of Hartford, and she died subsequent to July, 1724, surviving her husband.

(III) John Goodwin, son of Nathaniel Goodwin, was the first of the family to settle in what is now East Hartford. He purchased forty-two acres from his brother, Nathaniel Goodwin, Jr., for £16, and by gift from his father and purchases from others acquired large holdings of land. He was the third in direct line to follow the trade of weaver. In all phases of the community's life he bore a prominent part, serving as collector of the Ecclesiastical Society, and for twenty years holding the office of deacon. He bore the distinctive title of "Mr." John Goodwin was twice married. The Christian name of his first wife was Sarah, but beyond that and the additional fact that she died in May, 1735, nothing is known of her. There is no record of his second wife. He died February 6, 1757.

(IV) John (2) Goodwin, son of John (1) and Sarah Goodwin, was baptized in Hartford, Connecticut, August 11, 1706, and died September 14, 1793. His trade was that of a tanner, and he was a man who stood high in the community. He became possessed of considerable land, and paid a tax for keeping a chaise, a vehicle then considered a luxury and a mark of affluence. In 1780 he was chosen deacon of the church, but before that time bore the title of "Mr.," which was given only to men who had a claim to distinction. He married Dorothy, daughter of Caleb and Dorothy (Hill) Pitkin, of East Hartford. Her death occurred August 17, 1789, when she was seventy-one years of age.

(V) Joseph Goodwin, son of John (2) and Dorothy (Pitkin) Goodwin, was born May 9, 1743, and died November 13, 1809. About the time of his marriage he built a house on Main street, East Hartford, and in this house he received as his guests some of the officers of the French troops which were encamped in East Hartford in 1781-82. He was one of those who planted the beautiful elm trees which

have adorned East Hartford for more than a century. Under the Ecclesiastical Society, Mr. Goodwin served in 1781 as school committeeman. He married, June 3, 1773, Hannah Olmstead, born January 3, 1747, in East Hartford, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Meakin) Olmstead. Her death occurred July 1, 1814.

(VI) Hezekiah Goodwin, son of Joseph and Hannah (Olmstead) Goodwin, was born September 21, 1789, in East Hartford, and died January 10, 1873. In 1829 he was a resident of New Hartford, and from 1849 to 1861 his home was in Simsbury. Mr. Goodwin married, September 11, 1811, Emily Pratt, born December 21, 1793, in East Hartford, died July 28, 1877, daughter of Eliab and Dorcas (Williams) Pratt.

(VII) Edwin Olmstead Goodwin, son of Hezekiah and Emily (Pratt) Goodwin, was born November 24, 1819, in East Hartford. In 1840 he removed to Hartford, studied law, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he assisted in organizing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. The confinement incident to his legal studies, and his duties in this position were detrimental to his health, and in 1848 he removed to Bristol, Connecticut, where he lived until 1857, when he became a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and in that city he passed the remainder of his life. For twenty-four years Mr. Goodwin was an earnest member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. On September 13, 1848, Mr. Goodwin married, in Bristol, Connecticut, Mrs. Harriet Pomeroy, who was born April 10, 1818, in Tolland, daughter of Jonathan Clark and Sophia (Bingham) Brown, and widow of Chauncey Pomeroy. After the decease of her second husband, Mrs. Goodwin resided in Hartford until her death, which occurred November 12, 1904. On November 25, 1882, Mr. Goodwin passed away, and in a notice of his death published in one of the New York papers it was said: "He was a most exemplary man, who in his integrity and rare honesty has bequeathed to his family a distinguished name."

(VIII) Emily Seymour Goodwin, daughter of Edwin Olmstead and Harriet (Brown-Pomeroy) Goodwin, was born April 2, 1852, in Bristol, Connecticut, and was about five years old when the family removed to Brooklyn, New York. It was in that city that she became the wife of John Marshall Holcombe, January 29, 1873, whose biography precedes this. Their children: Harold Goodwin, born November 23, 1873; Emily Marguerite, born October 24, 1878; John Marshall, Jr., born May 4, 1889. They have one grandson, Harold Goodwin, born November 3, 1915. Mrs. Holcombe was graduated from Brooklyn Heights Seminary in 1870. No woman of the present generation at least is better known in Connecticut than Mrs. Holcombe—indeed, her achievements have carried her name far beyond the confines of her native State. She is a woman of great modesty, but possesses initiative to an unusually large degree with the will to accomplish an undertaking decided upon as necessary or desirable. She also possesses great tact, diplomacy and executive ability. In 1892 Mrs. Holcombe organized the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was its regent from that time until October 31, 1903, a period of eleven years of most indefatigable and valuable service. On October 31, 1896, the chapter voted unanimously to undertake the restoration of Hartford's ancient burying ground and to save, if possible, the fast disintegrating gravestones. This was a result of propaganda work by Mrs. Holcombe, and to her more than to any other individual is due the

successful accomplishment of this great undertaking. The cemetery committee appointed by Mrs. Holcombe consisted of the following members: Mrs. William L. Pelton, Mrs. Francis Goodwin, Miss Mary K. Talcott, Mrs. J. L. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Ferguson and Mrs. J. H. Cone.

The plan Mrs. Holcombe formulated was this, as told in her own report: "That the chapter should, as a patriotic work in connection with the saving and improving of Hartford's Ancient Burying-ground, raise a certain sum of money and present it to the city to aid in the widening of Gold street by the demolition of certain buildings, the remainder of the cost (supposed then to be $60,000) to be assessed in fair division upon the property holders receiving benefit. I placed the gift at $20,000, which left a balance of $40,000." It was found that the work involved an expenditure of more than $100,000, not a dollar of which was personally solicited. Demolition of the buildings was begun April 21, 1899, and the celebration of the redemption of the ancient cemetery and the widening of Gold street was held with impressive ceremonies on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1899, with an audience of five thousand, including delegations from various patriotic bodies. The following description was written by the late Mrs. Franklin G. Whitmore, historian of the chapter:

While the people were hurrying, long before the hour appointed, to their places, the music of Colt's Band sounding over all the hum of voices and the Putnam Phalanx in Colonial uniform marching with fife and drum to form in line, the Daughters had gathered in the parlors of the Center Church, and with glad hands and faces drew their regent to the front and presented her, by the hand of the chairman of the reception and celebration committee, Mrs. William H. Palmer, with a superb silver loving cup, a token of their appreciation of her good leadership, her executive ability, her patient hope and courage, and all the other qualities which had made her work in the chapter a marvellous success. After the presentation and a few brief heartfelt words of acceptance from Mrs. Holcombe, the members of the chapter filed into the cemetery, along the line of their military escort, saluting its colors, to their places on or near the platform.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by leading citizens. One city official said:

If any man of my knowledge in Hartford had undertaken the task, there would have been nothing left of him but the footprints of those who had stepped upon him. This Daughter of the American Revolution had the dynamic force of good patriotic ancestors in her veins, and official boards and public men, court committees and obdurate property owners, all bowed to the persuasiveness of Mrs. Holcombe. One of the greatest improvements that Hartford has known for years was accomplished.

A bronze tablet at the Haynes entrance to the Old Center Church Burying-ground was unveiled on June 13, 1901, and bears the following inscription, which perpetuates in brief and enduring form this memorable chapter in Hartford's history:

1640
Ruth Wyllys Chapter
of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
erects this tablet
To Commemorate the Restoration of the
Ancient Burying Ground
Where Rest the Remains of
The Founders of Hartford and the
Makers of the Constitution of Connecticut
and to honor
The Devotion, Courage and Ability of
the Regent of the Chapter
Mrs. Emily Seymour Goodwin Holcombe
under whose leadership the
Unworthy Surroundings Have Been Removed
and Both the Burial Place
and Gold Street
Transformed
1900

It is needless to say that such a work required not only exceptional executive

ability, but also great tact and diplomacy, and that these are native to Mrs. Holcombe is proved by the fact that until she undertook the task she had had little experience of the stern, cold and calculating methods of the business world. In the accomplishment of the enterprise she has the satisfaction of seeing her ideals realized and her work appreciated. In 1904 Mrs. Holcombe published a very complete report of the plan and progress of the undertaking. It consists of eighty pages, and is entitled: "Restoration of the Ancient Burying-ground of Hartford and the Widening of Gold Street by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

It was widely suggested that, as an additional mark of appreciation, the name of the street be changed to Holcombe Place, but this honor Mrs. Holcombe declined. It would have been out of harmony with the purely patriotic motives which inspired a work in which personal ambition had no part. On June 26, 1899, the Common Council passed the following resolution: "That as there has been a request by many citizens to change the name of Gold street to Holcombe Place, in honor of the regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and that as this is against the wishes of Mrs. Holcombe, the matter be referred to Ruth Wyllys Chapter to recommend a name for the street." The chapter requested the Council to let the name remain Gold street. Nor was there any necessity for changing it. Mrs. Holcombe's name lives and will live in the grateful memories of the people of Hartford.

In 1903 the former home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, in Windsor, Connecticut, was presented to the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Ellsworth descendants. Mrs. Holcombe was chairman of the furnishing committee, and through her efforts the entire house was equipped in antique furniture, the gifts from various other chapters.

Mrs. Holcombe was one of the charter members of the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America, her ancestors being:

1. Governor John Webster, of Connecticut;
2. Governor Roger Conant, first governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;
3. Attorney-General William Pitkin, of Connecticut;
4. Hon. Richard Treat, of Connecticut, one of the patentees;
5. Captain Roger Pitkin;
6. Hon. Captain Caleb Stanley;
7. Captain Nicholas Olmstead;
8. Captain William Ely;
9. Captain Richard Ely;
10. Captain Jonathan Kingsbury;
11. Lieutenant John Hollister;
12. Captain Paul Thorndike, of Massachusetts (whose father and uncle, the Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, were both interred in the Abbey);
13. Deacon John Whipple;
14. Nicholas Browne; and several others.

The names of twenty-five ancestors appear on the monument to the "First Settlers of Hartford." She was a member of the first board of managers of the Colonial Dames, and at different times held various offices, among which were historian and president, serving in the latter named capacity for four years. She is also a member and has been very active in the Union for Home Work; and also a member of the Civic Club of Hartford. When the Louisiana Exposition was organized at St. Louis, Mrs. Holcombe was appointed a member of the Board of Lady Managers. The selection of the design of the Connecticut building was left largely to her, the Connecticut commissioner placing Mrs. Holcombe in entire charge of it. Conspicuous on the wall of the entrance hall was a very beautiful and

significant piece. This was the coat-of-arms of Connecticut in colors, above which was the inscription: "Connecticut, the Constitution State," and on either side quotations from eminent authors and historians proving the truth of this. The frame was made of genuine Charter Oak, given to Mrs. Holcombe for this purpose, ornamented with four carvings of oak leaves, acorns and laurel. On each one was a scroll with the dates and inscriptions:

1639, The Constitution born in Connecticut;
1662, Charter secured by John Winthrop;
1687, Hiding of the Charter in the Oak;
1786, Adoption of the United States Constitution on Connecticut's model.

Desiring that this house should be a lovely home, Mrs. Holcombe made every effort to this end. In a personal interview with a friend, Colonel Frank W. Cheney, he said as they were to make no exhibit of their silks, he would furnish all the material she could use either for wall coverings or for furniture. One can imagine the wonderful result. When asking for the loan of an heirloom, which very likely was in a worn or shabby condition, the assurance of its return, restored, and, if an upholstered piece, covered with exquisite brocades, proved so alluring that it procured many a fine piece. On those lovely walls, covered with tapestry, hung very fine paintings loaned by Connecticut artists. Fifty illustrated coats-of-arms formed a dado around the walls of the library and dining room, and this with no expense to the State, as Mrs. Holcombe sold every one to descendants. There was quite a large library of genealogical books loaned for the occasion, and guests who admired the charts could search for the links of their own line which would connect them with these charts. Photographs of Connecticut's fine old houses hung in the bedrooms, and proved a most attractive feature. That Connecticut was the "Constitution State," Mrs. Holcombe devised many methods of proving. Like a motif in an opera, it appeared in various forms. A very charming official badge bore a picture of the house at the top, and below hung an acorn, and in miniature the four significant dates—1639, 1662, 1687 and 1786. Markers of two sizes bearing the same dates and with the catalogue number written on, were pasted on each piece of furniture and book. Mrs. Holcombe arranged a very delightful souvenir gift for the people of Connecticut ancestry, which included an official list of the furniture, the lenders, the coats-of-arms, and followed by a little history of Connecticut by Mrs. Holcombe herself, profusely illustrated. Hundreds and thousands of these were given away. Mrs. Holcombe's financial report was one to be proud of, as the furniture sold at a profit. The house was a reproduction of the beautiful Sigourney mansion on Lord's Hill, Hartford; the carved wood-work was from one of the very lovely old homes in Norwich, which at the close of the Exposition was sold to a gentleman who was born in Connecticut and who erected it for his own residence.

At Jamestown, Connecticut had a State building which was a copy of one of Litchfield's stately residences. Again the Cheney silks adorned the walls, and the same "motif," "Connecticut the Constitution State," was wrought in the various designs as at St. Louis. The financial report was even more favorable than at the "Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

But Mrs. Holcombe is above all else a true "home woman" devoted to her husband and children, and finding in these her greatest happiness.

PIERCE, Noble Emerson,

Lawyer, Legislator.

The year 1876, notable as the Centennial Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration which was to give birth to a Nation, also witnessed the emancipation of Noble E. Pierce from the rule of instructors and his entrance into the professional world as a duly accredited member of the Albany (New York) bar. From that year until the present he has been in continuous practice, his Hartford residence beginning in 1893. His career as a public official and as a State leader of the Democracy has equalled in merit his legal achievement, and whether his career be viewed in its separate activities or if they be taken in conjunction, the lustre which attaches to the Pierce name in New England has not been dimmed by this twentieth century representative.

There is a peculiar interest attached to his political career as the historian states that his grandfather, Noble Abraham Pierce, was one of the little band of eleven men constituting the Democratic party of Bristol, Connecticut. In 1890, Noble E. Pierce, grandson of Noble A. Pierce, represented the district in which Bristol is located, as State Senator, serving two terms. There is a feeling of regret that the old Democratic veteran could not have witnessed the triumph of the party principles for which he so lonesomely contended. In speaking of a spirited political contest which occurred in Gloucester, Massachusetts, as long ago as 1806, a writer said: "The Democrats not unreasonably expected success, as they had the influence of the Pierce family. Young ducks do not take to the water more naturally than the Pierce family throughout the country to the Democratic principles."

The name Pierce is a common one in England, of considerable antiquity, undoubtedly coming from the Christian name Pierre or Piers or Pierse, as it was called after the Conquest when French was the court language. The name is spelled in various ways, seemingly as the bearer's choice dictated.

This branch of the family descends from John Perss, who came from Norfolkshire, England, in 1637, with wife Elizabeth and four children. He settled at Woburn, later at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he died in 1661. The line of descent to Noble E. Pierce, of Hartford, is through the founder's son. Deacon John wrote his name Pierce, and after a residence at Woburn and Boston, settled in the neighboring State of Connecticut, at Wethersfield. His son, Sergeant John Pierce, was a soldier in the Colonial wars, and is recorded as joining the church at Southbury, Connecticut, in 1727. His son, Abraham Pierce, purchased the historical old family mansion at Bristol, Connecticut, in 1797, that is yet owned by his descendants, five generations of the family having gathered under its roof. His son, Noble Abraham Pierce, was a farmer and manufacturer of horn goods and inkstands. He married, in 1809, Lydia Gridley, who died in 1874, aged ninety-one years.

Their son, Julius Emerson Pierce, was born in the old Pierce mansion at Bristol, Connecticut, January 18, 1825, died June, 1905. After leaving school he became manager of his father's farm and continued a farmer during all his active years. He was a member of the Baptist church, a Democrat in politics, but steadfastly refused all offers to become a candidate for political office. He married, May 30, 1849, Huldah Botsford, born November 6, 1822, daughter of Amadeus and Huldah (Merriam) Botsford, of Kensington, Hartford county, Connecticut. Their only son, Noble Emerson, and only

daughter, Annie S., were born in the old family mansion at Bristol, Connecticut.

Noble Emerson Pierce was born July 31, 1854, and began his education in Bristol public schools, continuing at Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield. He then passed to Connecticut State Normal at New Britain, whence he was graduated class of 1873. He then taught for two years in the "Lower School" at Ansonia, Connecticut, studying law during the same period, under the direction of Judge Verenice Munger. He then pursued a course of legal study at Albany Law School, and in May, 1876, was graduated Bachelor of Laws and admitted to the New York bar. He located for practice at Angelica, Allegany county, New York, there gaining needed experience in legal procedure and remaining two years. He then returned to his native city, Bristol, where from 1878 until 1893 he was constantly engaged in practice as a member of the Hartford county bar. In 1893 he became a member of the Hartford law firm, Holcombe & Pierce, continuing seventeen years until 1910, when Mr. Holcombe became a judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Pierce then practiced alone until January 10, 1911, when his son, Kendall M. Pierce was admitted to the bar and the firm of Pierce & Pierce was formed. Two of the many important cases with which Mr. Pierce has been connected as chief counsel in which the decision he strove for became precedent are especially worthy of note. The Connecticut Legislature of 1913 was deadlocked on appointment of police judges for the State, and also on the appointment of county commissioner, the governor making appointments to fill vacancies of twenty-two judgeships and five county commissionerships. A test case on the judges was brought by Mr. Pierce on behalf of Frederick G. Eberle, who was appointed to the Hartford police court by Governor Baldwin. He carried the case to the Supreme Court, the question at issue being the constitutional right of the governor to fill vacancies in offices that under the constitution are to be filled by appointment of the General Assembly. Mr. Pierce's contention that the governor's act was constitutional was sustained by the Supreme Court, and in the later case involving the county commissioners the decision of the Supreme Court was followed. The second case was equally important. James M. Crosby made a contract to purchase the charter of the Housatonic Light & Power Company from Nicholas Staub and advanced $65,000 toward the purchase price. With this money Mr. Staub bought water rights covering some two miles of the Housatonic river. Mr. Crosby failed to complete his payments on the contract and Staub afterwards sold the property and charter to other parties for a consideration of $320,000. Mr. Pierce, as administrator upon the Crosby estate, brought an action to recover the money advanced by Mr. Crosby upon the contract. Mr. Pierce contended that Staub's conduct amounted to a recision of the contract and therefore his client was entitled to recover the money paid, in the absence of a forfeiture clause. The Supreme Court sustained this claim and so rendered their decision.

From the date of his return to Bristol in 1878, Mr. Pierce has been an active, influential worker in the Democratic party, has rendered valuable and highly valued service and has received many honors at the hands of his fellow-men. He served the school board of Bristol for many years and was chairman of district committee No. 1. In November, 1890, he was elected State Senator from the Fourth District, serving during the

"dead-lock" session and as the floor leader of the Democracy. In November, 1892, he was reëlected and was again the leader of his party in the Senate. As justice of the peace of Hartford county, he administered the oath of office to Governor Morris and his associate State officers, and was the recognized spokesman for his party during his four years of senatorial service. In the session of 1893 he was chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs, which committee, after six weeks devoted to public hearings, reported the General Street Railway Law of 1893. The committee considered one hundred and fifty-three applications for street railway charters and during the session the charter of almost every city in the State was completely revised or amended.

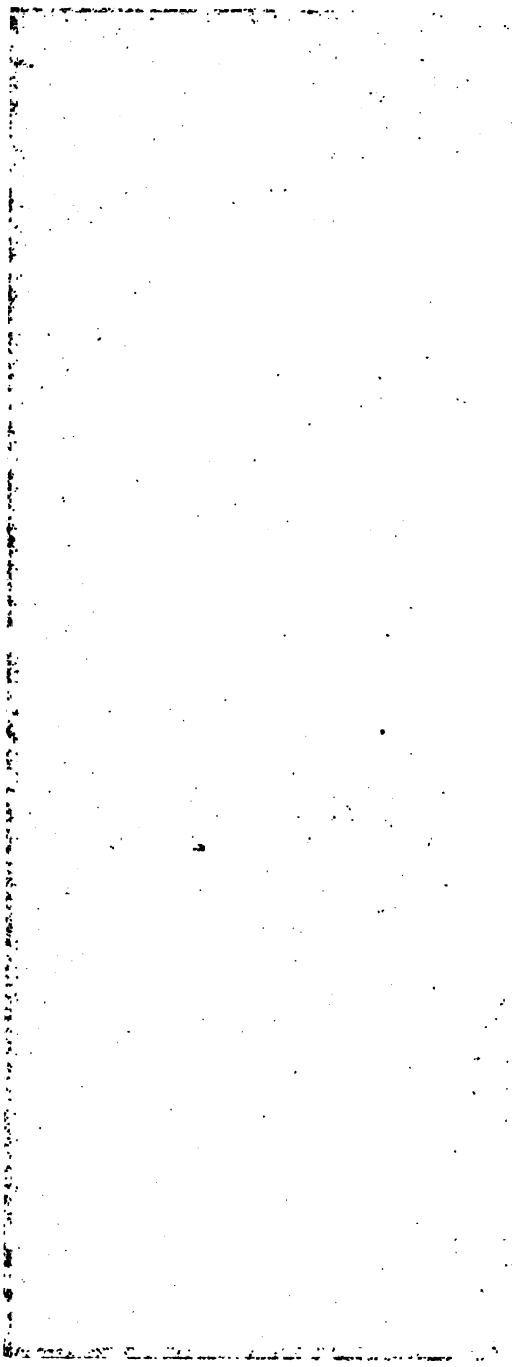
As chairman of the committee, Senator Pierce gave careful attention to these applications, in many cases rewriting and revising them, the work of revising the applications and drafting the bill, as finally presented, being left almost entirely to him. He was chiefly credited with securing the charter for the borough of Bristol and in establishing the present high school. An eloquent, forceful and popular public speaker, he has performed yeoman service "on the stump" and in every presidential campaign from 1876 until 1894 was one of the speakers much in demand.

Mr. Pierce has numerous business interests in Bristol and Hartford other than professional. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company; was the first president of the Consolidated Companies, now director and general counsel, and for twenty years until 1913 was director of the Free Public Library of Bristol. In 1902 he was a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention and in 1893-95 was county treasurer. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Franklin Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford, and Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Ethan Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and of Bristol Lodge, No. 1010, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Bristol, of which he was the first president, and the City, of Hartford.

Senator Pierce married, July 16, 1879, Harriet E. Kendall, who died October 26, 1895, daughter of Z. A. Kendall, of Angelica, New York. Senator and Mrs. Pierce were the parents of two children: Gertrude and Kendall M. Pierce. Kendall M. Pierce was educated at Bristol High School and Phillips Andover Academy; studied law with his father as preceptor, was admitted to the bar, January 10, 1911, and became a member of the law firm of Pierce & Pierce, of Hartford; is a member of the Bristol Club; he married, January 19, 1914, Ruth Fenn, daughter of Frank A. and Elizabeth (Lane) Fenn.

HOLDEN, Benedict Michael,
Lawyer.

Mr. Holden preaches the gospel of work, "not for compensation, but for the satisfaction derived from the work itself." While his own career is yet in the making, he is a living exemplification of the value of his own precepts, having gained the honorable position he now holds at the Hartford bar and in public esteem through the most persistent effort. He was not born with the proverbial "golden spoon," but on farm and in factory earned the money that paid for his legal education. He is enthusiastic in all he does, whether it be work or play, for he



Benedict

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HOLDEN, Benedict Michael.

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believes in play and thoroughly enjoys motoring, walking and sports a-field with rod and rifle. He is a strong, self-reliant man, developed under the influence of conditions that compelled constant mental and physical effort. He has never been afraid to assume responsibilities, for one of his axioms is "Take on responsibilities and then take on more, and keep smiling." From his Irish ancestors he has inherited a strong body, an alert mind, an unfailing cheerfulness, a strong sense of humor and a resourcefulness that never fails him.

Benedict M. Holden was born at Bristol, Connecticut, February 17, 1874, son of Felix and Jane (Farley) Holden, and a great-grandson of Owen Holden, of County Cavan, Ireland, who founded the family in the United States. From the time he reached school years, until his admission to the bar in 1895, his life was a struggle for an education. Outside of school hours and during vacations he worked on his father's farm and in neighboring factories. He knew he must carve his own way, and this fact early gave birth to a spirit of self-reliance and independence that has ever been one of his valuable assets. He completed the common and high school course of study in the Bristol schools, and in addition to the manual labor he performed out of school hours he did a great deal of advanced reading, including law books, for he had from boyhood determined that sooner or later he would become a lawyer. During that period of his life he read Blackstone, Shakespeare and constitutional histories of European countries and the United States. After graduation from high school, and with his own earnings to defray the expense of the first year, he entered Yale Law School and was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of "95," and reached the goal of his hopes at the age of twenty-one years. He located in the city of Bristol and there practiced in partnership with Governor Holcombe and Noble E. Pierce until 1898, and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. From 1898 until 1901 he was in the military service of his country in the Philippines, sergeant-major of the Second Battalion, Twenty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

After his three years of military life in the Philippines, he was honorably discharged and returned to the United States. He located in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, resumed legal practice and so continues, one of the leading lawyers of the Hartford bar. He has been admitted to and practices in all State and Federal courts of the district, is a member of the various bar associations, and has been connected with much of the important litigation of recent years. He is still the hard worker, is devoted to his profession, has had meted out to him a generous measure of success and approaches the future with confidence born of that spirit of self-reliance and independence developed in his youth. He is a member of the firm of Holden & Hogerty, formed in 1912 with offices in the Equitable Life Insurance building, New York City. He is general counsel for some of the largest public service companies of New York City. He is a director and general counsel for the Keyless Auto Clock Company, director and secretary of the Pearson Engineering & Construction Company of Hartford, Connecticut, a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and one of three members of the Military Emergency Board of Connecticut, appointed by Governor M. H. Holcombe. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Holden married, November 18, 1902, Grace Francis Farrell, daughter of James and Ellen Farrell. He has a daughter, Mary, and a son, Ben, Jr.

PORTER, John,

Man of Great Enterprise.

The Porter family is one which traces its descent with unusual directness back to the early period of English history. The name at that time was LaGrande, in which form we first find it borne by Sir William LaGrande, a Norman knight, who came over in the train of William the Conqueror and took part in the battle of Hastings in 1066 A. D. He was given lands by his royal master, undoubtedly as a reward for the services rendered in the conquest, which were situated in Warwickshire in the region of Kennilworth, where a number of the greatest Norman families settled. William LaGrande's son was Ralph (or Roger) LaGrande, and was one of the important figures in the court of Henry I. He was given the post of "keeper of the doors" in the household of that monarch, and as a result was called "Grand Porteur." This was in the year 1120-1140 A. D., and from this office the surname of Porter is derived. The Porters in various parts of England bear different arms, but that branch of the family which continued to live in Warwickshire has, in common with several branches, one theme which, although slightly varied, is fundamentally the same. The Porters of Warwickshire have for their arms: Sable, three church bells argent. Crest: Between two pillars roofed and spired or, a church bell argent. The family has always been a distinguished one in the mother country, and has played a part of importance in the affairs of the community.

The name is first found in America at Dorchester, Massachusetts, which place was first settled in 1630 by members of the Windsor church, which had been formed at Plymouth, England, by a number of people from Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire and Warwickshire, who came to the American colonies at a very early period. We are told that the settlement of Dorchester became "crowded" after about five years owing to the numerous arrivals, and that a number of its members decided to move on and form a new settlement at Quinniquket, on the river of that name. It seems curious to us to-day to think of Dorchester being overcrowded in the midst of an illimitable wilderness, but such was the spirit of adventure in those days that men seemed to prefer to move out into new places and found for themselves new homes. On October 15, 1635, these pilgrims accordingly set out, taking along with them their church organization, and for two long weeks journeyed uninterruptedly through the wilderness. In that time they passed over more than one hundred miles of trackless way, with no guide to lead them, and nothing more than their compass to tell them in what direction they were moving. If we wonder at their desire, we cannot help admiring their courage, which upheld them throughout the long journey and led them across swamps and rivers and over mountains which were scarcely passable to anything save the wild beasts and red Indians. These latter, indeed, constituted one of the chief perils of the way, but they were fortunately able to come to their objective without having trouble with them. At the end of the fortnight the company came to a spot called by the natives Matteneang, and to this place they gave the name of Windsor.

(I) It was in the year 1639 that we first find the name of John Porter in the public records of Windsor. The same year in which the Rev. Ephraim Hewett, of Wraxhall, in Kennilworth, England, was called to the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Warham, the clergyman of the

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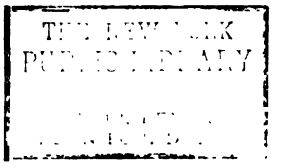
John Porter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colony. It seems likely that John Porter accompanied Mr. Hewett on the trip to England. John Porter was the progenitor of the family in America, and from the outset took an active part in the affairs of the Windsor colony. He was a man very well to do, considering the period, but he did not live for many years after coming to Windsor, his death occurring there April 22, 1648. His wife Rose, of whom we have no other name recorded, died in July, 1647.

(II) Their son, Samuel Porter, was, like his parents, a native of England, having been born there in 1626. He was a merchant, and in 1659 married Hannah, a daughter of Thomas Stanley, who was one of the party which came from England in the good ship "Planter" to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. Samuel Porter's death occurred September 6, 1689, and that of his wife December 18, 1702.

(III) Their son, John Porter, was born December 12, 1666, at Windsor, Connecticut, but when thirty-six years of age removed from Lebanon to Hebron, Connecticut. On April 3, 1690, he was married to Mary Butler, and his death occurred at Hebron, January 4, 1747.

(IV) Their son John was born October 3, 1694, probably at Lebanon, Connecticut, but removed to Hebron while still a very young child, with his parents. He took up his abode in the latter place and continued to live there during the rest of his life, and was a prominent figure in its affairs. He was the deacon of the church for a number of years, and on March 9, 1720, was married to Esther, in all probability a daughter of Samuel Deane, of Stamford, Connecticut. She died July 10, 1726, and his death occurred January 5, 1753.

(V) Their son Daniel was born in January, 1726, and was married, October 25, 1747, to Diana Dunham, who died January 27, 1760. He made Hebron, Connecticut, his home during his entire life.

(VI) Their son Gaylord was born October 4, 1748, and married (first) Miriam Brown. She died July 15, 1797, and his death occurred August 5, 1823.

(VII) Their son, David Porter, was born February 4, 1794, and married, on March 20, 1819, Jerusha Sumner, at Gilead Parish, Hebron, Connecticut. Their deaths occurred respectively May 24, 1869, and September 29, 1865.

(VIII) Their son, John Sumner Porter, was born January 12, 1833, and married, January 26, 1859, Electa Ann Brown, and they lived in Hebron, Connecticut, during their entire lives. John Sumner Porter was the father of the John Porter of this sketch. He was a farmer, and after his marriage took up his residence on the Brown farm, which he cultivated until the time of his death. He was a strong Republican in politics, and represented the town of Hebron in the General Assembly in the State of Connecticut in 1887. They were the parents of two children—Annie Jerusha, the wife of James H. Goslee, of London, Minnesota; and John Porter, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Porter died in the year 1874.

(IX) John Porter, the second child and only son of John Sumner and Electa Ann (Brown) Porter, was born at the village of Gilead, in the township of Hebron, Connecticut, May 25, 1873. During his childhood he attended the local public schools, and in his spare time worked on his father's farm, spending all his vacations in this way. At the age of seventeen years, however, his father sent him to Hartford, Connecticut, where he attended the Hannum and Steadman Business College, where he picked up a strong taste for business. He was very anxious to remain in Hartford, but at length

yielded to his father's solicitations that he return to the home farm and live there, as it was the elder man's strong desire to keep the little family of father, son and daughter together. The father, however, died when young Mr. Porter was nineteen years of age, but he continued to conduct the home farm, his sister attending to the household duties, for two years longer, or until he gained his majority. He then went to Glastonbury, where he secured a position with the J. B. Williams Company, the great soap manufacturers, whose plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world. He was sent on the road by the Williams Company to sell their goods, especially the product known as Ivorine, which was a specialty of theirs at the time. He was unfortunate, however, in that he became ill when he had only been out a few months, and after the restoration of his health, he decided to engage in the retail business. With this object in view, he secured a position with R. P. Kenyon, who was at that time one of the oldest hatters and furriers in the city of Hartford, this position being as salesman. So well did he acquit himself in his new task, that Mr. Kenyon retained him on his staff of salesmen until he disposed of the business. Mr. Porter then went to Highland Park, Manchester, Connecticut, where he was employed as a clerk in a general store for about one and a half years, or until February 1, 1899, when he formed a partnership with O. F. Toop, under the firm name of Porter & Toop.

The firm of Porter & Toop engaged in the retail grocery business, with a store in South Manchester, where they remained for three years. At this period of Mr. Porter's life he was constantly on the outlook for some new chance of bettering his condition, and so strong was his desire that he was continually taking up some new project which seemed advantageous to him, and, indeed, his judgment was rarely at fault, for he scarcely ever engaged in business without meeting a high degree of success therein. After three years of a partnership with Mr. Toop, in 1902 he sold his interest to his partner, and in the same town opened what was known as Porter's Cash Grocery, which he conducted until January 1, 1903, when he disposed of the business to Mr. F. E. Williams. His abandoning the grocery business was due to the fact that during the last few months of his conduct of the store, his attention had been strongly drawn to the lunch room situation, and he believed, and rightly, that great opportunities existed there. He concluded that in some large city it would be possible to develop a business of practically unlimited proportions. He perceived that this being a strictly cash business, the capital invested was turned over much more frequently than is possible even in a cash grocery, an advantage which appealed strongly to him. His knowledge of the cost of food materials gave him a decided advantage over most novices in this business, and he felt sure that he could make a success. Accordingly, in June, 1903, after looking over the field carefully and making the necessary preparations, he decided upon Hartford as the scene of his activities. His first lunch room was opened at No. 711 Main street, August 3, 1903, and was one of the type which is familiarly known as "arm chair lunches." He called the first place the Capitol City Lunch, and success crowned his efforts from the beginning. In about a year another restaurant was opened, which he located in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, and since that time he opened another one in Hartford. Later he formed a partnership with Curtis R. Blanchard, under the firm name

of Porter & Blanchard, and this concern operates three lunch rooms in Worcester, Massachusetts; one in Waterbury, Connecticut; and four in New Haven, all of which are run under the name of "Capitol Lunch."

On September 1, 1907, Messrs. Porter and Blanchard took into partnership J. O. Phillips, and two corporations were organized, one in New York State, known as the "Capitol Lunch, Inc.," and the other in Maine under the name of the "Capitol Lunch Company." The New York Company operates a chain of lunch rooms in Greater New York, consisting of eight places, one of which is the largest of its kind in the country and seats four hundred people. In Portland, Maine, two lunch rooms are operated by the other corporation, making a total of twenty-one lunch rooms in which Mr. Porter is interested. The complete organization is known commercially as the Capitol Lunch System and maintains executive offices at No. 346 Broadway, New York City, and No. 703 Main street, Hartford, Connecticut, from which the principal purchases are made direct from producers and manufacturers.

Mr. Porter, with his usual clear foresight, instituted the practice in 1910 of purchasing real estate in various places, and on April 1, 1910, acquired the building at No. 709 to 711 Main street, Hartford, in which the original lunch room is located. Other purchases of central real estate have been made from time to time, with the express purpose of owning locations in operation by the system. The real estate department has, however, developed to such an extent that a separate concern is maintained which not alone handles the property handled by themselves, but specializes in leasing stores in the best retail districts throughout New England. Mr. Porter is also a stockholder in the Bowles Lunch of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, an enterprise similar to the Capitol Lunch System. Among other large enterprises in which Mr. Porter is interested is the East Springfield Home Builders' Company, which is developing a seven hundred acre property in that place, and building houses there for working men on terms of payment within the reach of almost any ambitious workman. He is a director in this company, and also holds a similar office in the City Bank and Trust Company of Hartford.

Mr. Porter is a member of several important associations and clubs in Hartford, among which should be numbered St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Hartford Club, City Club, Nayasset Club of Springfield, the Chambers of Commerce of Hartford, Waterbury, Worcester, Springfield and Portland, the Board of Trade of Springfield, and the Republican, Rotary and Auto clubs of Hartford.

Mr. Porter married, December 9, 1903, Carrie E. Wetherell, of Manchester, Connecticut, a daughter of Captain Wetherell, of that city.

(The Sumner Line).

(I) William Sumner, the progenitor of the family of that name in the United States, was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, in 1605. He was a son of Roger Sumner, of that place, and after spending the years of his youth in his native region, came to New England, where he settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was very prominent in the affairs of Dorchester and represented that town in the General Court. He was married in

England to Mary West, who died in Dorchester, June 7, 1676. His death also occurred in Dorchester, October 22, 1692.

(II) Their son, William Sumner, was born in England, but came to the American colonies with his parents while still young. He married in this country, Elizabeth Clement.

(III) Their son, Clement Sumner, was born October 6, 1671, and married, May 18, 1698, Margaret Harris, of England.

(IV) Their son, Dr. William Sumner, was born March 18, 1699. He was pastor of the Second Church in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1732 retired therefrom and removed to Hebron, Connecticut, where he became a physician, and practiced until the time of his death there and in Claremont, New Hampshire. He removed to the latter place quite late in life, and his death occurred there March 4, 1778. He married, October 10, 1720, Hannah Hunt.

(V) Their son, Reuben Sumner, was born May 27, 1727, and died April 2, 1807. He married, March 6, 1754, Elizabeth Mack, of Hebron, Connecticut; she died July 10, 1805.

(VI) Their son, the Rev. Henry P. Sumner, was born June 10, 1773. He married, October 11, 1796, Jerusha Perrin, of Hebron.

(VII) Their daughter, Jerusha Sumner, born January 22, 1798, became the wife of David Porter, and lived in Hebron, Connecticut.

BARNES, Roy Timothy Higgins,

Investment Broker.

The founder of the Barnes family in England is believed to be Sir Hugo de Berners, who came over with William the Conqueror and is duly inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey. He was assigned lands which are now in possession of the Berners of Wolverton Park, Ipswich. Arms—Quarterly, or et vert. Crest—A monkey ppr. Motto—*Del fugo I ovola* (I escaped from the fire). The simplicity of the coat-of-arms proper indicates its great antiquity. Complicated coats-of-arms are all of more recent date. The crest and motto in this case were added by later generations. There was a branch of the family bearing the same coat-of-arms, but modified by intermarriage with another noble family which spelled its name de Barners, thus partly accounting for the change of orthography.

The clear pedigree begins with Sir John Berner, of West Horsley, in Surrey, and of Berners-Roding, Essex, ob. 1347. His eldest son, Sir James (of Berns-Roding) was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1388. Sir James' eldest son, Sir Richard, of West Horsley, was created baron, temp. Henry IV., ob. 1421. A second, William, was the ancestor of the Berners of Finchinfield, Essex, with which branch the coat-of-arms in its simplest form is identified. The most illustrious of Sir James' children was a daughter, Julyana or Juliana, whose last name is spelled Berners, Barners, Bernes, but most frequently Barnes. She was the authoress of a treatise on "Hawking, Hunting and Cote Armour," otherwise known as "The Boke of St. Albans," now highly prized by collectors as one of the earliest printed books, having been issued in 1488 by that mysterious printer, the "Schole-mayster of St. Albon." Dame Juliana was prioress of Sopwell, a nunnery near St. Albans, in which Abbey of St. Albans her book was printed.

In the next generation, Margery Berners, daughter of Sir Richard, married John Bourchier (fourth son of Earl of Ewe), who was summoned to Parliament

as Lord Berners (temp. Henry VI.) *jure uxoris*, ob 1474. His grandson, Sir John Bourchier (ob. 1532), became famous as the translator of "Froissart's Chronicles," and writes himself in his will as "John Bourchier, Knt., Lord Barnes." Leland calls John Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart, Lord Barnes, and again we have "the Lorde Barnes" as killed at Barnet, and in the same volume it appears that "Syr Henry Neville married one of the daughters of the Lorde Berners." One of the early de Berners married a great-great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. The early settlers of the name in Long Island came from the neighborhood of Maidstone, Kent, and their settlement was at first called Maidstone on that account.

Roy Timothy Higgins Barnes, investment broker of Hartford, while not himself a native son, carries in his veins the blood of families distinguished in New England and in Connecticut from early colonial days. His own success in the field of finance and his standing in business and social circles stamp him as a worthy scion of the early pioneers of freedom to whom he owes so much. Mr. Barnes was born December 28, 1871, in Moline, Illinois, son of Rev. Henry Elbert Barnes, D. D., and Amelia Eliza (Carpenter) Barnes.

Though diligent efforts have been made to trace in England the origin of the Barnes family to which our subject belongs, success has not thus far rewarded the searches. Nor has it been shown that there was any relationship between William Barnes, the founder of this family, and the heads of any of the other families of this name. The first record of the family that we find is at Easthampton, Long Island, where William Barnes (supposed son of Charles and Mary) died December 1, 1669. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, and she died February 28, 1724, "aged near eighty." Several tracts of land were allotted to him at Easthampton, Long Island, July 5, 1653. On April 16, 1706, land was assigned to him and to some of his brothers. His son, Stephen Barnes, Sr., married Mary Barnes, whose mother was Hannah Linsley. Stephen was of record as a church member at Branford in 1711, and Mary Barnes in 1712. He had removed to Branford between April 6, 1701, and December 13, 1702. He entered an earmark for his cattle at Easthampton, May 26, 1696. His son, Stephen Barnes, Jr., was born January 2, 1705, at Easthampton, Long Island. He removed from Branford to Southington in its early settlement, and located in the southwest part of the town, where he died March 27, 1777. He married, January 5, 1726, Martha Wheadon, of Branford, died March 18, 1773, and was the first one buried in Plantsville Cemetery. Their son, Asa Barnes, was born August 24, 1745, kept a tavern in the southwest part of Southington, and was known as "Landard" (Landlord) Barnes. He was very popular. The officers of the French army made his house their headquarters while camping for a little time on French Hill. He gave a ball in honor of his guests which, at the time, created some excitement. He married, October 20, 1765, Phebe, daughter of Luther Adkins, baptized September 21, 1746, died April 25, 1826. Luther Adkins was born in 1718, removed from Southington to Wolcott, where he died August 3, 1788. He married, November 14, 1743, Eunice, daughter of Daniel Andrews, of Farmington. Benoni Adkins, father of Luther, was born in 1690, married, August 20, 1715, Esther Hall, of Wallingford. He removed to Southington about 1733, and died there April 28, 1756. His father,

Thomas Adkins, came first to Hartford, was located in East Hartford in 1682, and seems to have died in Middletown, the date, October 23, 1694. Selah Barnes, son of Asa and Phebe (Adkins) Barnes, was born March 4, 1769, lived near the tannery of Higgins & Twichell, in Southington, and for many years was engaged in preparing and shipping corn meal to the West Indies. He died October 15, 1850. He married for his second wife, Adah, widow of David Clark, who died February 7, 1858. His son, Rev. Henry Elbert Barnes, D. D., was born October 21, 1832, and until the age of sixteen worked on the farm in summers and attended school in the winters. During the winter of 1850-51 he attended school at Springfield, Massachusetts, and again in the winter of 1853-54, with the purpose of completing a business education. It was about this time that his attention was turned to the ministry. He had united with the church three or four years before. After spending some time at Monson Academy he entered Amherst College in 1856 and at the close of the first term of the freshman year left and was admitted to Yale, where he graduated with high grade in 1860. The same year he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, but did not finish the prescribed course. Following a sense of duty he was ordained a minister of the Congregational church in May, 1862, and accepted the chaplaincy of the Seventy-second Illinois Regiment, continuing in the service for a year. He was connected with the memorable siege of Vicksburg. Resuming his theological studies for a year he was called to Newton, Iowa, in 1864. There he labored until 1868, when he was called to Moline, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1874, when he accepted a call to Worcester, Massachusetts. From there he went to a church in Boston. Three or four years prior to his death, which occurred in March, 1911 he retired from active work in the ministry, and during this time resided in Brookline, Massachusetts. He was very active in Grand Army of the Republic work, and was a past commander of the post in Brookline. He married, May 1, 1862, Amelia Eliza, daughter of Dr. Nelson of Eliza S. (Sessions) Carpenter, of Warren, Massachusetts. They had the following children: Harry E., born January 24, 1863; Mary L., born January 1, 1866; Alice W., born July 3, 1868; Ralph N. C., born September 4, 1870; Roy T. H., born December 28, 1871, mentioned below.

Amelia Eliza Carpenter was born July 12, 1832, daughter of Nelson Carpenter, M. D., born January 12, 1801. He married (first) Eliza Sabin Sessions, January 21, 1829. He resided at Willington, Connecticut, and Warren, Massachusetts. Dr. Carpenter's father died when he was four years old, and when he was nine years old he was compelled to contribute towards his own support. He was ambitious and persistent, and succeeded in acquiring a good education. At the age of twenty-one he entered a medical school, and at the age of twenty-three established himself in the practice of his profession at what is now Warren, Massachusetts. He had a large practice and was noted for his skill. He died August 21, 1872. His father was Joseph Titus Carpenter, born January 2, 1774; married, April 15, 1800, Huldah Davidson, daughter of Peter Davidson, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. Joseph T. Carpenter was a farmer and died April 11, 1805, at Ashford, Connecticut. His father was Jonah Carpenter, born 1744, in Sutton, Massachusetts; married, November 22, 1769, Zeruiah, daughter of Isaac Whitmore, of Killingly or Thompson, Connecticut. She died August 29,

1834, and he January 31, 1805, in Ashford, Connecticut. His father was killed about the time he was born, and he was adopted by a Mr. Whitmore, probably the father of the lady he married. Jonah Carpenter was a minuteman of the Revolution, and went to Dorchester when the British invaded Boston. His father, Isaiah Carpenter, was born February 7, 1714; married, September 12, 1734, Althea, widow of John Titus. She was born May 29, 1714. Isaiah was killed by a falling tree, March 23, 1744. Althea Titus was the daughter of Joseph and Jane Titus, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the line tracing back through John (4); John (3); John (2), to Robert (1), who with his wife Hannah emigrated from London in the spring of 1635 in the ship "Hopewell." They located in Salem and removed to Rehoboth in 1644. Althea Titus married for her first husband, her second cousin, John Titus, son of ——— Titus, who was half-brother to her grandfather, Joseph Titus. John Titus (2) was eight years old when he came to America with his parents. He married Abigail, born April 9, 1643, at Weymouth, died February 22, 1687, daughter of Captain William Carpenter. He was born in England in 1605, and came to America in the ship "Bevis." He was admitted freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640; represented Weymouth in the General Court of Plymouth in 1641 and 1643, and represented Rehoboth in 1645. He was one of the most prominent men in the colony and the intimate friend of Governor Bradford, who married his cousin. Isaiah Carpenter was the son of Noah Carpenter, who was born March 28, 1672; married Sarah, daughter of Matthew Johnson. She was born April 4, 1677, and died September 29, 1726. Her grandfather, Edward Johnson, was born at Hernehill, near Canterbury, County Kent, England, and came over with Winthrop's company in 1630. He was first commissioned lieutenant of "The Military Company of Middlesex, Massachusetts," in 1650 he was called captain; served during Samuel Gorton's rebellion; in 1643 was elected deputy from Woburn, and held that office for many years, serving through one session as speaker of the house of deputies. Noah Carpenter was proprietors' and town clerk of Attleboro for some years. On November 1, 1734, he, with Caleb Hall, donated the land on which the new meeting house was built. He was a farmer and linen wheelwright. His father was William Carpenter, who was born about 1631 or 1632 in England. He was the son of Captain William Carpenter, above referred to, whose daughter Abigail married John Titus. He married for his second wife, December 10, 1663, Miriam Searles, who died in Rehoboth, May 1, 1722, aged ninety-three years. William Carpenter died in Rehoboth, January 26, 1703, aged seventy-two years. With the exception of the year 1693 he served as town clerk of Rehoboth from May 13, 1668, until his death. In 1656 and 1668 he was deputy to the General Court of Plymouth; was elected deacon of the church the same year, and in 1670 was a member of the committee chosen to settle the bounds between the town of Taunton and the north purchase, he being one of the purchasers. It is said of him: "He was a man of superior ability, accurate in all of his business transactions, and a reliable counsellor in the colony; and he was noted for his superior penmanship, as all his writings show." In England the ancestry of this family has been traced back without a break to John Carpenter, born prior to 1300. He was a member of Parliament in 1323 for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall. He was in the service of the city from his youth, and was generally known as John

Carpenter, Town Clerk of London, to which office he was elected April 20, 1317. He was educated for the law; was a man of attainments superior to many of his contemporaries, of intellectual capacity, and of high moral worth. His office was one of considerable authority, placing him next below the recorder in the local courts of law, called the Hustings and the Mayor's Court, which had extensive jurisdiction in civil matters. He was executor of many wills, among them that of the ever famous Sir Richard Whityngton, "thrice Lord Mayor of London." The Carpenter coat-of-arms is as follows: Arms—Argent, a grayhound passant, and chief sable. Crest—A grayhound's head, erased per fesse sable and argent. Motto —*Celeritas, virtus, fidelitas.*

Roy Timothy Higgins Barnes, son of Rev. Henry Elbert and Amelia Eliza (Carpenter) Barnes, was sent to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada, for his early education. When he was fifteen years of age he went to Boston to spend his summer vacation. That is about the age when many boys are moved by a strong desire to make their start in the world of business, and young Barnes was one of those lads in whom the desire could not be quenched. Results have shown the wisdom of his parents in permitting him to yield to this impulse. His first employment was with the Boston News Bureau, doing such work as falls to an inexperienced youth. He made the most of his opportunities for observation, diligently and intelligently performing such tasks as were assigned to him, and it was not long until he was made one of the reporters of the bureau. That bureau is Boston's headquarters for financial information and news; and during the five years that he was there, Mr. Barnes laid the foundation of his education in finance. In December, 1893, he resigned to enter the employ of the municipal bond house of Dietz, Denison & Prior. He was with them five years, handling all kinds of municipal securities, and strengthening and broadening his knowledge of the investment business. In 1898 he removed to Hartford to become a representative of Harvey Fiske & Sons, investment brokers, and after five years with them, he started in business for himself, with H. H. Whaples and W. P. E. Vierning as partners, under the name of Roy T. H. Barnes & Company. The firm handles a general line of investment securities.

Mr. Barnes is a member of Griffin A. Stedman Camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans; St. John's Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory; Sphinx Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Hartford Club, Country Club of Farmington, Hartford Golf Club, Union League Club of New York, Fisher's Island Game Club, and Delta Duck Club of New Orleans. Mr. Barnes is a lover of the great out-of-doors, and whenever possible seeks mental relaxation and physical invigoration in such outdoor sports as golf, hunting and fishing. He married Louise, daughter of Dr. B. N. Towle, of Effingham Falls, New Hampshire. They have one daughter, Barbara.

HENRY, Robert Guilliou,

Manufacturer.

Robert Guilliou Henry, president of the Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, December 24, 1851, the fourth child of John Tyler and Amelia (Parker) Henry, grandson of Robert B. and Cynthia (Tyler) Henry, the former named born July 18, 1792, great-grandson of Robert B. and Sarah (Bellows)

Henry, the former named born June 6, 1762, great-great-grandson of William and Mary (Harper) Henry, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and great-great-great-grandson of William Henry, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, formerly of Framingham, Massachusetts.

From Hotten's "Lists of Emigrants to America 1600 to 1700," page 85, January, 1635. "These underwritten names are to be transported to the Barmoodes or Somer Islands, imbarqued in the *Truelove de London.*" Robert Dennis, Mr., being examined by the minister at Gravesend concerning their conformity to the order and discipline of the Church of England as it now stands, established, and tooke the oath of allegeance, William Henry, 18 years." Id., page 425. "Barbados, the Parish of St. Michaels, Burials: 1678 November 26 Anna Henry, ye daughter of Anthony Henry," and from Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," volume 2, page 403, "Isaac Henry, Medfield, Massachusetts, freeman, 1675."

A review of the Henry family in America shows that Robert Henry bought land in Leicester, Massachusetts, of Daniel Denny in 1728. The Henry's it is said were of Scotch-Irish extraction, but it is a paradoxical fact that the Scotch-Irish are very little Scotch and much less Irish. They do not belong mainly to the so-called Celtic Race, but they are the most composite of all the people of the British Isles, Scots because they lived in Scotia, Irish because they moved to Ireland.

Robert Henry sent to Londonderry, Ireland, for Miss Charity Ash Thompson, who was his destined bride, and from a private record of Lieutenant David Henry some facts show that said Robert Henry was a cousin of Patrick Henry, of Virginia. The Henry or Henri family were originally of French extraction, which is shown from records in the possession of Clifton Tyler Henry, of Hartford, Connecticut, tracing in Normandy to the fifteenth century.

William Henry, aforementioned, was a resident of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Charlestown, New Hampshire. He married, December 6, 1753, Mary Harper, and among their children was Robert B., of whom further.

Robert B. Henry, son of William and Mary (Harper) Henry, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, June 6, 1762. He married Sarah Bellows, daughter of Peter and Mary (Chase) Bellows, both prominent Colonial families. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry was Robert B., of whom further.

Robert B. Henry, son of Robert B. and Sarah (Bellows) Henry, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, July 18, 1792, and died in Hamden, Connecticut, October 16, 1859. He married, February, 1818, at Claremont, New Hampshire, Cynthia Tyler, born August 29, 1799, daughter of Benjamin Tyler, the inventor of the first turbine water wheel, and a descendant of the Virginia Tyler family, from which sprang John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler moved from New Haven to Farmington, in 1767, was there attacked by Indians, after which they moved to Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of three sons and three daughters: 1. Benjamin Tyler, born in Woodstock, Vermont, 1821; was the inventor of the firearm known first as the Henry Martini rifle, but after the patent was sold to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, it was renamed the Winchester rifle; one patent is in the patent office at Washington, D. C., and another in Europe; the original rifle invented by Mr. Henry is now owned by his nephew, Robert G.

Henry, of Hartford; Mr. Henry was also the maker of the first metallic cartridge produced in the United States. 2. John Tyler, of whom further. 3. Cynthia, born at Woodstock, Vermont, 1825; became the wife of Rene Guilliou, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formerly of Paris, France. 4. Mary, born 1827; became the wife of Mr. Bulkley, of New Haven, Connecticut. 5. Sarah, married (first) February 11, 1855, Henry G. Gerrish, of Hamden, Connecticut, married (second) Hiza Harris. 6. Charles, born 1829, died at Ilion, New York, while in the employ of the Remington Arms Company.

John Tyler Henry, second son of Robert B. (2) and Cynthia (Tyler) Henry, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, February 11, 1823, died in Hamden, Connecticut, April 21, 1900. During his boyhood his parents removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, and there he attended the public school. He accompanied the family in their removal to Hamden, Connecticut, completed his studies in the schools of Wallingford, and later began business life as clerk in a general store. In course of time he became a general merchant, but the mechanical genius of his grandfather, Robert B. Henry, reappeared in him, and the machine shop was a greater attraction than the store. Finally he invented and patented shears for pruning purposes, which proved so valuable a tool to horticulturists and fruit growers that he closed out his mercantile business and thereafter devoted himself to the manufacture and sale of the shears. His inventions included a number of novel articles, the shears, however, being the most important and profitable. Mr. Henry was a Republican in politics, served as justice of the peace, and was a man of sterling character, highly regarded.

Mr. Henry married, June 21, 1845, Amelia E. Parker, born September 20, 1826, died February 15, 1858, sixth child of Philo and Roxana W. (Taylor) Parker, of Wallingford, and a descendant of William Parker, of Hartford and Saybrook. Mrs. Henry was the great-great-great-granddaughter of the Right Honorable Thomas Parker, Earl and Baron of Macclesfield, Viscount Parker, born October 12, 1723, succeeded his father, March 17, 1769, and married, December 12, 1779, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Weathercote, Baronet, of Northamptonshire, by whom he had issue. Philo Parker was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 18, 1798, died June 3, 1874; a merchant tailor; married Roxana W. Taylor, born in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. John Guilliou, died in infancy, October 7, 1848. 2. Isabelle, baptized March 18, 1849, then aged twenty-one months, fifteen days; she is a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, unmarried. 3. Fanny Amelia, baptized August 6, 1854, then aged five years; she is a widow, resides in New Haven. 4. Robert Guilliou, of whom further.

Robert Guilliou Henry, son of John Tyler and Amelia E. (Parker) Henry, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, December 24, 1851. He spent the first sixteen years of his life at home, obtained his education in the public school, and gained his mechanical experience with his father, being well advanced in the machinist's trade when he entered the employ of the Howe Sewing Machine Company at a salary of ninety cents per day. He remained with that company a number of years as a sub-contractor of machine parts, but later went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he perfected his knowledge of the general machinist's trade with E. J. Manville, where he was largely employed on experimental work,

perfecting new devices and striving for improvement on those already in use. From New Haven he went to the Holmes, Booth & Hayden Company of Waterbury, with whom he remained eighteen months, going thence to the Smith & Griggs Company of Waterbury, with whom he spent three years, engaged in tool making and on experimental work. He then entered the employ of the American Pin Company, having charge of their tool department. Leaving Waterbury, he went to Hamden, Connecticut, and reorganized and equipped his father's factory for the manufacture of pruning shears. Later he located in Hartford, where for about eighteen months he was connected with the American Specialty Company. In 1900 he was sent to France, Belgium, England and Germany, to erect machines the company had sold to manufacturers in those countries. In 1901 he was again sent abroad on a similar errand, his mission also including financial settlements, the machines being sold under contract, payment being due only when they were in satisfactory operation.

On his return from his European trip, affairs of the American Specialty Company having reached an unsatisfactory stage, Mr. Henry formed a partnership with Daniel M. Wright, organized a new company, took over the plant and available assets of the old company and continued the business. They incorporated as the Henry & Wright Company, Robert G. Henry, president and general manager, and Daniel M. Wright, secretary-treasurer, as at present. The history of the company has been one of success and expansion, the plant now covering 21,500 square feet, and employing one hundred and fifty men in its operation. The plant was at first operated on experimental work and in the making of special tools and fixtures for varied purposes on order, but in time valuable patents were purchased or obtained on their own inventions, and for several years the company has been exclusively manufacturers of their own patented drilling machinery. They were the first to build and introduce to the trade a ball-bearing drilling machine, and also introduced the first drilling machine, interchangeable in all its parts. Dire misfortune was prophesied by the wiseacres when their machine were first introduced, but these drilling machines, made in over one hundred styles, are now accepted as the standard by a majority of the largest manufacturers. In Hartford alone about thirty-five plants are using from one to eighteen hundred spindles, replacing an equal number of other makes, it being claimed that the Henry & Wright machine has completely revolutionized this class of work, enabling the operator to get from two hundred to four hundred per cent. greater output with the ball-bearing machine than from one with plain bearings, without increase of power. It is also claimed that the machine is the first material improvement made in sensitive drilling machines in over a quarter of a century. Another device manufactured by the company is the invention of Charles D. Rice by which four speeds can be secured by 2,2 stop pulleys, this device representing a new mechanical idea, for which the United States Patent Office had no classification that covered it. These are but few of the patents manufactured by the company, many of which are their own invention or taken out in their name. The company has representatives in all parts of the country where there are manufacturers using their line of machinery.

Mr. Henry married, April 20, 1880, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Richard

Allen, of Rockville, Connecticut. They are the parents of a son, Clifton Tyler, born in Westport, Connecticut, May 8, 1881. He was educated in private and public schools of Hamden and Hartford, Connecticut, also Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For several years he has been engaged in the insurance business, and is now connected with the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He married, June 28, 1902, in Philadelphia, Rosalie, daughter of Marcy Fletcher and M. Gertrude (Rider) Fontaine, of Princess Anne, Maryland. The Fontaines are one of the oldest Maryland and Virginia families; they were Huguenots and granted land in Maryland and Virginia. The Henrys and Fontaines, or de la Fontaine, as it was spelled in the early days, have intermarried, the first record being in Normandy, France, June 28, 1602.

STARKWEATHER, Charles M.,

Real Estate Broker, Public Official.

Robert Starkweather, the immigrant ancestor, came from England, but may have been born in Wales, Scotland or the Isle of Man, and located as early as 1640 in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He is said to have owned land on what was later called Cornhill. He removed to Ipswich, however. His wife Janet joined the Roxbury church, of which Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, was minister. She was a daughter of John Roberts, who came to New England in 1636 with his aged mother, wife and children, Thomas, Edward, Elizabeth, Margery, Janet, Alice, Lydia, Ruth and Deborah, hailing from Wales. Old Mother Roberts, a Welch woman, died February 9, 1645, in the one hundred and third year of her age, according to Roxbury records. John Roberts died November 27, 1651. Robert Starkweather's place was on the Wenham line, and for certain privileges given him on the common land he agreed, April 16, 1655, to take care of the cattle of the town pastured there. He removed from town, but returned in 1673, and received the usual warning given all newcomers who did not own real estate. In the same year, however, he acquired a house from Thomas Perrin, and agreed with the selectmen to keep the town flock of sheep on Little Neck. He died in 1674, as shown by the date of his inventory. Children: Elizabeth, baptized at Roxbury, July 23, 1643; Lydia, born June 23, 1644; John, mentioned below; Deborah, baptized August 27, 1648. Savage states that there were four more children.

(II) John Starkweather, son of Robert Starkweather, was baptized at Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 2, 1646. His wife Ann died in Preston, Connecticut, in 1727. He was keeper of the pound at Ipswich in 1688. He removed to Preston, where he received gift of land from Captain Mason, August 26, 1694. He became a leading citizen. He was list-gatherer in 1698 and 1700; fence viewer, 1700 and 1701; selectman, 1698 and 1702; in 1699 he was on the committee to lay out the burial ground, and in 1702 was on a school committee; he was deputy to the General Court in 1702, and held many other places of trust in the town. He died at Preston, August 21, 1703 (gravestone at Preston). His wife was a member of the Preston church. She died in 1727. Children, born at Ipswich: Thomas, about 1677; Timothy; John, September 16, 1680; Robert, November 12, 1684; Richard, December 25, 1686; Mary, about 1689; Lydia, about 1693.

(III) John (2) Starkweather, son of John (1) Starkweather, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 16, 1680. He was married in Preston, December 28, 1708, by Rev. Salmon Teat, to Mary Her-

[illegible] They [illegible] Clifton Place, [illegible] Management, May [illegible] in private art [illegible] and Hartford [illegible] neighbor, Pennsyl- [illegible] he has been en- [illegible] business, and is [illegible] the Phoenix Fire In- [illegible] Hartford. He mar- [illegible] Phelps Johna, Rosa- [illegible] Mary Fletcher and Mr. [illegible] Fontaine, of Princess [illegible] The Fontaines are one [illegible] land and Virginia fam- [illegible] Huguenots and granted [illegible] land and Virginia. The [illegible] Fontaines, or de la Fontaine, as it was spelled in the early days, have [illegible] the first record being in Normandy, France, June 28, 1602.

STARKWEATHER, Charles M.,

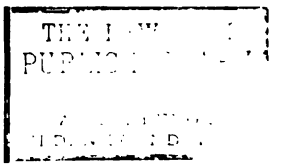
Real Estate Broker, Public Official.

Robert Starkweather, the immigrant ancestor, came from England, but may have been born in Wales, Scotland or the Isle of Man, and located as early as 1640 in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He is said to have owned land on what was later called Cox Hill. He removed to Ipswich, however. His wife Janet joined the Roxbury church, of which Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, was minister. She was a daughter of John Roberts, who came to New England in 1636 with his aged mother, wife and children, Thomas, Edward, Elizabeth, Margery, Janet, Alice, Lydia, Ruth and Deborah, hailing from Wales. Old Mother Roberts, a Welsh woman, died February 9, 1645, in the one hundred and third year of her age, according to Roxbury records. John Roberts died November 27, 1651. Robert Starkweather's place was on the Wenham line and [illegible] [illegible] 16, 1653, to [illegible] town pastured [illegible] town, but [illegible] the usual [illegible] who did not [illegible] ever, however, [illegible] Thomas Perry, [illegible] freemen to keep [illegible] on Little Neck. He [illegible] shown by the deed of [illegible] dated Elizabeth, [illegible] July 23, 1643; Lydia, [illegible] John, [illegible] died August 27, [illegible] there were four [illegible]

(II) John Searl Starkweather, [illegible] Starkweather, was [illegible] Massachusetts, August [illegible] Ann died in Preston, [illegible] 1727. He was [illegible] Ipswich in 1688. He [illegible] where he received [illegible] ton Mason, August [illegible] came a leading citizen. [illegible] gathered in 1708 and [illegible] 1709 and 1701, selectman, [illegible] in 1709 he was on the committee [illegible] out the burial ground [illegible] on a school committee [illegible] to the General Court in 1720 [illegible] many other places of trust [illegible] He died at Preston, August [illegible] (gravestone at Preston) [illegible] a member of the Presbyterian [illegible] died in 1727. Children, born [illegible] Thomas, about 1677; [illegible] September 16, 1680; Robert, [illegible] 12, 1684; Richard, Deacon [illegible] Mary, about 1689; Lydia [illegible]

(III) John (2) Starkweather, [illegible] John (1) Starkweather, was [illegible] wich, Massachusetts, September [illegible] He was married in Preston, [illegible] 1708, by Rev. Salmon Treat, to [illegible]

Charles W. Stanwood



rick, daughter of Ephraim and Judith Herrick. His wife was admitted to the South Society of Stonington, July 4, 1714, and he joined the North Society of Preston, November 11, 1720. He died in 1750 (gravestone at Roxbury). His wife died January 16, 1786, in Preston, aged ninety-six years. It is said that John Starkweather was killed by a fall from his horse when visiting in Roxbury. His farm was just over the Preston line in Stonington. Children, born in Stonington: Mary, March 25, 1710; Lydia, January 29, 1711-12; Anna, August 21, 1715; John, 1717; Samuel, March 23, 1719-20; John, June 11, 1722; Joel, mentioned below; Elizabeth, May 23, 1726; Robert, August 26, 1728; Woodbury, March 27, 1731; Ephraim, September 1, 1733; Eunice, September 19, 1735.

(IV) Joel Starkweather, son of John (2) Starkweather, was born in Stonington, June 20, 1724. He married there, August 9, 1750, Jane (Campbell) Trumbull, widow of William Trumbull. She came from Dublin, Ireland, and her mother is said to have been of Spanish ancestry. By her first husband she had a son, William Trumbull, who died in 1795, aged forty-seven years. They settled in Mansfield, Connecticut, in what is now the town of Chaplin, where Joel Starkweather died April 14, 1797. He was a farmer. His wife died there, November 17, 1803. Children, born in Mansfield: Mary, 1751; Charles, mentioned below; Ann or Nancy, September 18, 1762; Richard, 1766; Elizabeth.

(V) Captain Charles Starkweather, son of Joel Starkweather, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, April 29, 1759. He married (first) in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 31, 1787, Martha Kingsley, daughter of Haynes and Miriam Kingsley. She was born in Northampton, September, 1762, and died there May 9, 1804. He married (second) about 1807, Roxanna Graves, born in Hatfield in 1770, died in Northampton, January 25, 1847. They belonged to the First Congregational Church. He died in Northampton, July 9, 1843. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a private in Captain Nathaniel Wales's company, Colonel Latimer's regiment of militia from August 24, 1777, to November 5, 1777 (Connecticut Revolutionary War Rolls). The regiment took part in both battles at Saratoga. Children, all by first wife, born at Northampton: Haynes Kingsley, mentioned below; Mary, born October 30, 1789; Martha, February 17, 1791; Jane, January 4, 1794; Sarah, November 12, 1796.

(VI) Haynes Kingsley Starkweather, son of Captain Charles Starkweather, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1788. He married, April 30, 1818, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Almira Lucina Merrick, daughter of Chileab and Lucina (Smith) Merrick. She was born in Wilbraham, June 5, 1791, and died in Northampton, June 26, 1866. He was a farmer, and member of the First Congregational Church. Children, born at Northampton: 1. Charles Graves, mentioned below. 2. Frederick Merrick, born September 5, 1820, died March 13, 1851; graduated from Amherst College, studied divinity in New York City, and was licensed to preach; he taught school in Baltimore, Maryland. 3. Haynes Kingsley, born April 12, 1822, married Martha Phelps, daughter of William and Maria (Forwood) Phelps. 4. Roxanna, born May 10, 1824, married William H. Nowell, son of Simon and Clarissa (Towne) Nowell. 5. Alfred, born April 7, 1826, married Fannie A. Loomis, daughter of Leonard and Clarissa (Bardwell) Loomis. 6. Almira, born September 18, 1828, died June 21, 1861. 7. Elizabeth,

born January 1, 1832, married Aaron Breck, son of Aaron and Grace (Eastman) Breck.

(VII) Charles Graves Starkweather, son of Haynes Kingsley Starkweather, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1819. He married, in Wilbraham, June 19, 1862, Sophronia Warriner Merrick, born there February 6, 1835, daughter of Roderick Smith and Emily (Bliss) Merrick. He was educated in the district schools of his native town, and followed farming on the homestead until 1849. He joined the gold-seekers in that year and went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was one of a company that bought a ship, loaded it with provisions at the isthmus and sold out at San Francisco at a good profit. He did not remain long in the mining fields, but bought a ranch in Sacramenta county, where the city of Sacramento is now situated. In 1861 he returned east. After his return he followed farming in Northampton to the end of his life. He and his wife were members of the First Congregational Church. He died at Northampton, in June, 1906. Children, born in Northampton: 1. Charles Merrick, mentioned below. 2. Frederick Merrick, born April 26, 1865, resides in Northampton. 3. Emily Bliss, born June 28, 1869, married David Brainard Howland. 4. Roderick Merrick, born November 24, 1873, resides in Lynn, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Charles Merrick Starkweather, son of Charles Graves Starkweather, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, March 29, 1864. He married there, October 24, 1894, Lucy Williston, daughter of A. Lyman Williston, of Northampton. He attended public schools during his boyhood and graduated from the Northampton High School in the class of 1882. He entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his business career in the office of the Pope Manufacturing Company in Boston, and when the business was removed to Hartford, Connecticut, he remained with it and for ten years was an organizer in the agency department in charge of various territory. He resigned to become trust officer of the Hartford Trust Company, and continued in this position for nine years. He then established himself in his present business as a real estate broker in Hartford. Mr. Starkweather made an excellent record for faithfulness and efficiency in every position that he held, and his business experience in later years has been highly successful. His knowledge of real estate and its value, his ability as a salesman and his strong personality admirably fit him for his present occupation. Mr. Starkweather has taken a prominent part in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected to the Common Council of Hartford, and served for five years by virtue of successive reëlections and was president of the Council in 1907. From 1908 to 1910 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city and its president during his last year. He is a member of the High School Committee and one of the special commission appointed by the Mayor to have charge of the construction of the new high school building. In religion he is a Congregationalist, a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and for ten years he has been secretary of the Connecticut Congregational Club. He is also a member of the Chi Psi fraternity of Amherst College, the University Club of Hartford, the City Club, and the Choral Club of Hartford, of which he was director and one of the three presidents of this club.
Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather have three children: 1. Lyman Williston, born November 17, 1897, at Hartford. 2. Sarah, born December 8, 1899. 3. Esther, born March 2, 1903.

INDEX

ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Trumbull, page 226, John H. Trumbull was appointed in the summer of 1917 to the office of captain of the Home Guards at Plainville, and he was one of the organizers of the company.

INDEX

Anderson, Florence N., 136
J. J., 135
Percy P., 135
Andretta, Antonio, 250
Antonio S., 250, 251
Felicia M., 251
Arnold, Andrew, 20
Lucina U., 23
Mary, 23
Nason H., 23
Philip, 20
Stephen, 19, 20
William, 18
William S., 21

Baldwin, John D., 249
Roger S., 275
Simeon, 275
Simeon E., 275
Susan, 276
Bannon, Margaret G., 127
Patrick, 125
Patrick F., 125, 126
William, 125
Barnes, Asa, 335
Henry E., Rev., 336
Louise, 338
Roy T. H., 334, 338
Selah, 336
Stephen, 335
William, 335
Baronian, George A., 90, 91
Grace L., 92
Hoshannis, 90
Toros, 91
Barrett, Calvin, 124
Harriet, 125
John C., 124
William, 124
Bauby, Charles W., 141, 142
Mary E., 142
Peter, 141, 142
Bavin, Charles A., 235
Eliza, 237
Maguire G., 235
Belcher, Clarence, 109
Francis J., 109
Maribel A., 110
Richmond S., 109
Bell, Andrew, 182
Daniel M., 239
Elizabeth C., 183
Frank D., 239, 240
George H., 239
George N., 182, 183
Marion M., 240
Newton S., Dr., 182
Samuel, 182
William, 182
Bergin, Daniel M., 83
Elizabeth, 82
Martin, 81
Patrick S., 83
Thomas F., 81, 82
Blakeslee, Charles W., 301
Charles W., Jr., 301
Ebenezer, 264
Elizabeth, 265

Grace C., 303
Matthew, 264
Oliver, 264, 265
Samuel, 264
Susanna, 265
Bone, John, 188
Robert D., 188
Bradley, Jessie E., 253
Mark S., Dr., 251, 252
Oscar H., Dr., 252
Bradstreet, Alice E., 51
Dudley, Capt., 50
Edward D., 51
Edward T., Dr., 49, 51
John, 49, 50
Simon, 49, 50
Thomas J., Rev., 50
Brandegee, Augustus, 277
Frank B., 277
Brennan, John, 57
Patrick J., Dr., 57
Bristol, B. H., 312
Elsie H., 312
J. Louise, 312
William H., 312
Brosmith, Arthur W., 317
Hannah A., 317
William, 316
Broughel, Andrew J., 44, 45
Isabelle G., 46
Buchanan, Florence C., 49
Frank J., Dr., 48
John J., 48
Buck, Benoni, 293
Halsey, 293
John H., 295
John R., 292, 293
Mary A., 295
Buckingham, Charles B., 120
Christine S., 120
Earl M., 120
Justine H., 120
Nathan, 120
Nathan C., 120
Thomas, 120
Buckley, Daniel, 100
Dennis F., 100
Elizabeth V., 101
Buths, Anton, 66
Joseph, 66
Louis S., 67
Louise R., 67
Byrne, Edward M., 73
Michael J., 70, 71
Patrick, 71
Susan, 73
William, 71
William P., 73

Carmody, George, 76
James, Dr., 76
M. F., 75
Mary, 76
Chandler, Abel, 190
Abel G., 190
Benjamin, 190
Cora P., 191
George A., 191
George P., 189, 190
Mary L., 191
Thomas, 189
William, 189, 190
Chappell, Adelaide E., 305
Alfred H., 303
Alfred H., Jr., 305
Franklin, 303
Frank V., 305
George, 303
George S., 305
Chase, Isidore, 77
Samuel, 77
Samuel N., 78
Sophia, 78
Cheney, Benjamin, 278
Charles, 279
Frank W., Col., 277, 279
George, 279
John, 277
Mary, 280
Peter, 278
Timothy, 279
Christ, Ernest K., 206

Ernest W., 206
Gertrude, 208
Coats, Ansel, 195
David, 195
John, 195
Josephine L., 196
Coffin, Alexander H., 248
Ellen E., 249
Owen V., 248
Collins, Amos M., 295, 297
Atwood, 295, 298
Daniel, 296
Erastus, 296, 297
John, 296
Mary B., 299
William, 297
Cooney, Thomas, 237
Thomas, Rev., 237
Corning, Henry, 118
Henry F., 118, 119
Mary E., 120
Cronin, Daniel E., 73, 74
Margaret, 75
Michael, 74
Crothers, Robert, 112
Thomas D., Dr., 111, 112
Cutler, Eben, 165
Ebenezer, 164
James, 163, 164, 165
Thomas, 164

Dallas, Alexander, 132
Catherine, 133
John T., 133
Walter, 133
D'Esopo, Carmela J., 148
Donato, 147
Ferdinand, 146, 147
Dewey, Aaron, 202
David, 202
Edward W., 202, 203
Isaac, 202
Israel, 202
Thomas, 202
Watson, 202
Dillon, Charles J., 97, 98
Hannah, 98
James, 97
Dimock, Harvey, 199
Henry E., 199
Mary A., 200
Doolittle, Abraham, 46
Adelaide L., 48
Edgar J., 46, 47
Edgar J., Rev., 47
Jared, 47
Joseph, 47
Martha W., 48
Samuel, 47
Douglas, Benjamin, 275
William, Capt., 275
William, Col., 274
Dowling, Dennis, 31
John F., Dr., 31, 32
Margaret J., 32
Peter, 31
Doyle, James L., 216
Draher, Bridget, 128
Florence, 128
John, 127

Edwards, Ardelia, 267
George C., 265
John, 265
Elton, Deborah, 219
John P., 219

Farrington, Daniel T., 69
Mary, 70
Patrick, 69
Finn, Anna C., 212
Christine H., 213
Edward J., 212
Edward J., Jr., 212
John W., 212
Joseph P., 212
Leo M., Rev., 212
Fitzsimons, Luke, Rev., 52
Patrick, 52
Freeman, Blanche, 66
Sanford G., 65
Solon I., 65

Gaffney, George A., 104
John L., 104
John W., 102
Joseph T., 104
Mary A., 104
Garde, Olive, 174
Walter S., 171, 172
William H., 172
Gleeson, Joseph M., Rev., 32, 33
Thomas, 33
Goodwin, Dorothy W., 248
Edwin O., 322
Emily S., 322
Emma L., 246
Henry A., 245
Henry H., 244, 245
Hezekiah, 322
James L., 246, 247, 248
John, 245, 321
Joseph, 321
Lester H., 246
Nathaniel, 244, 321
Ozias, 244, 320.
Greenberg, Samuel, 140
William B., Dr., 140
Grozier, Alexander, 121
James, 121
James H., 121
Margaret, 122
Guilfoile, Francis P., 214, 215
Margaret M., 216
Michael, 214

Hagarty, Frank A., 204
Hall, Benajah, 122
Emily, 123
Ezekiel, 122
Howard B., 124
John, 122, 124
Jonathan, 122
Mary E., 123
Orrin, 122
Russell, 122, 123
Hallam, Betsey M., 44
John C., 41
Robert, 41
Robert W., 41, 43
Heitman, Henry H., 94, 95
Jennie, 95
John C., 95
Henderson, Gilbert M., 129
John, 128, 129
John M., 129
Margaret, 129
Robert, 128
Henry, Clifton T., 342
Edward F., 280
Edward S., 280
Elizabeth, 341
Hugh, 280
John T., 338, 340
Lucina E., 281
Robert, 339
Robert B., 339
Robert G., 338, 340
William, 339
Hill, Ebenezer J., 249
Mary E., 249
Moses, Rev., 249
Hills, Alzina, 316
Chauncey, 313
Edwin, 313, 315
Edwin H., 316
Elias, 313
Emma, 316
Hiram, 313
William, 313
Hogan, Ann, 256
Francis J., 60, 61
Helen G., 61
John F., 256
Malachi J., 256
Matthew, 255
Matthew M., 256
Michael, 60
Patrick, 60
Thomas N., 257
William, 255
William J., 256
Holcombe, David, 318
Emily S., 320, 322
James H., 318

John M., 317, 318
Nathaniel, 318
Phineas, 318
Reuben, 318
Thomas, 317
Holden, Benedict M., 328, 329
Felix, 329
Grace F., 329
Owen, 329
Holt, Alva, 253
Fred P., 253, 254
Lucius H., 253, 254
Lucius H., Col., 254
Nicholas, 253
Regina, 254
Hopkins, Abbie B., 218
John, 217
Samuel E., 217, 218
Willard, 217
Howard, Frank L., 162
James L., 162, 163
Mabel H., 163
Hughes, George F., 241
John B., 241
John R., 241, 242
Katheryn W., 242
Hungerford, Evits, 174
Frank L., 284
Henry E., Dr., 174
John, 284
Leander G., 174
Sarah A., 285
Shirley D., 175

Jackson, Alma D., 167
Charles W., Dr., 165, 166
Ebenezer C., 166
Jacobs, Arthur I., 23, 25
Benjamin, 24
Daniel, 24
John, 24
Joseph, Dr., 24
Lucy A., 27
Luman, 24
Marguerite, 27
Nicholas, 24
Raymond B., 27
Samuel, 24
Jones, Elizabeth R., 239
Samuel, 238
William S., 238
Judd, Helen G., 198
Philip S., 198
Thomas, 196
Thomas H., 199
William, 197
William S., 196, 197, 198

Kane, Daniel, 170
Mary E., 171
Patrick, 170
Thomas F., Dr., 170, 171
Kilbourn, Abraham, 168
Horace, 168
John, 168
Joseph, 168
Joseph A., Dr., 168, 169
Joseph B., 169
Sarah A., 169
Thomas, 168
Kirschbaum, Edward H., Dr., 67, 68
John, 67
Knoek, Joseph L., 98
Levi S., 98
Leviat S., 98, 99

Lally, Francis J., 93
John, 93, 179
Mary E., 179
Thomas J., Dr., 178, 179
William, 178
Lonergan, Augustine, 200, 201
Michael, 200
Loomis, Bernadotte, 193, 194
Henry A., 194
John, 194
Joseph, 194
Louise, 195
Lounsbury, Jennie, 262
Nathan, 260
Phineas C., 260
Lyall, Alexander S., 167

Harold M., 168
Louise L., 167
Robert, 167
Lynch, Elizabeth M., 64
James, 63
James M., 63
Peter, 63
Lyon, Annie D., 154
Charles, 152
Ephraim, 152
George W., 153
Humphrey, 152
Thomas, 151
William, 151
William H., 150, 154

McAvoy, John J., 111
McCarthy, Alcine J., 235
Daniel J., 145, 146
Frederick M., 234
Jeremiah, 145
John, 145
Josephine L., 223
William B., 221
William J., 234
McDonald, Edward J., 136
Edward J., Jr., 136, 137
Winifred J., 137
McGrath, Annie L., 109
Edward, 108
Frances A., 109
John F., 108
John H., Dr., 133, 134
Mary, 135
Patrick J., 134
Thomas, 108
McLinden, James J., Dr., 96
John, 96
Mary A., 97
McMahon, Mary A., 39
Owen, 38
Patrick J., 38
Macdonald, Flora L., 309
Theodore H., Col., 306
William D., 307
Mather, Benjamin, 186
Florence E., 187
Frank, 186
Frank M., 185, 187
Ira A., 186
Joseph, 186
Richard, 186
Richard, Rev., 185
Timothy, 185
May, Albert A., 131
Charlotte E., 132
Hustin, 131
Rose, 132
Mayberry, Edward, 28
Elizabeth, 29
Franklin H., Dr., 27, 28
Richard, Capt., 28
William, 27
Meskill, James T., 223
Mathew, 223
Miller, George W., 224, 225
Lena S., 226
Lewis A., 224, 225
Lydia M., 225
Moher, James, 155
Mary, 156
Michael, 155
William F., 154, 155
Molloy, Daniel T., 158
Thomas J., 158
Moriarty, Eugene, 83
John, 83, 84
John C., 86
Joseph C., 85
Mary E., 85
William C., 86
Mulville, James H., 110
John, 110
Julia C., 111

Newlands, Alice, 102
James A., 101
James W., 101
Noonan, Daniel P., 243
Michael, 243
Michael J., 243
Nora M., 244

O'Brien, Edward M., 107
Morgan, 107
Terrence, 107

Page, Benjamin, 272
Carrie C., 273
John M., 272
Rebecca, 273
Sarah C., 274
Pallotti, Francis A., 142, 143
Mary A., 144
Nicola, 143
Parker, Abi L., 264
Charles, 262
Stephen, 262
Pease, Benjamin F., 138
Carrie A., 139
Francis A., 139
Olive A., 139
Simeon, 138
Pepe, Concetto, 90
Donato, 87
Frank, 86, 87
Joseph, 88, 89
Michelina, 88
Pierce, Abraham, 326
Harriet E., 328
John, 326
Julius E., 326
Kendall M., 328
Noble A., 326
Noble E., 326, 327
Plume, Abbie C., 282
David S., 281
Robert, 281
Porter, Carrie E., 333
David, 331
Gaylord, 331
John, 330, 331
John S., 331
Samuel, 331

Quigley, Edith L., 162
George A., 161
Thomas J., 162

Radel, Andrew, 210
Bena J., 211
John, 210
Raffel, Louis M., 58, 59
Mordechyi, 59
Rathbun, Hannah, 301
John, 299
John A., 299
Richard, 299
Samuel, Capt., 299
Reiley, Bessie A., 177
Edward B., 176
Ricketson, Charles T., Capt., 144
Everett B., 144
Gilbert, Capt., 144
Julia, 145
Riordan, Jeremiah T., 106
Michael D., Dr., 106
Robins, Charles H., 180, 181
Ephraim, 181
Gurdon, 181
Gurdon, Rev., 181
Jennie, 182
John, 180
Lemuel, 180
Nicholas, 180
Robinson, Betsey C., 57
John A. H., 55, 56
John H., 56
Thomas, 55

Schaffer, Frederick F., 61, 62
Frederick W., 63
Leda, 63
Millicent, 63
Minnie M., 63
William E., 62
Scofield, Daniel, 29
David, 29
Edwin, 30
Emma A., 31
Ezekiel, 30
Horace B., 31
Horace G., 29, 30
John, 29
Samuel, 30

Scoville, Ezekiel, 178
William H., 177
Scully, Jeremiah, 218
Margaret C., 219
Martin, 218
Seery, Edward St. L., 104, 105
Thomas, 104
Thomas H., 104
Sloper, Andrew J., 191, 192
Daniel, Capt., 192
Ella B., 193
Ezekiel, 192
Lambert E., 192
Smith, Henry F., 183, 184
Leslie, 288
Leslie, Col., 288
Louise, 290
Robert H., 183
Rose, 185
Starkweather, Charles, Capt., 343
Charles G., 344
Charles M., 342, 344
Haynes K., 343
Joel, 343
John, 342
Lucy, 344
Robert, 342
Stevens, Ebenezer, 54
Frankie P., 55
William, 53, 54
Strickland, Erwin, 267
Katrina E., 271
Strong, David, 114
Ebenezer, 114
Ethan E., 115
John, 114
John, Elder, 113
John R. C., 115
Richard, 113
Sullivan, Cornelius, 149
Cornelius F., Dr., 148, 149
Daniel C., 149
Sumner, Clement, 334
Henry P., Rev., 334
Reuben, 334
William, 333, 334
William, Dr., 334
Swift, Earl, Dr., 286
Rowland, 286
Sarah B., 287
Swords, David, 291
Jennie W., 292
William H., 291

Taschenberger, Louis G., 220
Max R., 219, 220
Tate, Frederic W., 213
Jennie, 214
William, 213
Thompson, Alfred L., 208
James, 204
John L., 208
Lillian M., 210
Mary S., 210
Samuel, 204
William, 204
Topping, Eliza, 150
Jacob R., Dr., 150
Jennie I., 53
Samuel, Rev., 150
Thomas, 52, 53
Thomas H., 52, 53
Tourtellotte, Abraham, 4, 7
Frances H., 14
Harriet A., 10, 13
Harriet F., 14
Isaac, 7
Jacob, 7
Jacob F., Dr., 3, 8
John E., 8
Polly, 7
Trumbull, Alexander H., 231
Esther, 231
Frank S., 230
Henry, 229
Hugh H., 227
*John H., 226, 227
Mary, 232
Maude P., 228
Nettie, 230

Usher, Antoinette C., 161
Hezekiah, 159, 160
Josiah C., 160
Robert C., 159, 160
Robert, Dr., 160

Waller, Charlotte, 284
Thomas C., 282
Thomas M., 282
Weidig, John, 79
Lina, 80
Valentin K., 79
Welch, Andrew, 259
Andrew W., 259, 260
Edward, 259
Elizabeth M., 158
John, 157
Thomas F., Dr., 157
Wheeler, Bertha M., 234
Frank T., 233
James F., 233
Moses, 233
Samuel, 233
White, Edward H., 117
Flora A., 118
Frank C., 117
Henry K., 115
Howard, 118
James H., 113, 116
Kate, 117
Mary, 118
Wilcox, Elizabeth G., 311
Sarah G., 311
Thomas C., 310
William, 309, 310
Williams, Edwin H., 240, 241

OCT 19 1937